

# **ENERGY EFFICIENCY/RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPACT IN THE TEXAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (TERP)**

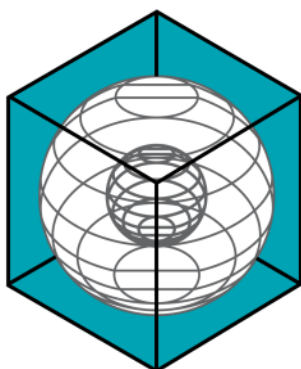
## **VOLUME II—TECHNICAL REPORT**

**Annual Report to the  
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
January 2009-December 2009**



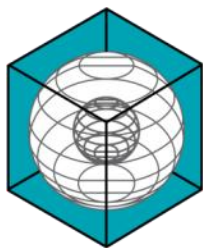
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December 2010



## **ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY**

**Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System**



**ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY**

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December 2, 2010

Chairman Bryan W. Shaw  
Texas Council on Environmental Quality  
P. O. Box 13087  
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Dear Chairman Shaw:

The Energy Systems Laboratory (Laboratory) at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System is pleased to provide its eighth annual report, "Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)," as required under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002 (Senate Bill 5, 77R as amended 78 R & 78S).

The Laboratory is required to annually report the energy savings from statewide adoption of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards in Senate Bill 5 (SB 5), as amended, and the relative impact of proposed local energy code amendments in the Texas non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties as part of the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP).

Please contact me at (979) 845-1280 should you or any of the TCEQ staff have any questions concerning this report or any of the work presently being done to quantify emissions reduction from energy efficiency and renewable energy measures as a result of the TERP implementation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David E. Claridge". The signature is fluid and cursive.

David E. Claridge, Ph.D., P.E.  
Director

Enclosure

cc: Commissioner Carlos Rubinstein  
Commissioner Buddy Garcia  
Executive Director Mark Vickery



### **Disclaimer**

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## VOLUME II – TECHNICAL REPORT

### Energy Efficiency / Renewable Energy Impact In The Texas Emissions Reduction Plan

#### 1 Executive Summary

The Energy Systems Laboratory (Laboratory), at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System, in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002, submits its eighth annual report, Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy (EE/RE) Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

The report is organized in three volumes.

- Volume I – Summary Report – provides an executive summary and overview;
- Volume II – Technical Report – provides a detailed report of activities, methodologies and findings;
- Volume III – Technical Appendix – contains detailed data from simulations for each of the counties included in the analysis.

#### Accomplishments:

##### 1. Energy Code Amendments

The Laboratory was requested by several Council of Governments (COGs) and municipalities to analyze the stringency of several proposed residential and commercial energy code amendments, including: the 2003 and 2006 IECC and the ASHRAE Standards 90.1-2001 and 90.1-2004. Results of the analysis are included in this Volume II—Technical Report.

##### 2. Technical Assistance

The Laboratory provided technical assistance to the TCEQ, PUCT, SECO, ERCOT, and several political subdivisions, as well as Stakeholders participating in improving the compliance of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS). The Laboratory also worked closely with the TCEQ to refine the integrated NOx emissions reduction calculation procedures that provide the TCEQ with a standardized, creditable NOx emissions reduction from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) programs, which are acceptable to the US EPA. These activities have improved the accuracy of the creditable NOx emissions reduction from EE/RE initiatives contained in the TERP and have assisted the TCEQ, local governments, and the building industry with effective, standardized implementation and reporting.

##### 3. NOx Emissions Reduction

Under the TERP legislation, the Laboratory must determine the energy savings from energy code adoption and, when applicable, from more stringent local codes or above-code performance ratings, and must report these reductions annually to the TCEQ.

Figure 1 shows the cumulative NOx emissions reduction through 2020 for the electricity and natural gas savings from the various EE/RE programs.

In 2009, the cumulative annual NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,189 tons-NOx/year (7.8% of the total NOx savings); savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 193 tons-NOx/year (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NOx/year (0.8%); savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 1,637 tons-NOx/year (10.7%); savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 349 tons-NOx/year (2.3%); electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 10,957 tons-NOx/year (71.5%); savings from residential air

conditioner retrofits is 884 tons-NOx/year (5.8%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 15,327 tons-NOx/year.

In 2009, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6.56 tons-NOx/day (16.1%); savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 0.51 tons-NOx/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.8%); savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 4.39 tons-NOx/day (10.8%); savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 0.95 tons-NOx/day (2.3%); electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 21.79 tons-NOx/day (53.5%); savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 6.19 tons-NOx/day (15.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 40.71 tons-NOx/day.

By 2013, the cumulative NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,540 tons-NOx/year (8.0% of the total NOx savings); savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 308 tons-NOx/year (1.6%); savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%); savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 2,336 tons-NOx/year (12.1%); savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 373 tons-NOx/year (1.9%); electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 13,065 tons-NOx/year (67.6%); savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,575 tons-NOx/year (8.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 19,314 tons-NOx/year.

By 2013, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.72 tons-NOx/day (16.1%); savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 0.81 tons-NOx/day (1.5%); savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6%); savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 6.28 tons-NOx/day (11.6%); savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1.01 tons-NOx/day (1.9%); electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 25.99 tons-NOx/day (48.0%); savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (20.4%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 54.16 tons-NOx/day.

#### 4. Technology Transfer

The Laboratory, along with the TCEQ, is host to the annual Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) conference, which is attended by top experts and policy makers in Texas and from around the country. At the conference, the latest educational programs and technology is presented and discussed, including efforts by the Laboratory, and others, to reduce air pollution in Texas through energy efficiency and renewable energy. These efforts have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the Texas SIP. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through such efforts with the TCEQ and the US EPA.

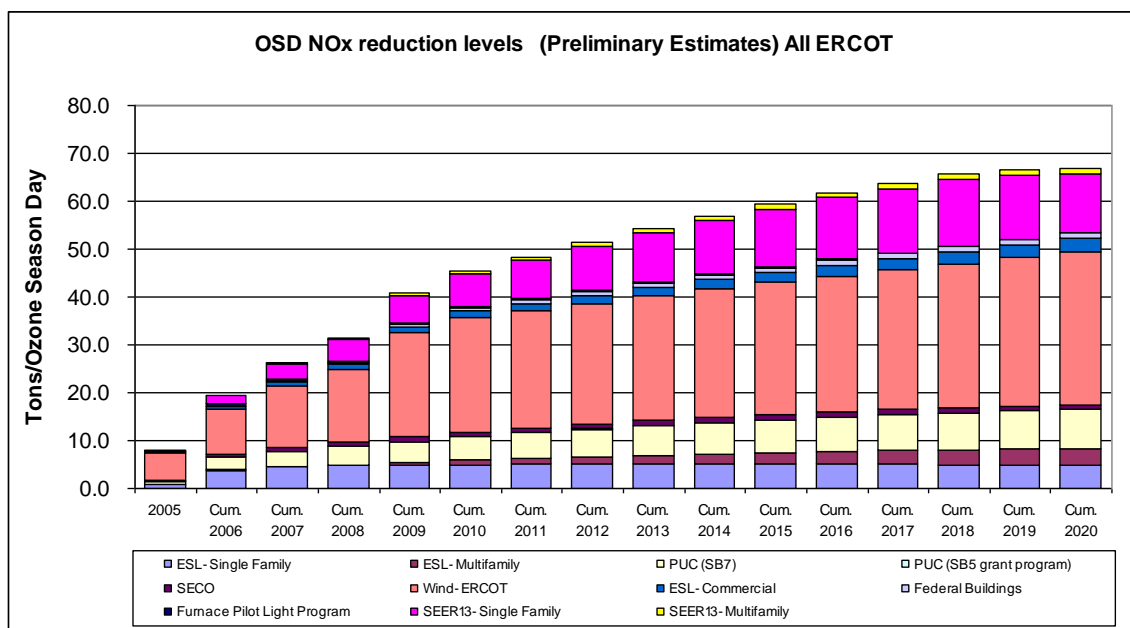


Figure 1: OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

To accelerate the transfer of technology developed as part of the TERP, the Laboratory has also made presentations at national, state and local meetings and conferences, which includes the publication of peer-reviewed papers. The Laboratory will continue to provide technical assistance to the TCEQ, counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering emissions and improving the air quality for all Texans.

These efforts have been recognized nationally by the US EPA. In 2007, the Laboratory was awarded a National Center of Excellence on Displaced Emissions Reduction (CEDER) by the US EPA so that these accomplishments could be rapidly disseminated to other states for their use. The benefits of CEDER include: reducing the financial, technical, and administrative costs of determining the emissions reduction from EE/RE measures; continuing to accelerate implementation of EE/RE strategies as a viable clean air effort in Texas and other states; helping other states better identify and prioritize cost-effective clean air strategies from EE/RE, and communicating the results of quantification efforts through case-studies and a clearinghouse of information.

The Energy Systems Laboratory provides the seventh annual report, Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy (EE/RE) Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP), to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002.

If any questions arise, please contact us by phone at 979-862-2804, or by email at [terpinfo@tees.tamus.edu](mailto:terpinfo@tees.tamus.edu).

## 2 Acknowledgements

This work has been completed as a fulfillment of the requirements in Texas Health Code, Senate Bill 5, Section 388.003, and through Senate Bill 20, House Bill 2481 and House Bill 2129, which requires the Laboratory to assist TCEQ in quantifying emissions reductions credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, through a contract with the Texas Environmental Research Consortium (TERC). Similarly, selected Code training workshops were funded by the US DOE through the Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO). Partial funding on the Texas Climate Vision project, a joint project with the City of Austin was also provided by the US DOE through SECO.

The authors are also grateful for the timely input provided by the following individuals, and agencies: Mr. Art Diem, US EPA, for providing the eGRID database and Vincent Meiller and Robert Gifford.

Numerous additional individuals at the Laboratory contributed significantly to this report, including: Kyle Marshall, Robert Stackhouse, Jason Cordes, Stephen O'Neal, and Christina Riddle.

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### 3 Overview

The Energy Systems Laboratory (Laboratory), at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of the Texas A&M University System, is pleased to provide our eighth annual report, Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP), to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Texas Health and Safety Code Ann. § 388.003 (e), Vernon Supp. 2002. This annual report:

- Provides an estimate of the energy savings and NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from energy code compliance in new residential construction in all ERCOT counties;
- Provides an estimate of the standardized, cumulative, integrated energy savings and NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from the TERP programs implemented by the Laboratory, SECO, the PUC and ERCOT in all ERCOT Texas;
- Describes the technology developed to enable the TCEQ to substantiate energy and emissions reduction credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives (EE/RE) to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), including the development of a web-based emissions reduction calculator; and
- Outlines progress in advancing EE/RE strategies for credit in the Texas State Implementation Plan (SIP).

The report is organized in three volumes.

Volume I – Summary Report – provides an executive summary and overview;

Volume II – Technical Report – provides a detailed report of activities, methodologies and findings;

Volume III – Technical Appendix – contains detailed data from code-compliant energy simulations for all ERCOT counties in Texas included in the analysis.

#### 3.1 Legislative Background

The TERP was established in 2001 by the 77<sup>th</sup> Legislature through the enactment of Senate Bill 5 to:

- Ensure that Texas air meets the Federal Clean Air Act requirements (Section 707, Title 42, United States Code); and
- Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> emissions in non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties through mandatory and voluntary programs, including the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs (EE/RE).

To achieve the clean air and emissions reduction goals of the TERP, Senate Bill 5 created a number of EE/RE programs for credit in the SIP:

- Adopts statewide Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS) as the building energy code for all residential and commercial buildings;
- Provides that a municipality or county may request the Laboratory to determine the energy impact of proposed energy code changes;
- Provides for an annual evaluation by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT), in cooperation with the Laboratory, of the emissions reduction of energy demand, peak electric loads and the associated air contaminant reductions from utility-sponsored programs established under Senate Bill 5 and utility-sponsored programs established under the electric utility restructuring act (Section 39.905 Utilities Code);
- Establishes a 5% per year electricity reduction goal each year for facilities of political subdivisions in non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties from 2002 through 2008; and
- Requires the Laboratory to report annually to the TCEQ the energy savings (and resultant emissions reduction) from implementation of building energy codes and to identify the municipalities and counties whose codes are more or less stringent than the un-amended code.

The 78<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2003), through HB 1365 and HB 3235, amended TERP to enhance its effectiveness with additional energy efficiency initiatives, and includes:



- Requires the TCEQ to conduct outreach to non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties on the benefits of implementing energy efficiency measures as a way to meet the air quality goals under the federal Clean Air Act;
- Requires the TCEQ develop a methodology for computing emissions reduction from energy efficiency initiatives;
- Authorized a voluntary Energy-Efficient Building Program at the General Land Office (GLO), in consultation with the Laboratory, for the accreditation of buildings that exceed the state energy code requirements by 15% or more;
- Authorizes municipalities to adopt an optional, alternate energy code compliance mechanism through the use of accredited energy efficiency programs determined to be code-compliant by the Laboratory, as well as the US EPA's Energy Star New Homes program; and
- Requires the Laboratory to develop and administer a statewide training program for municipal building inspectors seeking to become code-certified inspectors for enforcement of energy codes.

The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2005), through SB 20, HB 2481 and HB 2129, amended Senate Bill 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding the following additional energy efficiency initiatives:

- Requires 5,880 MW of generating capacity from renewable energy technologies by 2015;
- Includes 500 MW from non-wind renewables;
- Requires the PUCT to establish a target of 10,000 megawatts of installed renewable capacity by 2025;
- Requires the TCEQ to develop methodology for computing emissions reduction from renewable energy initiatives and the associated credits;
- Requires the Laboratory to assist the TCEQ in quantifying emissions reduction credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy programs;
- Requires the Texas Environmental Research Consortium (TERC) to contract with the Laboratory to develop and annually calculate creditable emissions reduction from wind and other renewable energy resources for the state's SIP; and
- Requires the Laboratory to develop at least three alternative methods for achieving a 15 % greater potential energy savings in residential, commercial and industrial construction.

The 80<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2007), through SB 12, and HB 3693 amended Senate Bill 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding the following additional energy efficiency initiatives:

- Requires the Laboratory to provide written recommendations to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) about whether or not the energy efficiency provisions of latest published edition of the International Residential Code (IRC) or the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) are equivalent to or better than the energy efficiency and air quality achievable under the editions adopted under the 2001 IRC/IECC. The Laboratory shall make its recommendations no later than six months after publication of new editions at the end of each three-year code development cycle of the International Residential Code and the International Energy Conservation Code.
- Requires the Laboratory to consider comments made by persons who have an interest in the adoption of the energy codes in the recommendations made to SECO.
- Requires the Laboratory to develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings, including different report formats for rating newly constructed residences from those for existing residences. The form must be designed to give potential buyers information on a structure's energy performance, including: insulation; types of windows; heating and cooling equipment; water heating equipment; additional energy conserving features, if any; results of performance measurements of building tightness and forced air distribution; and an overall rating of probable energy efficiency relative to the minimum requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code or the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code, as appropriate.
- Encourages the Laboratory to cooperate with an industry organization or trade association to: develop guidelines for home energy ratings; provide training for individuals performing home energy ratings and providers of home energy ratings; and provide a registry of completed ratings for newly constructed residences and residential improvement projects for the purpose of

- computing the energy savings and emissions reduction benefits of the home energy ratings program.
- Requires the Laboratory to include information on the benefits attained from this program in an annual report to the commission.

### 3.2 Laboratory Funding for the TERP

The Laboratory received \$182,000 in FY 2002; \$285,000 in FY 2003; \$950,421 in FY 2004; \$952,019 each year for FY 2005 through FY 2009. The Laboratory has also supplemented these funds with competitively awarded Federal and State grants to provide the needed statewide training for the new mandatory energy codes and to provide technical assistance to cities and counties in helping them implement adoption of the legislated energy efficiency codes. In addition, the ESL received an award from the US EPA in the spring of 2007 to establish a Center of Excellence for the Determination of Emissions Reduction (CEDER) which has helped to enhance the EE/RE emissions calculations.

### 3.3 Accomplishments since January 2009

Since January of 2009, the Laboratory has accomplished the following:

- Calculated energy and resultant NOx reductions from implementation of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (IECC/IRC codes) to new residential and commercial construction for all non-attainment and near-non-attainment counties;
- Enhanced the Laboratory's IECC/IRC Code-Traceable Test Suite for determining emissions reduction due to code and above-code programs;
- Enhanced the IC3 calculator, which is energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards by adding 3-story, multi-family model in the calculator and extending the code to include Houston Amendments and 2009 IECC;
- Continued development and testing of key procedures for validating simulations of building energy performance;
- Provided energy code training workshops, including: residential, commercial IECC/IRC energy code training sessions, code-compliant software sessions throughout the State of Texas;
- Maintained and updated the Laboratory's Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) website;
- Maintained a builder's residential energy code Self-Certification Form (Ver.1.3) for use by builders outside municipalities;
- Analyzed the stringency of several residential and commercial energy codes, including the 2009 IECC, 2009 IRC and ASHRAE Standard 90.1 2007;
- Hosted the Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) Conference in October 2009, in Houston, Texas. Conference sessions included key talks by the TCEQ, EPA, DOE and the Laboratory about quantifying emissions reduction from EE/RE opportunities and guidance on key energy efficiency and renewable energy topics;
- Provided technical assistance to the TCEQ regarding specific issues, including:
  - Enhancement of the standardized, integrated NOx emissions reduction reporting procedures to the TCEQ for EE/RE projects;
  - Enhancement of the procedures for weather normalizing NOx emissions reduction from renewable projects;
- Enhanced the web-based emissions reduction calculator, including:
  - Continued the enhancement of the new computer architecture to allow for synchronous calculations, user accounts, and code-compliance;
- Developed 15% above code recommendations for residential buildings;
- Continued the development of verification procedures, including:
  - Worked toward the code compliance tools for commercial buildings, retail and school buildings.

### 3.4 Technology Transfer

To accelerate the transfer of technology developed as part of the TERP program, the Laboratory:

- Delivered “Statewide Air Emissions Calculations from Wind and Other Renewables,” to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in August 2009.
- Updated previously developed degradation analysis to determine if degradation could be observed in the measured power from Texas wind farms.
- Updated previously developed database of other renewable projects in Texas, including: solar photovoltaic, geothermal, hydroelectric, and Landfill Gas-fired Power Plants.
- Applied previously developed estimation techniques for hourly solar radiation from limited data sets.
- Worked with the EPA and TCEQ and developed a new version of eGRID for all ERCOT counties in Texas.
- Along with the TCEQ and the US EPA, is host to the annual Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) Conference attended by top Texas experts and policy makers and national experts.
- Continued the National Center of Excellence on Displaced Emissions Reduction (CEDER) by the US EPA. The benefits of CEDER include:
  - reducing the financial, technical, and administrative costs of determining the emissions reduction from EE/RE measures;
  - continuing to accelerate implementation of EE/RE strategies as a viable clean air effort in Texas and other states;
  - helping other states identify and prioritize cost-effective clean air strategies from EE/RE, and;
  - communicating the results of quantification efforts through case-studies and a clearinghouse of information.

In addition to the tasks listed above, the Laboratory delivered presentations regarding the TERP related work, including:

- Presentation to EPA Sustainable Skylines, Dallas, Texas, March 2009
- Presentation to the Texas Senate and Energy Efficiency Committee, Austin, Texas, March 2009
- Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland, July 2009
- Presentation to CATEE conference, Houston, Texas, October 2009

Presentation of six papers at the International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation, Austin, Texas, November 2009, including:

- Marshall, K.; Moss, M.; Malhotra, M.; Liu, B.; Culp, C.; Haberl, J.; Herbert, C. 2009. “AIM: A Home-Owner Usable Energy Calculator for Existing Residential Homes,” *Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Austin, Texas
- Masuda, H.; Ji, J.; Baltazar, J.C. 2009. “Use of First Law energy Balance as a Screening Tool for Building Energy Use Data: Experiences on the Inclusion of Outside Air Enthalpy Variable,” *Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Austin, Texas
- Christman, K.D.; Haberl, J.; Claridge, D. 2009. “Analysis of Energy Recovery Ventilator Savings for Texas Buildings,” *Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Austin, Texas
- Mukhopadhyay, J.; Liu, Z.; Malhotra, M.; Kota, S.; Blake, S.; Haberl, J.; Culp, C.; Yazdani, B. 2009. “Recommendations for 15% Above-Code Energy Efficiency Measures on Implementing Houston Amendments to Single-Family Residential Buildings in Houston, Texas,” *Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Austin, Texas
- Mukhopadhyay, J.; Liu, Z.; Malhotra, M.; Kota, S.; Blake, S.; Haberl, J.; Culp, C.; Yazdani, B. 2009. “Recommendations for 15% Above-Code Energy Efficiency Measures on Implementing Houston Amendments to Multifamily Residential Buildings in Houston, Texas,” *Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Austin, Texas
- Kim, S.; Haberl, J. 2009. “Development of DOE-2 Based Simulation for the Code-Compliant Commercial Construction Based on the ASHRAE Standard 90.1,” *Proceedings of the 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operation*, Austin, Texas

The Laboratory has and will continue to provide leading-edge technical assistance to the TCEQ, counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering emissions and improving the air quality for all Texans. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through efforts with the TCEQ and US EPA. The efforts taken by the Laboratory have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the SIP. These activities were designed to more accurately calculate the creditable NOx emissions reduction from EE/RE initiatives contained in the TERP and to assist the TCEQ, local governments, and the building industry with standardized, effective implementation and reporting.

### 3.5 Energy and NOx Reductions from New Residential and Commercial Construction, including furnace pilot light savings and residential air conditioner retrofits

State adoption of the energy efficiency provisions of the International Residential Code (IRC) and International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) became effective September 1, 2001. The Laboratory has developed and delivered training to assist municipal inspectors to become certified energy inspectors. The Laboratory also supported code officials with guidance on interpretations as needed. This effort, based on a requirement of HB 3235, 78<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature, supports a more uniform interpretation and application of energy codes throughout the state. In general, the State is experiencing a true market transformation from low energy efficiency products to high energy efficiency products. These include: low solar heat gain windows, higher efficiency appliances, high efficiency air conditioners and heat pumps, increased insulation, lower thermal loss ducts and in-builder participation in “above-code” code programs such as Energy Star New Homes, which previously had no state baseline and almost no participation.

In 2009, the annual electricity savings<sup>1</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,688,687 MWh/year (6.6% of the total electricity savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 2,548,904 MBtu/year, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>2</sup> is 1,283,931 MWh/year (5.0%).

In 2009, the OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 9,510 MWh/day (14.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 6,983 MBtu/day, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 9,106 MWh/day (13.7%).

By 2013, the annual electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 2,176,034 MWh/year (6.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 2,548,904 MBtu/year, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>3</sup> will be 2,286,233 MWh/year (7.1%).

By 2013, the OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 12,566 MWh/day (14.4%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 6,983 MBtu/day, and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 16,216 MWh/day (18.6%).

In 2008, the annual NOx emissions reduction<sup>4</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,090 tons-NOx/year (7.8% of the total NOx savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NOx/year (0.8%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits is 884 tons-NOx/year (5.8%).

<sup>1</sup> This includes the savings from 2001 through 2008.

<sup>2</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>3</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>4</sup> These NOx emissions reduction were calculated with the US EPA’s 2007 eGRID for annual (25% capacity factor) and Ozone Season Day OSD.

In 2008, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6.56 tons-NOx/day (16.1%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.8%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 6.19 tons-NOx/day (15.2%).

By 2013, the NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,541 tons-NOx/year (8.0% of the total NOx savings), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NOx/year (8.1%).

By 2013, the OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.72 tons-NOx/day (16.1%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6 %), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (20.4%).

### 3.6 Integrated NOx Emissions Reductions Reporting Across State Agencies

Beginning in 2005, the Laboratory worked with the TCEQ to develop a standardized, integrated NOx emissions reduction across state agencies implementing EE/RE programs so that the results can be evaluated consistently. As required by the legislation, the TCEQ receives reports: from the Laboratory on savings from code compliance and renewables; from the Laboratory, in cooperation with the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), on the savings from electricity generated from wind power; from the Public Utilities Commission of Texas (PUCT) on the impacts of the utility-administered programs designed to meet the mandated energy efficiency goals of SB7 and SB5; and from the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) on the impacts of energy conservation in state agencies and political subdivisions.

The total annual and OSD electricity savings for all the different programs in the integrated format was calculated using the adjustment factors for 2001 through 2020. NOx emissions reduction from the electricity and natural gas savings for the annual and OSD for all the programs in the integrated format were calculated.

In 2009, the cumulative annual electricity savings<sup>5</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,688,687 MWh/year (6.6% of the total electricity savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 251,708 MWh/year (1.0%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 2,548,904 MMBtu/year (2.9%), which is equivalent to 746,822 MWh/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 2,347,661 MWh/year (9.2%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 457,921 MWh/year (1.8%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 18,808,351 MWh/year (73.5%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>6</sup> is 1,283,931 MWh/year (5.0%). The total savings from all programs is 25,585,081 MWh/year.

In 2009, the cumulative OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 9,510 MWh/day (14.3%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 690 MWh/day (1.0%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 6,983 MMBtu/day (3.1%), which is equivalent to 2,046 MWh/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 6,432 MWh/day (9.7%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 1,255 MWh/day (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 37,261 MWh/day (56.2%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 9,106 MWh/day (13.7%). The total savings from all programs is 66,300 MWh/day (64,254 MWh/day and 6,983 MMBtu/day), which would be a 2,763 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

By 2013, the cumulative annual electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 2,176,034 MWh/year (6.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from

<sup>5</sup> This includes the savings from 2001 through 2009.

<sup>6</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

retrofits to Federal buildings will be 402,732 MWh/year (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 2,548,904 MMBtu/year (2.3%), which is equivalent to 746,822 MWh/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 3,451,975 MWh/year (10.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 489,440 MWh/year (1.5%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 22,426,692 MWh/year (70.1%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>7</sup> will be 2,286,233 MWh/year (7.1%). The total savings from all programs will be 31,979,928 MWh/year.

By 2013, the cumulative OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 12,566 MWh/day (14.4%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 1,103 MWh/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 6,983 MMBtu/day (2.3%), which is equivalent to 2,046 MWh/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 9,458 MWh/day (10.9%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1,341 MWh/day (1.5%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 44,429 MWh/day (51.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 16,216 MWh/day (18.6%). The total savings from all programs will be 87,159 MWh/day (85,113 MWh/day and 6,983 MMBtu/day), which would be a 3,632 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

In 2009, the cumulative annual NOx emissions reduction<sup>8</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,090 tons-NOx/year (7.8% of the total NOx savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 193 tons-NOx/year (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NOx/year (0.8%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 1,638 tons-NOx/year (10.7%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 349 tons-NOx/year (2.3%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 10,957 tons-NOx/year (71.5%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits is 884 tons-NOx/year (5.8%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 15,328 tons-NOx/year.

In 2009, the cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6.56 tons-NOx/day (16.1%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 0.51 tons-NOx/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.8%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 4.39 tons-NOx/day (10.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 0.95 tons-NOx/day (2.3%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 21.79 tons-NOx/day (53.5%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 6.19 tons-NOx/day (15.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 40.71 tons-NOx/day.

By 2013, the cumulative NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,541 tons-NOx/year (8.0% of the total NOx savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 308 tons-NOx/year (1.6%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 2,355 tons-NOx/year (12.1%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 373 tons-NOx/year (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 13,065 tons-NOx/year (67.6%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NOx/year (8.1%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 19,313 tons-NOx/year.

By 2013, the cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.72 tons-NOx/day (16.1%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 0.81 tons-NOx/day (1.5%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 6.28 tons-NOx/day (11.6%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1.01 tons-NOx/day (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 25.99 tons-NOx/day (48.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (20.4%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 54.16 tons-NOx/day.

<sup>7</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>8</sup> These NOx emissions reduction were calculated with the US EPA's 2007 eGRID for annual (25% capacity factor) and Ozone Season Day OSD.

Figure 2 shows the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction through 2020 for the electricity and natural gas savings from all TERP programs reporting to the TCEQ. Table 1 provides the details regarding the annual degradation, transmission and distribution losses, discount factors and growth factors that were used in the analysis<sup>9</sup>. Additional details of the analysis are reported in Volume III of this report.

Table 1: Adjustment Factors used for the Calculation of the Annual and OSD NO<sub>x</sub> Savings for the Different Programs

	ESL-Single Family <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Multifamily <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Commercial <sup>16</sup>	Federal Buildings <sup>15</sup>	Furnace Pilot Light Program <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB7) <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB5 Grant Program) <sup>15</sup>	SECO <sup>15</sup>	Wind-ERCOT <sup>8</sup>	SEER13 Single Family	SEER13 Multifamily
Annual Degradation Factor <sup>11</sup>	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	5.00%
T&D Loss <sup>9</sup>	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Initial Discount Factor <sup>12</sup>	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	25.00%	25.00%	60.00%	25.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Growth Factor	3.25%	1.54%	3.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Actual Rates	N.A.	N.A.
Weather Normalized	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	See note 7	Yes	Yes

<sup>9</sup> These factors were determined by TCEQ.

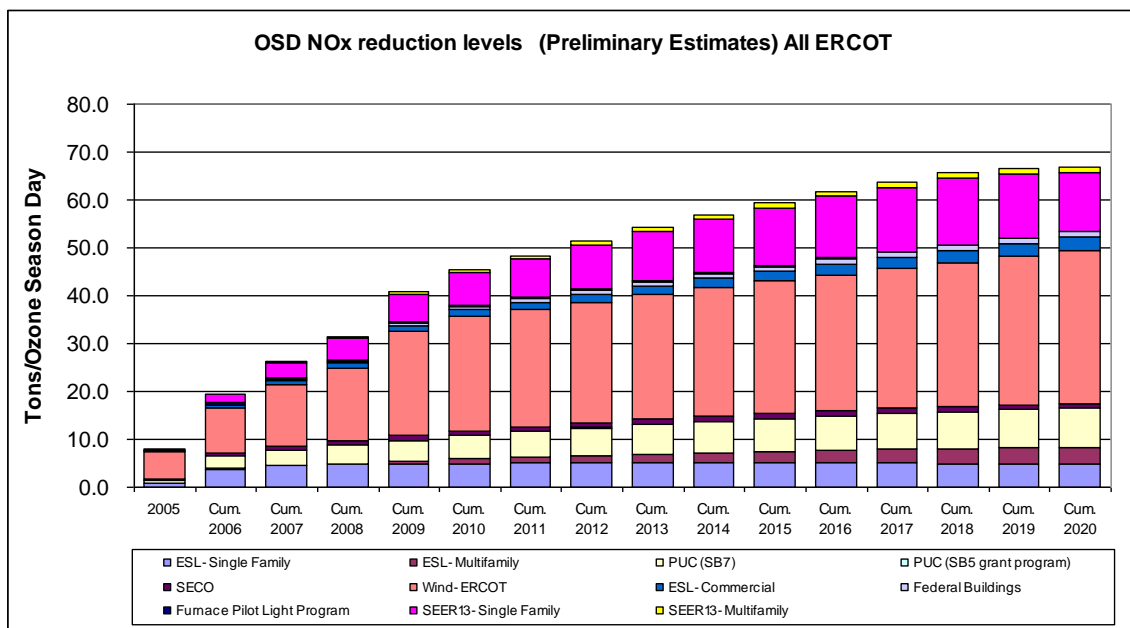


Figure 2: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

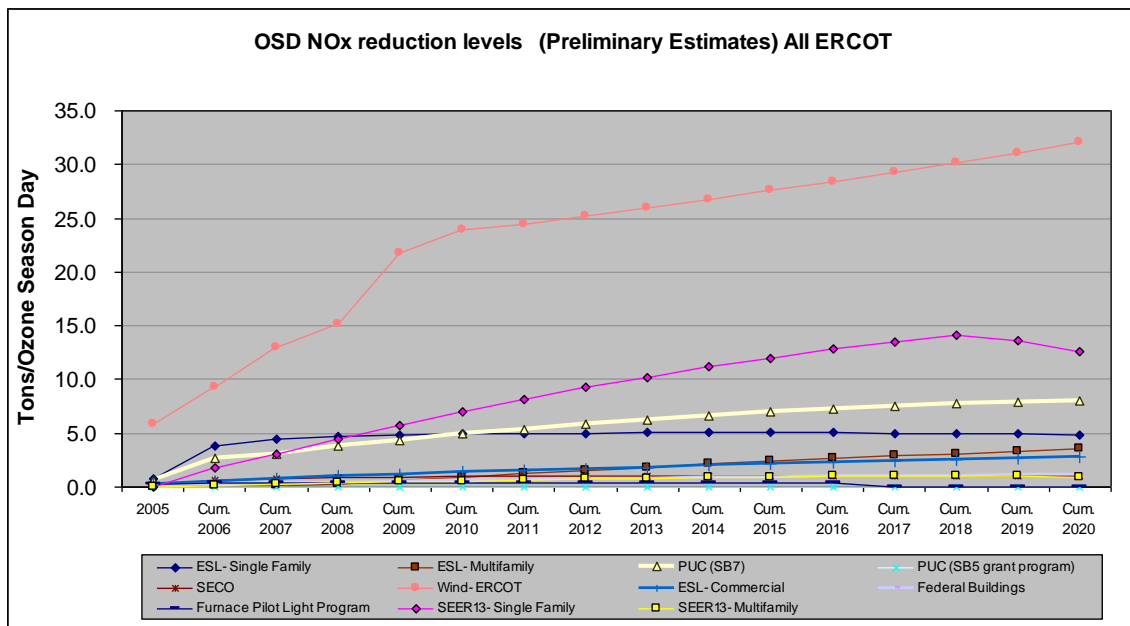


Figure 3: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projected through 2020

### 3.7 Technology for Calculating and Verifying Emissions Reduction from Energy Used in Buildings

In 2004 and 2005, the Laboratory developed a web-based Emissions Reduction Calculator, known as “*eCalc*,” which contains the underlying technology for determining NOx emissions reduction from power plants that generate the electricity for the user<sup>10</sup>. The emissions reduction calculator is being used to

<sup>10</sup> eCalc reports NOx, SOx and CO2 emissions reduction from the US EPA eGRID database for power providers in the ERCOT region.



calculate emissions reduction for consideration for SIP credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy programs in the TERP.

In 2007, the Laboratory enhanced the calculator to provide additional functions and usability, including:

- Renaming the product IC3 v2.0
- Enhanced the Laboratory's IECC/IRC Code-Traceable Test Suite for determining emissions reduction due to code and above-code programs;
- Enhanced web-based emissions calculator, including:
  - Use of the calculator to determine 15% above code residential and commercial options.
  - Gathered, cleaned and posted weather data archive for 17 NOAA stations;
  - Performed comparative testing of the calculator vs. other, non-web-based simulation programs;
  - Developed and tested radiant barrier simulation;
  - Using the web-based emissions calculator, started development of the derivative version Texas Climate Vision calculator for the City of Austin;
- Continued the development of verification procedures, including:
  - Completed the calibrated simulation of a high-efficiency office building in Austin, Texas;
  - Continued work to develop a calibrated simulation of an office building in College Station; and
  - Continued work to develop a calibrated simulation of a K-12 school in College Station;

In 2008, work on both web based calculators continued;

- Deployed IC3 v3.2 to handle a wider selection of single family building configurations (<http://ic3.tamu.edu>);
- Delivered TCV v1.0 to the City of Austin for their testing;
- Continued to operate the original eCalc;
- Supported modeling efforts by building enhanced tools for batch simulation;
- Provided training on both IC3 and TCV.

In 2009, IC3 developments included:

- A sister product, AIM was created for the State Comptroller's office.
- Usage statistics continue to climb.
- Updated to v3.6 which included 3 story houses, external cladding, more sophisticated ceiling/roof models, enhanced foundation modeling and the ability to copy projects.

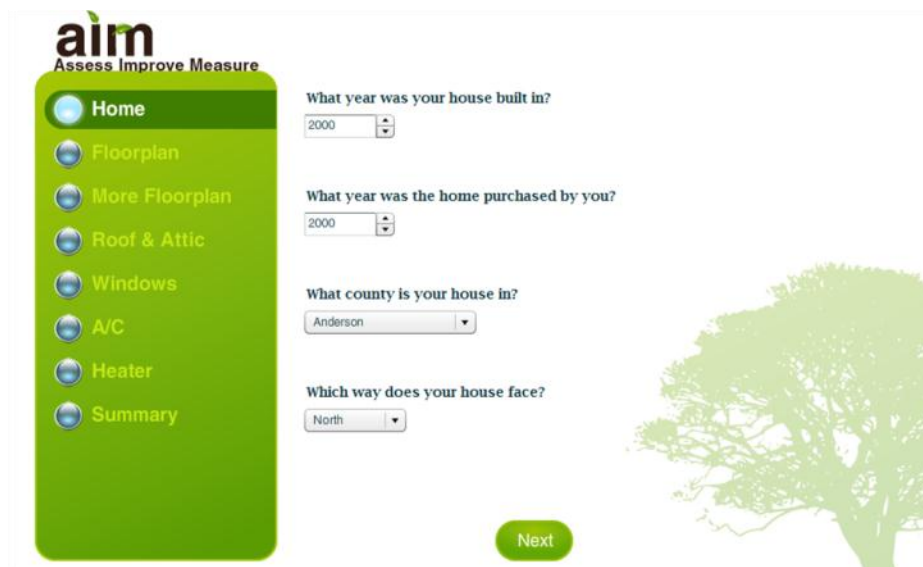


Figure 4: AIM Home Page



Figure 5: AIM Score Page

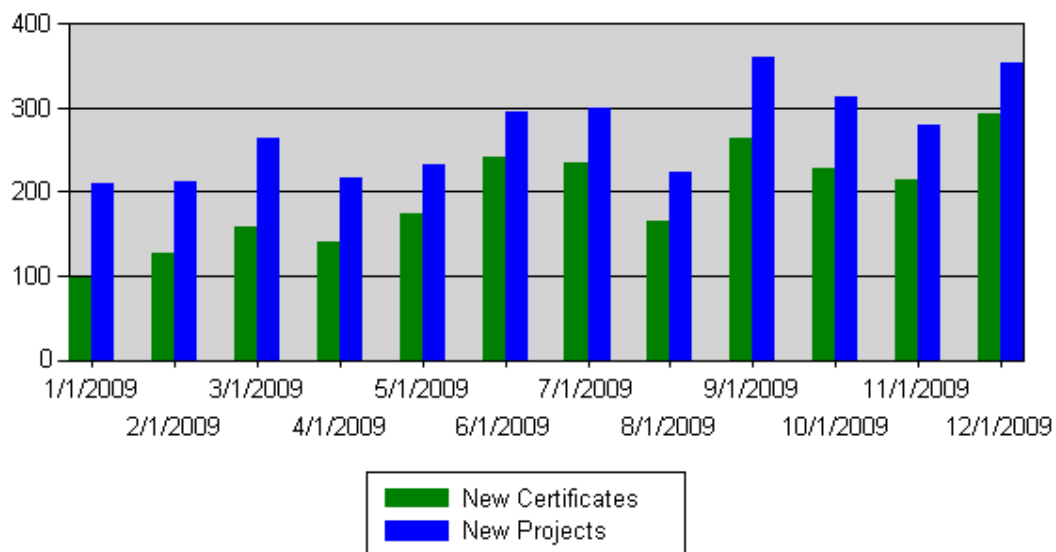


Figure 6: 12 monthly totals of new certificates and new projects in IC3 v 3.x

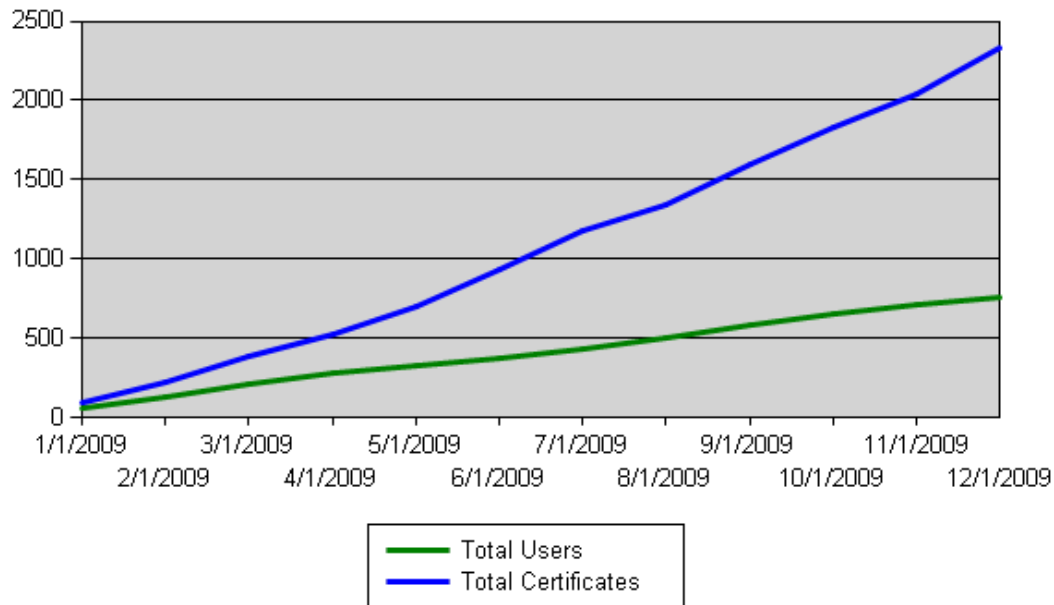


Figure 7: Last 12 months cumulative users and certificates in IC3 v3.x

### 3.8 Code Adoption

During the 77th Legislature, Senate Bill 5 (SB 5) adopted the 2000 International Residential Code (IRC) as the energy code for single-family residential construction and the 2000 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), with the 2001 Supplement for all other residential, commercial and industrial construction in the state. This bill became law in 2001 and marks the first mandatory energy code requirements for the State of Texas and establishes the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS). Both codes require that municipalities establish procedures for administration and enforcement, and ensure that code-certified inspectors perform inspections.

State adoption of the 2000 Residential Code energy provisions and 2000 International Energy Conservation Code became effective September 1, 2001. A recent survey conducted by the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) indicates adoption of more recent editions of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), including the 2003, 2006, and 2009 editions, see tables below.

CITY NAME	Commercial Building Code (IBC)	Residential Building Code (IRC)	Energy Code (IECC)	Electrical Code (NEC)	Mechanics Code (IMC)	Plumbing Code (UPC)	Green Building Code	Existing Building Code (IEBC)	Other Codes
Abilene	2003	2003	2000	2008	2003	2003	N/A	2003	2003 IFGC
Addison									
Allen									
Amarillo	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	2006	2006 IFC, 2006 IFGC
Angleton									
Arlington	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	2003 IFC, 2003 IFGC
Austin									
Bagtown	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Beaumont									
Bedford									
Big Spring	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Borger									
Brownsville	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFGC
Bryan	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	2003	2003 IFGC
Burleson	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	North Central Texas Council of Government Amendment
Carrollton *	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	NCTCOG Recommended Regional Amendments
Cedar Hill	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFGC
Cedar Park	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	2009	2006 IFC with Amendments, 2009 IPMC
Cleburne	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
College Station	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conroe	2003	N/A	N/A	2008	2000	2000	N/A	N/A	2003 IFC
Coppell	N/A	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	2006 IFC, 2006 IFGC, 2006 IPMC
Copperas Cove									
Corpus Christi	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corsicana	2009	2009	N/A	2008	2009	2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dallas	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	City of Dallas Ordinance #081070	2003	2006 IFC, 2006 IFGC
Deer Park									
Del Rio									
Denton									

CITY NAME	Commercial Building Code (IBC)	Residential Building Code (IRC)	Energy Code (IECC)	Electrical Code (NEC)	Mechanics Code (IMC)	Plumbing Code (UPC)	Green Building Code	Existing Building Code (IEBC)	Other Codes
Desoto	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
Devine									
Duncanville	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	N/A	N/A	2006 IFGC, 2006 IPMC
Eagle Pass	2009	2009	2009	2008	2006	2009	N/A	2006	N/A
Edinburg									
El Paso									
Eules	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	2003 IFC, 2003 IFGC, 2003 IPMC
Farmers Branch									
Flower Mound									
Fort Worth	2003	2003	2003	2008	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	2003 IFGC
Friendswood	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
Frisco									
Galveston	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	N/A	2009 IFC, 2009 IPMC
Garland	2003	2003	2003	2005	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgetown	2003	2000	2000	2002	2003	2003	N/A	2003	N/A
Grand Prairie	2003	2003	2003	2005	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	2003 IFC, 2003 IFGC
Grapevine	2006	2006	reference	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Greenville	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Halton City	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harker Heights	2009	2009	2008	2008	2009	2009	N/A	2006	2009 IFC, 2009 IFGC
Harlingen									
Houston									
Huntsville	2003	2003	2003	2005	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	2003 IFC, 2003 IFGC, 2003 IPMC
Hurst	2003	2003	2003	2005	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	2003 IPMC
Irving	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFC, 2006 IFGC
Keller	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFGC
Killeen									
Kingsville									
Kyle	2000	2000	2000	1999	2000	2000	N/A	N/A	2000 IPMC
La Porte									
Lake Jackson									
Lancaster	2003	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	N/A	N/A	2003 IPMC

CITY NAME	Commercial Building Code (IBC)	Residential Building Code (IRC)	Energy Code (IECC)	Electrical Code (NEC)	Mechanics Code (IMC)	Plumbing Code (IPC)	Green Building Code	Existing Building Code (IEBC)	Other Codes
Laredo	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	2009	N/A
League City	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Leander	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	2009	N/A
Lewisville	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	North Texas Regional Council of Governments Amendments to International Codes
Longview									
Lubbock									
Lufkin	2006	2006	N/A	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Mansfield	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFGC
McAllen	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFGC
McKinney	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mesquite									
Midland	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mission									
Missouri City	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IPMC
Nacogdoches	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFC
New Braunfels	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	2006 IFC, 2006 IPMC
North Richland									
Odessa									
Paris									
Pasadena	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IPMC
Pearland	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	finance, NO MDC	2006	2006 IPMC
Pflugerville									
Pharr	2003	2003	2009	2002	2003	2003	N/A	2003	2003 IFC, 2003 IPMC
Plano									
Port Arthur	2006	2006	2006	2002	2006	2006	N/A	1997	N/A
Richardson	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rockwall	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFC
Rosenberg									
Round Rock	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Rowlett									
San Angelo									

CITY NAME	Commercial Building Code (IBC)	Residential Building Code (IRC)	Energy Code (IECC)	Electrical Code (NEC)	Mechanics Code (IMC)	Plumbing Code (IPC)	Green Building Code	Existing Building Code (IEBC)	Other Codes
San Antonio									
San Benito	2009	2009	2009	N/A	2009	2009	N/A	N/A	2009 IFGC, 2009 IPMC, 2009 IWUC
San Juan	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	2006	2006 IFC/Hurricane Resistant Residential Construction
San Marcos									
Schertz									
Seguin	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A
Sherman	2006	2006	2006	2005	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Socorro	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	N/A
Southlake	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sugar Land	2003	2003	2003	2005	2003	2003	N/A	2003	2003 IFC, 2003 IFGC, 2003 IPMC
Temple	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	2006 IFGC, 2006 IPMC
Texarkana									
Texas City	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	N/A
The Colony	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tyler									
Victoria									
Waco *	2009	2009	2009	2008	2009	2009	N/A	2009	2009 IFC, 2009 IFGC, 2009 IPMC
Waxahachie									
Weatherford									
Weslaco									
Wichita Falls	2006	2006	2006	2008	2006	2006	N/A	2006	N/A

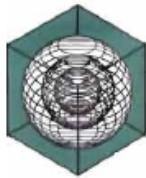
In general, the State has enjoyed a true market transformation in the supply of certain products, such as Low Solar Gain windows<sup>11</sup>.

The International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) is published by the International Code Council (ICC). The current code cycle dictates that a new edition is released every three years and supplements in the intervening years. The first publication of the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code became available in March of 2009. Energy Systems Laboratory reviewed and considered comments received by the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) and performed a technical analysis to compare the stringency of the TBEPS, based on the 2000 IECC with the 2001 Supplement to the 2009 IECC and Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC. The analysis of the 2009 IECC and Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC are as

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.energycodes.gov/implement/pdfs/shgc.pdf>

stringent as the TBEPS, and the 2009 IECC is marginally more stringent than the 2009 IRC for residential energy efficiency. The Laboratory then made recommendations to SECO to adopt the 2009 IECC and Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC as the new energy code for the State of Texas.

Our emphasis in 2009 has been on the continued delivery of training aimed at assisting municipal inspectors to become certified energy inspectors (in one of several designations maintained by the International Energy Code Council) and supporting code officials with guidance on interpretations as needed. This effort, begun in 2003 and based on a requirement of HB 3235 of the 78th Texas Legislature, is designed to support a more uniform interpretation and application of energy codes throughout the state.



## ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY

Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System

3581 TAMU  
College Station, Texas 77843-3581

September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2009

Mr. Felix Lopez, P.E.  
Senior Engineer  
State Energy Conservation Office  
Comptroller of Public Accounts  
111 East 17<sup>th</sup> Street, Room 114  
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Felix:

In accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 388.003, as amended, the Laboratory reviewed and considered the comments received and performed a technical analysis that compared the stringency of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards, based on the 2000 International Energy Conservation Code with the 2001 Supplement (2000/2001 IECC), to the 2009 IECC and Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC.

The Laboratory recommends that Texas, through the State Energy Conservation Office's (SECO) rulemaking process, adopt the 2009 IECC and the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC, as statewide energy codes. The state should immediately begin educating, training, and providing technical assistance for building professionals and enforcement officials to enable statewide compliance.

The Laboratory's analysis has determined that:

1. For residential construction with 15% or less window to floor ratio, the residential prescriptive provisions of the 2009 IECC and the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC are as stringent as the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS), which is based on the 2000/2001 IECC (see attached tables for details). The Laboratory's analysis of the 2009 IECC and the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC indicate a marginal improvement in overall residential energy efficiency of the 2009 IECC over the energy provisions of the 2009 IRC.
2. For all other residential structures, the residential performance provisions of the 2009 IECC are as stringent as the TBEPS based on the 2000/2001 IECC.
3. The commercial provisions of the 2009 IECC are as stringent as the TBEPS based on the 2000/2001 IECC.

The Laboratory recognizes that several major municipalities are in the process of adopting energy codes that are equal to the 2009 IECC and/or the energy provisions of the 2009 IRC Codes. Although builders, suppliers, and manufacturers will be required to meet the newly adopted codes, and will need to retrain their employees and restock their supplies to meet the new requirements of the more stringent code, implementation of improved codes should be effected as soon as possible in order to maximize desired emissions reductions. An increased number of raters, inspectors and code officials will also be required to handle the increased demand. The Laboratory recognizes the challenge of these efforts and is ready to

assist SECO. The Laboratory is also in the process of updating the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) to facilitate compliance with the new residential provisions of the 2009 IECC.

Notwithstanding the comparisons in overall energy efficiency, the Laboratory observes the potentially greater reduction in peak demand associated with the 0.30 SHGC limitations found in the 2009 IECC. This, in addition to the corresponding emissions reduction resulting from the peak demand savings, provides enhanced benefits over a higher SHGC in compliance with the goals of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards in the Health & Safety Code Section 388.001.

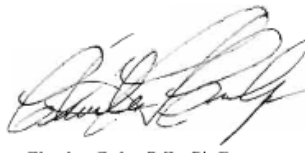
The Laboratory recommends compliance with the 2009 IECC or the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC when using the prescriptive path for residential evaluation of residences with 15% or less window to floor ratio, since both are more stringent than the current TBEPS. The Laboratory also recommends using the 2009 IECC when using the performance path for all other residential evaluations.

These new codes will further Texas' Emission Reduction Plan (TERP) goals in improving air quality. Furthermore, adoption of the 2009 IECC is a requirement for securing American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Federal funding for Texas.

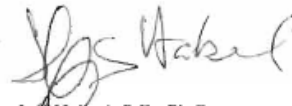
Sincerely,



Bahman Yazdani, P.E.  
Associate Director



Charles Culp, P.E., Ph.D.  
Associate Director



Jeff Haberl, P.E., Ph.D.  
Associate Director

cc: David Claridge, P.E., Ph.D., Director – ESL

Section 388.009 of HB 3235 requires the Laboratory to develop and administer a state-wide training program for municipal building inspectors who seek to become code-certified inspectors. To accomplish this, the Laboratory developed the Energy Code Workshops which are based on the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) as published by the International Code Council (ICC) for residential and commercial buildings, with amendments. In addition, more workshops were developed that offered software training on the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) and ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2007.



H.B. No. 3235

AN ACT

relating to certification training programs for municipal building inspectors and the implementation of Texas building energy efficiency performance standards by certified municipal building inspectors.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

~~SECTION 1.~~ Chapter 388, Health and Safety Code, is amended by adding Section 388.009 to read as follows:

~~Sec. 388.009. CERTIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDING INSPECTORS. The laboratory shall develop and administer statewide a training program for municipal building inspectors seeking to become code-certified inspectors. The laboratory shall also work with national code organizations to assist participants in the certification program. The laboratory may collect reasonable fees from participants in the program to pay the costs of administering the program.~~

~~SECTION 2.~~ Not later than January 1, 2004, the Energy Systems Laboratory at the Texas Engineering Experiment Station of The Texas A&M University System shall have developed the training program required by Section 388.009, Health and Safety Code, as added by this Act, and not later than March 1, 2004, shall begin implementing the training program statewide.

~~SECTION 3.~~ Notwithstanding Section 11(d), Chapter 967, Acts of the 77th Legislature, Regular Session, 2001, a municipality is not required to comply with Section 388.003(c)(2), Health and Safety Code, before March 1, 2005.

---

President of the Senate

I certify that H.B. No. 3235 was passed by the House on May 2, 2003, by a ~~non-record~~ vote.

---

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.B. No. 3235 was passed by the Senate on May 27, 2003, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.



Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

Date


\_\_\_\_\_

Governor


The Residential Energy Code Training Workshop and Commercial Requirements of the International Energy Conservation Workshop both include an overview of the TERP program and extensive instruction on all chapters of the IECC, which include the general requirements, definitions, and design conditions. The 2006 Residential Workshops also include detailed instruction on chapters(s) containing specific regulations relating to residential construction, in addition to a comparison of the IECC and the energy provisions of the International Residential Code (IRC).

## 2006 IECC Residential Provisions with Texas Amendments



Energy Systems Laboratory,  
Texas A&M University System and  
State Energy Conservation Office




## SPECIAL THANKS TO




Felix Lopez, P.E.  
Senior Engineer


### Shirley Muns

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- Energy Codes Specialist, Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M University System
- Certified Building Official, since 1987
- Serving on the ICC International Energy Conservation Code Development Committee
- 20+ years as a Building Inspector/Official, including residential, high-rise, commercial and industrial
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- Texas A&M's Energy Systems Laboratory Engineering Research Associate since Sept 2007
- City of Fort Worth Chief Residential Inspector for 11 **years**. Holds numerous ICC Certifications.
- State of Texas Plumbing Inspectors' License
- Master Sign Electrician License
- Certified Home Energy Rater




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- Building Official, City of Arlington, Texas
- 24 years experience in municipal code enforcement
- Certified Building Official & other ICC Certifications
- Involved in North Central Texas Council of Governments regional code review process

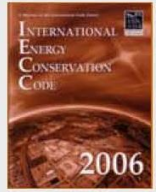



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### Today's Class Structure

- Why Energy Codes - Intent
- Structure of the Energy Codes
- Administration
- Residential
- Compliance Software Tools
- Resources





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### Why Energy Codes?

- It's the law
- Minimum regulations for energy efficient buildings
- Energy used primarily for "human comfort"
- Benefits
  - Reduce air pollution
  - Moderate peak electrical power demands
  - Improve comfort
  - Reduce costs for residents

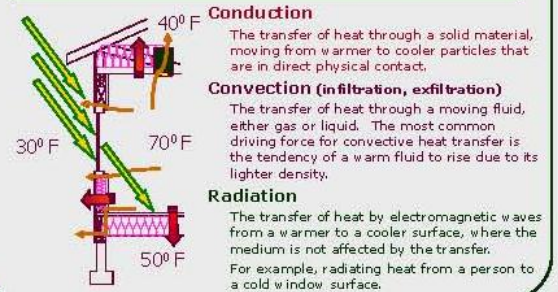


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### Basic Methods of Heat Transfer



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### Structure of Energy Code

- Chapter 1 Administration
- Chapter 2 Definitions
- Chapter 3 Climate Zones
- Chapter 4 Residential Energy Efficiency
- Chapter 5 Commercial Energy Efficiency
- Chapter 6 Referenced Standards



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### Texas Amendments

- North Central Texas Council of Governments – Applies statewide
- Stringency verified by Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M University System



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### Administration (Section 101.4)

- Establishes minimum regulations
  - Detached One- and Two-family
  - Type R-2, R-4 or Townhouse buildings
  - Commercial and High-Rise Multifamily
- Regulates design and selection of
  - Building envelope
  - Mechanical systems
  - Service water heating systems
  - Electrical power and lighting systems



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### Precedence (Section 101.3)



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### Scope: Residential *(Section 202)*

*(What types of buildings covered?)*




Detached One- and Two-family Dwellings

R-2, R-3, R-4, Low-Rise Multi-family ≤3 stories



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### Scope *(Section 101.4)*



- New construction *(Section 101.2)*
- Existing buildings *(Section 101.4.1)*
- Historic buildings *(Section 101.4.2)*
- Additions *(Section 101.4.3)*
- Change in Occupancy *(Section 101.4.4)*
- Mixed occupancy *(Section 101.4.5)*




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### Historic *(TX Section 101.4.2)*




- **Buildings officially identified as**
  - Listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places
  - Designated under local or state designation law
  - Certified as a contributing resource in a designated historic district
  - Certification that the property is eligible to be listed, individually or as a contributing building
    - State Historic Preservation Officer
    - Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
- **shall comply with all of the provisions of this code.**




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### Exception

- Whenever a provision or provisions shall invalidate or jeopardize the historical designation or listing, that provision or provisions may be exempted.



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### Additions, Alterations, Renovations or Repairs *(Section 101.4.3)*

- Applies as it relates to new construction
- Without requiring the unaltered portion to comply
- Exceptions






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### Exceptions

- Storm windows over existing fenestration
- Glass only replacements in an existing sash and frame
- Existing ceiling, wall or floor cavities exposed during construction provided that these cavities are filled with insulation
- Construction where the existing roof, wall or floor cavity is not exposed



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### Change in Occupancy (Section 101.4.4)

- Change would result in an increase in
  - Fossil fuel demand, OR
  - Electrical energy use



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### Low Energy Use Buildings (Section 101.5.2)

The following are exempt

- $<3.4 \text{ Btu/h-ft}^2$  or  $1 \text{ Watt/ft}^2$  of floor area
- Do not contain conditioned space

Note: Exempt from the building thermal envelope provisions only



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### Material Identification (Section 102.1)



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### Fenestration Product Rating

#### Testing Standards

(Section 102.1.3)

- U-factors – NFRC 100 or Table 102.1.3(1) or 102.1.3(2)
- SHGC – NFRC 200 or Table 102.1.3(3)

World's Best Window Co. Millennium 2000® Single Glazed Insulating Glass Double Glazed Insulating Glass Product Type: Vertical Slider	
<b>ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b>	
U-Factor (U, U-F)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b>	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U, U-F)
<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.2</b>



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### Alternative compliance (TX Section 103.3.1.1)

- A building certified by a national, state, or local accredited energy efficiency program and determined by the Energy Systems Laboratory to be in compliance with the energy efficiency requirements of this section may, at the option of the Code Official, be considered in compliance. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star Program certification of energy code equivalency shall be considered in compliance
- This amendment is added to allow alternative compliance in accordance with Texas HB 1365, 78th Legislature



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### Maintenance Information (Section 102.3)

- Instructions for homeowner
  - Preventative maintenance instructions
    - Equipment and Systems
    - Clearly stated and incorporated on a readily accessible label
      - Including the title or publication number for the operation and maintenance manual for that particular model and type of product



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Zone 3 Cont.	DAWSON	3.2	JEFF DAVIS	3.2	FECOS	3.2	WHEELER	3.4
	DELTA	3.2	JOHNSON	3.2	FREEMAN	3.1	WELCH	3.3
	DENTON	3.2	JONES	3.2	RAND	3.2	WELSH	3.3
	DICKENS	3.3	KRAUFMAN	3.2	REAGAN	3.2	WINKLER	3.2
	EASTLAND	3.2	KENDALL	3.1	RED RIVER	3.2	WIDE	3.2
	ECTOR	3.2	KENT	3.3	REEDS	3.2	WOOD	3.2
Zone 4					YOUNG	3.2		
	ARMSTRONG		DEAN SMITH		HOCKLEY		FARMER	
	BAILEY		DONLEY		HUTCHINSON		POTTER	
	BERGCOE		FLOYD		LAMB		RANDALL	
	CARSON		GRAY		LIPSCOMB		ROBERTS	
	CASTRO		WILE		MOORE		SHEPHERD	
	COCHRAN		WATKINS		OCHILTREE		SHIVERS	
	DALLAM		WRIGHT		OLDHAM		YOUNG	





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## Chapter 4

# Residential Energy Efficiency

### Compliance (Section 401.2)

- Mandatory - Comply with
  - 401 (General), 402.4 (Air Leakage), 402.5 (Moisture Control), 402.6 (Maximum Fenestration U-factor and SHGC), AND
  - 403 (Systems)
- Performance – Comply with either
  - Building Thermal Envelope Sections 402.1 (General), 402.2 (Specific insulation Requirements), and 402.3 (Fenestration); OR
  - Section 404 (Simulated Performance Alternative)




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### Compliance Software tools (TX Section 401.2.1)

- Software tools used to demonstrate energy code compliance that are deemed acceptable by the building official may only utilize the energy chapter of the 2001 or the 2003 International Residential Code when code edition selection is available.
  - This amendment is added to satisfy the “not less restrictive” requirement when adopting subsequent editions of energy codes in accordance with Texas SB 5, 77th Legislature




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### Certificate (Section 401.3)

- Permanent certificate posted on or in the electrical distribution panel
  - R-values – ceiling/roof, walls, foundation (slab, basement wall, crawlspace wall and/or floor) and ducts located outside building envelope
  - U-factors – fenestration and SHGC
  - Type and efficiency of HVAC and service water heating
- If there is more than one value, list the value covering the largest area



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TABLE 402.1.1  
INSULATION AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT\*

CLIMATE ZONE	FENESTRATION U-FACTOR	SKYLIGHT† U-FACTOR	GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC	CEILING R-VALUE	WOOD FRAME WALL R-VALUE	MASONRY WALL R-VALUE	FLOOR R-VALUE	BASEMENT† WALL R-VALUE	SLAB R-VALUE & DEPTH	CRAWL SPACE† WALL R-VALUE
1	0.20	0.25	0.40	30	13	5	13	0	0	0
2	0.25	0.25	0.40	30	13	4	13	0	0	0
3	0.30	0.30	0.50	30	13	5	19	0	0	5/12
4 except Marine	0.40	0.40	NR	38	13	5	19	10/13	10, 2.0	10/13
5 and Marine 4	0.35	0.40	NR	38	19 or 13+0.9	13	NF	10/13	10, 2.0	10/13
6	0.35	0.40	NR	49	19 or 13+0.9	13	NF	10/13	10, 4.0	10/13
7 and 8	0.35	0.40	NR	49	21	19	NF	10/13	10, 4.0	10/13

For SE 1, R-10 + 50A ft-mm

a. R-values are minimums. U-factors and SHGC are maximums. R-19 shall be permitted to be constructed with 2" x 6 cavity.

b. The fenestration U-factor values exclude skylights. The SHGC values apply to all glazed fenestration.


c. The floor R-value applies to continuous insulation. An exception for energy efficiency insulation, other insulation meets the requirement.

d. R-5 shall be added to the required slab edge R-value for heated slabs.

e. There are no SHGC requirements for the Marine zone.

f. Use insulation sufficient to fill the framing cavity, R-19 minimum.

g. "13+0.9" means R-13 cavity insulation plus R-0.9 insulating sheathing. If structural sheathing covers 25 percent or less of the exterior, insulating sheathing is not required when structural sheathing is used. If structural sheathing covers more than 25 percent of exterior, structural sheathing shall be supplemented with insulating sheathing of at least R-5.



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## Building Envelope Requirements

Table 402.1.1  
Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component<sup>a</sup>

- *R*-values are minimums. *U*-factors and SHGC are maximums. *R*-19 shall be permitted to be compressed into a 2 x 6 cavity.
- The fenestration *U*-factor column excludes skylights. The SHGC column applies to all glazed fenestration.
- *R*-5 shall be added to the required slab edge *R*-values for heated slabs.
- The total *R*-value may be achieved with a combination of cavity and insulating sheathing that covers 100 % of the exterior wall.
- The wall insulation may be the sum of the two values where the first value is the cavity insulation and the second value is insulating sheathing. The combination of cavity insulation plus insulating sheathing may be used where structural sheathing covers not more than 25 % of the exterior wall area and insulating sheathing is not required where structural sheathing is used. If structural sheathing covers more than 25 % of exterior wall area then the wall insulation requirement may only be satisfied with the single insulation value.



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## Insulation Criteria (TX Section 402.1.1)

- When compliance using Table 402.1.1 is demonstrated with a ceiling *R*-value of *R*-30 or less, no more than 33% of the total projected ceiling area may be of cathedral type construction (ceiling joist/roof rafter assembly) and the required insulation *R*-value may be reduced to a minimum of *R*-22 insulation when the remaining ceiling area insulation is increased to *R*-38.



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## Poor Insulation Installation



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## Poor Insulation Installation



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## *U*-factor Alternative (Section 402.1.3)

- Assemblies with a *U*-factor  $\leq$  those specified in Table 402.1.3 are permitted as an alternative to the *R*-value in Table 402.1.1.



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## Total *UA* Alternative (Section 402.1.4)

- Sum of *U*-factor times assembly area  $\leq$  total *UA* resulting from using Table 402.1.3, the building shall be considered in compliance
  - Must use the same assembly area in both
  - SHGC must still be met
  - Use a method consistent with the ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals*



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### Specific Insulation Requirements

- Ceilings with attic space (Section 402.2.1)
  - Exception for Energy Trusses
    - R-38 reduced to R-30
    - R49 reduced to R-38
- Ceilings without attic space (Section 402.2.2)
  - Exception for insufficient depth
    - A maximum of R-30 may be used
    - Limited to 500 ft<sup>2</sup> of ceiling area



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### Ceilings



(Section 102.5.1)

This Attic Has Been Insulated To

R- By A Professional Insulation Contractor  
The insulation in this attic was installed by a qualified professional Contractor to the R-value stated above.

#### Certificate of Insulation

BUILDING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTRACTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

Installation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

License # \_\_\_\_\_

Area Insulated	R-Value	Insulated Thickness	Installed Thickness	Installed Density	No. Bags	Eq. 2.1
Attic						
Walls						
Floors						

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (print name) certify that this rero-insulating has been installed to the stated R-value and that the installation is in conformance with all applicable codes, standards, regulations and specifications.

Authorized Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



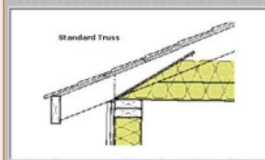
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### Raised-Heel Trusses

To receive credit for a raised heel truss (often referred to as an energy truss), the insulation must achieve its full thickness over the exterior walls. Scored trusses meeting this criteria may also be entered as a raised truss.



Standard Truss



Raised Heel or Energy Truss

Insulation must achieve its full thickness over the exterior walls.

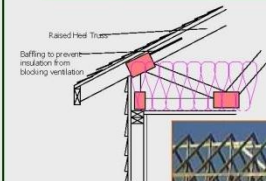


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### Energy or Raised Heel Trusses



Raised Heel Truss

Baffling to prevent insulation from blocking ventilation



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### What are Mass Walls? (Section 402.2.3)

Concrete block, concrete, insulated concrete form (ICF), masonry cavity, brick (not including brick veneer), earth (including adobe, compressed earth block, rammed earth) and solid timber/logs



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### Steel Frame Construction

(Section 402.2.4)

Table 402.2.4 or shall meet *U*-factor in Table 402.1.3Based on wood-framed wall *R*-value

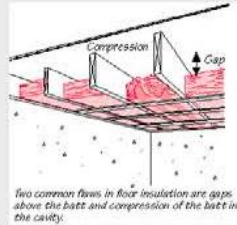
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### Floors (Section 402.2.5)

- Floor insulation must maintain permanent contact with the underside of the subfloor decking

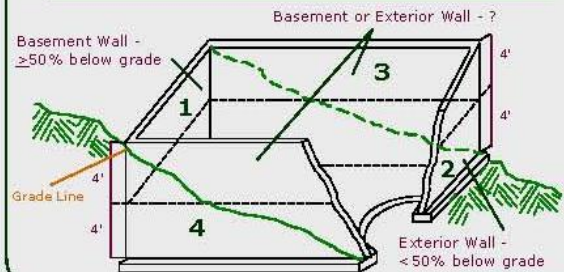


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### True Basement Walls



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### Insulation Protection (Section 102.2.1)

- Exterior insulation applied to basements, crawlspace walls and the perimeter of slab-on-grade floors shall be protected
  - Rigid, opaque, weather-resistant
  - Cover the exposed insulation
  - Extend at least 6" below grade



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### Slab-on-Grade Floors (Section 402.2.7)

- With a floor surface less than 12" below grade
- Not required in jurisdictions designated as having a very heavy termite infestation
- Not required on horizontal portion of the foundation supporting masonry veneer (Section 402.2.9)

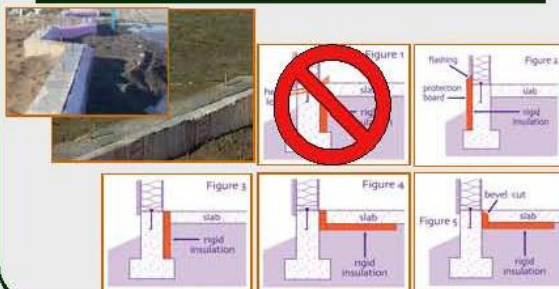


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### Slab-Edge Insulation



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### Insulated Crawlspace? (Section 402.2.8)

- No ventilation openings allowed (IRC Section R408)
  - Provide continuously operating mechanical ventilation at 1 CFM/50ft<sup>2</sup>; (Exception 4), or
  - Provide conditioned air to crawlspace (Exception 5)
- Insulation fastened to the wall
  - Extend at least 24" vertically and/or horizontally
- Exposed earth covered with a continuous vapor barrier
  - Overlap 6" and attached



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## Thermally Isolated Sunroom

(Section 402.2.10)

- Walls
  - R-13, all zones
  - New walls separating a sunroom from conditioned space must meet the building thermal envelope requirements
- Ceiling Insulation
  - Climate Zones 1 – 4 = R-19
  - Climate Zones 5 – 8 = R-24



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## Insulation Installed in Walls

(TX Section 402.2.11)

- Insulation batts installed in walls shall be totally surrounded by an enclosure on all sides consisting of framing lumber, gypsum, sheathing, wood structural panel sheathing, or other equivalent material approved by the building official



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## Fenestration (Section 402.3)

- Area-weighted average satisfies  $U$ -factor requirements (Section 402.3.1)
- Area-weighted average of products more than 50% glazed satisfies the SHGC requirements (Section 402.3.2)
  - In sub-climate zones 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 the maximum area weighted average and the maximum SHGC shall not exceed 0.4 due to the "not less restrictive" requirement



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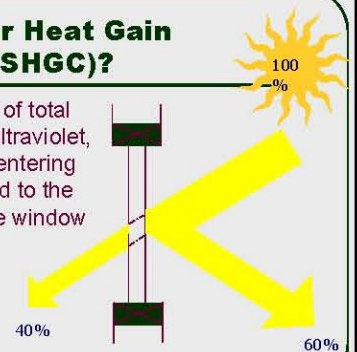
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## What is Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)?

SHGC is the fraction of total incident solar heat (ultraviolet, visible and infrared) entering the window compared to the solar heat striking the window

A SHGC of 0.40 means that 40% of the solar heat passes through the window



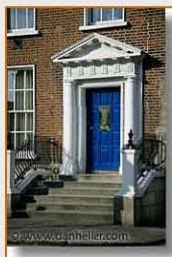
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## Exemptions (TX Section 402.3.3 and 402.3.4)

- Fenestration - up to 1 percent per dwelling unit may be exempt from  $U$ -factor and SHGC
  - Changed from 15 sq. ft. due to the "not less restrictive" requirement
- One opaque door assembly is exempted from the  $U$ -factor



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## Sunroom $U$ -factor (Section 402.3.5)

- New windows and door separating the sunroom from the conditioned space must meet the building thermal envelope requirements



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## Replacement Fenestration

(TX Section 402.3.6)

- Replacement of some or all of an existing fenestration it shall
  - Meet *U*-factor and SHGC from 402.3.7
- Exceptions
  - Skylights maximum *U*-factor = 0.60 in all subclimate zones except for 2.1
  - Building constructed in conformance with an energy code per SB5, replacement units may comply with the original construction documents



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## Prescriptive Path for Additions

(TX Section 402.3.7)

- Additions less than 500 sq. ft. shall meet
  - Envelope component criteria in Table 402.3.7
  - *U*-factor of each fenestration product used to calculate area weighted average not to exceed the values in Table 402.3.7
  - Additions, other than sunrooms, shall have fenestration not exceeding 40% of the gross wall and roof area
  - R-values shall be  $\geq$  than Table 402.3.7



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## Air leakage (Section 402.4)

Typical Sources of Air Leakage



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## Building Envelope Infiltration

(Section 402.4.1)

1. All joints, seams and penetrations
2. Site-built windows, doors and skylights
3. Openings between window and door assemblies and their frames
4. Utility penetrations
5. Dropped ceilings or chases adjacent to thermal envelope
6. Knee walls
7. Walls and ceilings at garage
8. Behind tubs and showers on exterior walls
9. Between dwelling units
10. Other sources of infiltration



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## Understanding sealing?



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## Infiltration Controls - Electrical



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## Air Infiltration - HVAC



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## Air Infiltration - Plumbing



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## Fenestration Air Leakage (Section 402.4.2)

- Manufactured window and door infiltration rates
  - Windows, skylights – 0.3 cfm
  - Sliding-glass doors – 0.3 cfm
  - Swinging doors – 0.5 cfm
- Exception: site-built windows, skylights and doors



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## Recessed Lighting Fixture (Section 402.4.3)



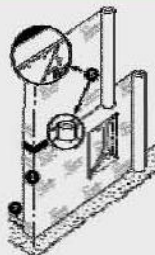
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## Moisture Control

Identify the "drainage plane"



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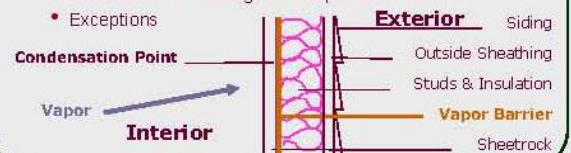
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## Moisture Control (Section 402.5)

### Vapor Retarder, Basic Requirements

- Install on "warm-in-winter side" of insulation
- Use in unvented framed above-grade walls, floors, and ceilings
- Must have Perm rating of < 1.0 per ASTM E96-80
- Exceptions



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## Exceptions

- Where moisture or its freezing will not damage the materials
- Frame walls, floors and ceilings in Zones 1 – 4
  - Crawl space floor vapor retarders are not exempted
- Where other approved means to avoid condensation are provided



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## Maximum Fenestration *U*-factor

(Section 402.6)

- Maximum area weighted average fenestration *U*-factor shall be 0.40
  - Using trade-offs from Section 402.1.3 or
  - Section 404 in zones 4 – 6



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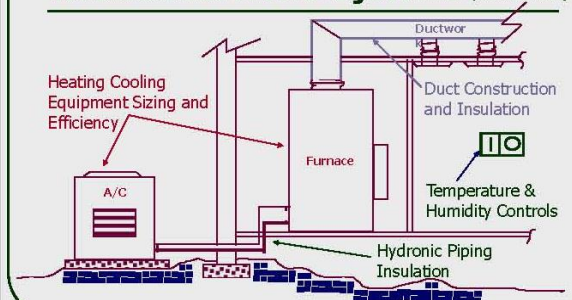


## Section 403

## Systems



## Residential HVAC Systems (Section 403)



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## HVAC Efficiency Requirements

- Pre-empted by the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act (NAECA)
- Applies to heating and cooling and water heating systems



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## Controls (Section 403.1)

- One thermostat per system
- Heat pump supplementary heat
  - Prevent supplemental heat operation when the heat pump compressor can meet the heating load (Section 403.1.1)



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### Duct Insulation (Section 403.2.1)

- Supply and return ducts
  - R-8 minimum
- Ducts in floor trusses
  - R-6 minimum
- Exception
  - Ducts located completely inside the building thermal envelope
  - Supply & Return may be R-6 if the AC efficiency is upgraded 1 SEER above NAECA



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### HVAC Duct Insulation



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### Duct work located in garage ceiling



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### Leaking Ducts?

*The "Achilles' heel" of home energy efficiency and air quality.*

- Contribute to air leakage in house
  - Returns twice as leaky as supplies
- Reduce comfort in home
  - Increase drafts
  - Unbalanced airflows reduce air delivery
- Contribute to moisture problems!
- Contribute to backdrafting
  - Leaky return depressurizes lower floors
  - Leaky supply's may depressurize upper floors
- May lead to soil gas entrainment!



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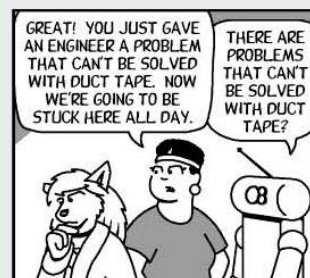
### Duct Sealing (Section 403.2.2)

- **ALL** ducts, air handlers, filter boxes, and building cavities used as ducts must be sealed
  - Joints and seams must comply with International Residential Code Section M1601.3.1
- Building framing cavities must not be used as supply ducts (Section 403.2.3)



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**Do not use  
DUCT TAPE!**



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### Proper Installation

#### Flex Duct

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### HVAC Duct Sealing Applications

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### HVAC Duct Sealing

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### HVAC Duct Sealing - NOT

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### HVAC Duct Sealing- NOT

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### HVAC Piping Insulation (Section 403.3)

- Minimum R-2
- Fluids above 105°F or below 55°F

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## Circulating Service Water Heating Systems (Section 403.4)

- Piping insulated to minimum R-2
- Automatic or **readily accessible** manual switch on pump



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## Mechanical Ventilation (Section 403.5)

- Outdoor air intakes and exhausts
  - Automatic or gravity
  - Close when the ventilation system is not operating

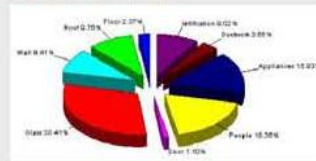


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## HVAC Sizing

- Reduced initial cost to builder
- Improved comfort for owner
- Better IAQ, filtration, moisture control
- Lower utility bills/electrical demand
- Less noise



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## HVAC Sizing (Section 403.6)

- A sizing calculation is required
  - ACCA Manual J or other approved
  - *International Residential Code* Section M1401.3
- Previously just rules-of-thumb
  - Missing by miles... often 2.2-times larger
  - "Garbage-in... Garbage-out"



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## Oversizing

Most A/C's (historically) are oversized for the house = resulting in short cycling

### Short Cycling

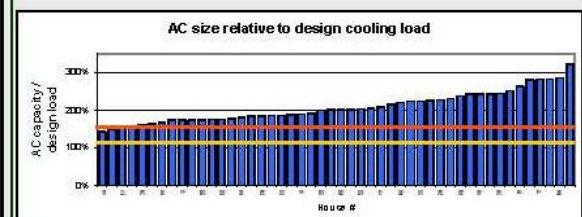
- Reduces Equipment Life
- Reduces Efficiency (SEER)
- Results in Poor Dehumidification
- Reduces Filter Effectiveness



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## Equipment Sizing – Case Study



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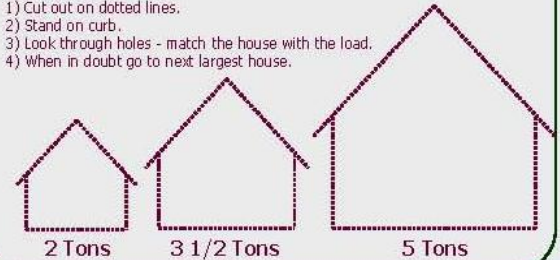
### (DIS)Advantages of Over-sizing

- **Bigger is better**
  - An oversized unit will short cycle-times
  - Larger ducts, more material cost, tougher fit
- **Faster recovery from setback**
  - Quick duty cycling (humidity control?)
- **Less worry about distribution process**
  - Such as leaks, improper sizing
- **Less design time**
  - "Rules of thumb" based on decades-old practices
- **A disservice to your customer**
  - False peace of mind... There are no advantages

### How to Use Your "Rule-of-Thumb" Load Calculator

#### Directions:

- 1) Cut out on dotted lines.
- 2) Stand on curb.
- 3) Look through holes - match the house with the load.
- 4) When in doubt go to next largest house.



### How to Use Your "Rule-of-Thumb" Load Calculator

- Directions:
- 1) Cut out on dotted lines.
  - 2) Stand on curb.
  - 3) Look through holes - match the house with the load.
  - 4) When in doubt go to next largest house.



### Simulated Performance Alternative (Section 404)

- **Analysis includes**
  - Heating
  - Cooling
  - Service Water Heating
- **Mandatory requirements**
  - Sections 401, 402.4, 402.5, 402.6, and 403

### Building Complies When:

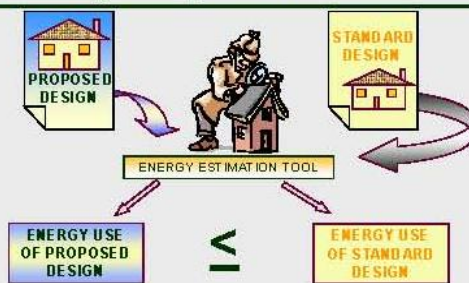


TABLE 404.5.2(1)  
SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE STANDARD REFERENCE AND PROPOSED DESIGN

BUILDING COMPONENT	STANDARD REFERENCE DESIGN	PROPOSED DESIGN
Roofing grade walls:	Table: mass wall if proposed with a mass value less than specified. If mass value is greater, then the proposed roof and walls shall be constructed with a mass value of 100 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> .	As proposed
Basement and foundation walls:	Table: mass wall if proposed with a mass value less than specified. If mass value is greater, then the proposed walls shall be constructed with a mass value of 100 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> .	As proposed
Attic grade floors:	Table: mass floor if proposed with a mass value less than specified. If mass value is greater, then the proposed floor shall be constructed with a mass value of 100 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> .	As proposed
Ceilings:	Table: mass ceiling if proposed with a mass value less than specified. If mass value is greater, then the proposed ceiling shall be constructed with a mass value of 100 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> .	As proposed
Windows:	Table: U-value and SHGC of windows and doors shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed
Doors:	Table: U-value and SHGC of doors shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed
Partitions:	Table: U-value and SHGC of partitions shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed
Floors:	Table: U-value and SHGC of floors shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed
Roofing:	Table: U-value and SHGC of roof shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed
Shading:	Table: U-value and SHGC of shading devices shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed
Lighting:	Table: U-value and SHGC of lighting fixtures shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed
Thermal mass:	Table: U-value and SHGC of thermal mass shall be as specified in Table 404.5.2(1).	As proposed



Energy System Component	Standard Reference Design	Response to Design
Envelope (walls, roof, windows, doors, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.
Heating system (furnace, boiler, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.
Cooling system (air conditioner, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.
Water heating system (water heater, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.
Lighting system (lights, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.
Plumbing system (sinks, toilets, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.
Electrical system (wiring, outlets, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.
Other systems (HVAC, etc.)	Standard Reference Design (SRD) - 0.00000	The following table is a summary of the results of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) for the SRD. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design. The results are presented in a table format, with the first column listing the component, the second column listing the standard reference design, and the third column listing the response to design.



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## International Code Compliance Calculator – IC3

Developed with emphasis on simplicity, ESL's goal has been to develop an easy-to-use, easy-to-access simulated performance-based tool that could be used to report reduced energy consumption to the US EPA



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## IC3 International Code Compliance Calculator

Based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

A performance-based residential energy code compliance tool

Designed to be used in approximately 85% of new residential construction within the State of Texas



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## Questions and Answers











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## Thank you for attending!

ESL- Energy Systems Lab: <http://esl.eslwin.tamu.edu/>

SECO- State Energy Conservation Office:  
<http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us/>  
 Felix Lopez, P.E.  
[Felix.lopez@cpa.state.tx.us](mailto:Felix.lopez@cpa.state.tx.us)

DOE- Department of Energy: <http://www.energy.gov/>

EPA- Environmental Protection Agency: <http://www.epa.gov/>



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Three Residential 2006 International Energy Conservation Code classes were held in 2009.

TITLE	LOCATION	DATE	ATTENDEES
Res - 2006 IECC	Carrollton	8/6/2009	10
Res - 2006 IECC	Amarillo	7/16/2009	15
Res - 2006 IECC	Arlington	5/18/2009	21
TOTAL			46

Presented by Ed Dryden July 16, 2009									
IECC 2006 Residential - Amarillo									
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2	Frank Nelson		3210 Austin St.	Amarillo	TX	79109	<a href="mailto:frank-mj@msn.com">frank-mj@msn.com</a>	806-352-2966	
3	Jeff Worsham	Archstone Home Inspections	7618 Tarrytown Ave.	Amarillo	TX	79121	<a href="mailto:jeff@inspectamarillo.com">jeff@inspectamarillo.com</a>	806-640-2199	✓
4	Donny Cornelius	City of Canyon	301 16th St.	Canyon	TX	79015	<a href="mailto:dcornelius@canyontx.com">dcornelius@canyontx.com</a>	806-655-5014	✓
5	Karen Hutson	City of Dimmitt	PO Box 146	Dimmitt	TX	79027	<a href="mailto:khutdim@amaonline.com">khutdim@amaonline.com</a>	806-647-4492	
6	Dwain Sumpter	City of Childress	PO Box 1087	Childress	TX	79201			
7	Gerald Chen	West TAMU	WT Box 61267	Canyon	TX	79016	<a href="mailto:gchen@mail.wtamu.edu">gchen@mail.wtamu.edu</a>	806-651-2449	
8	Mike Waller	City of Amarillo		Amarillo	TX		<a href="mailto:michael.waller@amarillo.gov">michael.waller@amarillo.gov</a>	806-378-6268	
9	Chuck Baker	Childress Construction Inc.	300 Commerce St.	Childress	TX	79201	<a href="mailto:cli.cbc@sbcglobal.net">cli.cbc@sbcglobal.net</a>	806-221-2102	
10	Valdi Trammell	N & B Homes	17701 Whitewing	Canyon	TX	79015		806-290-1189	
11	Michael Green	Michael E. Green Architect	7813 Harrington	Amarillo	TX	79121	<a href="mailto:green82@nts-online.net">green82@nts-online.net</a>	806-353-3970	✓
12	Amy Taylor	CRL Architect	619 S. Tyler Ste 100	Amarillo	TX	79101	<a href="mailto:ataylor@crlarchitect.com">ataylor@crlarchitect.com</a>	806-374-0676	✓
13	Joe Norman	Joe Norman & Co.	PO Box 19807	Amarillo	TX	79114	<a href="mailto:jnorman@suddenlinkmail.com">jnorman@suddenlinkmail.com</a>	806-352-6555	
14	Tommy Stafford	Greenways	6003 Tuscany Vlg.	Amarillo	TX	79109	<a href="mailto:tommys@greenwaysofamarillo.com">tommys@greenwaysofamarillo.com</a>	806-467-1000	
15	Kim Johnston	Dare to Dream Home Designs	1104 5th Ave.	Canyon	TX	79015	<a href="mailto:daretodream@suddenlinkmail.com">daretodream@suddenlinkmail.com</a>	806-683-0303	

IECC 2006 Residential - BPI Arlington 5/18/2009									
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1	Bobby Benfett								
3	Norma Briceno								
6	Michael Climer								
9	Cherie Delude								
2	Mark Feighner								
4	Joseph Ferraro								
5	Mark Hickman								
7	Rhonda Johnson								
8	Tommy Jones								
10	Ward Lee								
11	Guy Lux								
12	Eddie Mitchell								
13	Cynthia Montgomery								
14	Henry Obidzenski								
15	Jeff O'Dell								
16	Julio Ruiz								
17	William Slavik								
18	Clint Sparks								
19	Chris Tucker								
20	Thomas Wood								
21	Sana Touma								




Presented by Kathy McKelvey  
August 6, 2009

IECC 2006 Residential - Carrollton								
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2	Brett King	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:brett.king@cityofcarrollton.com">brett.king@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	972-466-3157 ✓
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5	Jeff Harris	City of McKinney	221 N. Tennessee	McKinney	TX	75069	<a href="mailto:jharris@mckinneytexas.org">jharris@mckinneytexas.org</a>	972-547-7452 ✓
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10	Joelle Hainley	Town of Flower Mound	2121 Cross Timbers Rd.	Flower Mound	TX	75028	<a href="mailto:joelle.hainley@flower-mound.com">joelle.hainley@flower-mound.com</a>	972-874-6367 ✓

The 2006 Commercial Workshops include detailed instruction on chapters relating to commercial regulations and a summary of the relationship between ASHRAE 90.1-2007 and the commercial provisions of the IECC.

## 2006 IECC Commercial Provisions with Texas Amendments


Energy Systems Laboratory  
Texas A&M University System  
and  
State Energy Conservation Office


## SPECIAL THANKS TO

---


Felix Lopez, P.E.  
Senior Engineer



State Energy Conservation Office




Energy Systems Laboratory




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- Building Official, City of Arlington, Texas
- 24 years experience in municipal code enforcement
- Certified Building Official & other ICC Certifications
- Involved in North Central Texas Council of Governments regional code review process

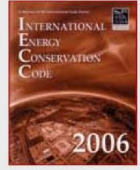



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### Today's Class Structure

- Structure of the Energy Code
- Administration
- Commercial
- Resources





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### Structure of Energy Code

- Chapter 1 Administration
- Chapter 2 Definitions
- Chapter 3 Climate Zones
- Chapter 4 Residential Energy Efficiency
- Chapter 5 Commercial Energy Efficiency
- Chapter 6 Referenced Standards



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### Texas Amendments

- North Central Texas Council of Governments Applicable Statewide
- Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M University System



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### Administration (Section 101.4)

- Establishes minimum regulations
  - Detached One- and Two-family
  - Type R-2, R-4 or Townhouse buildings
  - Commercial and High-Rise Multifamily
- Regulates design and selection of
  - Building envelope
  - Mechanical systems
  - Service water heating systems
  - Electrical power and lighting systems



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### Precedence (Section 101.3)



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### Scope: Residential (Section 202) (What types of buildings covered?)



Detached One- and Two-family Dwellings



R-2, R-3, R-4, Low-Rise Multi-family  $\leq 3$  stories



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### Scope: Commercial (Section 202) (What types of buildings covered?)

All buildings that are not included as Residential  
Such as:

- Retail, grocery and wholesale stores
- Offices
- Restaurants
- Assembly & conference
- Institutional, hospital or jail
- Industrial work buildings
- Schools and churches
- Theaters
- Hotels and motels




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### Scope *(Section 101.4)*


- New construction *(Section 101.2)*
- Existing buildings *(Section 101.4.1)*
- Historic buildings *(Section 101.4.2)*
- Additions *(Section 101.4.3)*
- Change in Occupancy *(Section 101.4.4)*
- Mixed occupancy *(Section 101.4.5)*



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### Historic *(TX Section 101.4.2)*

- Buildings officially identified as
  - Listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places
  - Designated under local or state designation law
  - Certified as a contributing resource in a designated historic district
  - Certification that the property is eligible to be listed, individually or as a contributing building
    - State Historic Preservation Officer
    - Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
- shall comply with all of the provisions of this code.



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### Exception

- Whenever a provision or provisions shall invalidate or jeopardize the historical designation or listing, that provision or provisions may be exempted.

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### Additions, Alterations, Renovations or Repairs *(Section 101.4.3)*

- Applies as it relates to new construction
- Without requiring the unaltered portion to comply
- Exceptions



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### Exceptions

- Storm windows over existing fenestration
- Glass only replacements in an existing sash and frame
- Existing ceiling, wall or floor cavities exposed during construction provided that these cavities are filled with insulation
- Construction where the existing roof, wall or floor cavity is not exposed

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### Change in Occupancy *(Section 101.4.4)*

- Change would result in an increase in
  - Fossil fuel demand, OR
  - Electrical energy use



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### Low Energy Use Buildings (Section 101.5.2)

The following are exempt

- $<3.4 \text{ Btu/h-ft}^2$  or  $1 \text{ Watt/ft}^2$  of floor area
- Do not contain conditioned space

Note: Exempt from the building thermal envelope provisions only



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### Material Identification (Section 102.1)



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### Fenestration Product Rating

#### • Testing Standards (Section 102.1.3)

- U-factors – NFRC 100 or Table 102.1.3(1) or 102.1.3(2)
- SHGC – NFRC 200 or Table 102.1.3(3)

<b>World's Best Window Co.</b> Millennium 2000™ Vinyl Clad Window Frame Double Glazing, Argon Gas, Low-E Product Type: Vertical Slant	
<b>ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b>	
U-Factor (U, U-F)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b>	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U, U-F)
<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<small>Manufacturer's Name and Model Number: Millennium 2000™ Vinyl Clad Window Frame, Double Glazing, Argon Gas, Low-E. Product Type: Vertical Slant. U-Factor (U, U-F) is based on NFRC 100. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) is based on NFRC 200. Visible Transmittance (VT) is based on NFRC 100. Air Leakage (AL) is based on NFRC 200. All ratings are based on NFRC 100 and NFRC 200. All ratings are based on NFRC 100 and NFRC 200. All ratings are based on NFRC 100 and NFRC 200.</small>	



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### Alternative Compliance

(TX Section 103.3.1.1)

- A building certified by a national, state, or local accredited energy efficiency program and determined by the Energy Systems Laboratory to be in compliance with the energy efficiency requirements of this section may, at the option of the Code Official, be considered in compliance. The United States Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star Program certification of energy code equivalency shall be considered in compliance.
- This amendment is added to allow alternative compliance in accordance with Texas HB 1365, 78th Legislature



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### Maintenance Information (Section 102.3)

#### • Instructions for building owner

- Preventative maintenance instructions
  - Equipment and Systems
  - Clearly stated and incorporated on a readily accessible label
    - Including the title or publication number for the operation and maintenance manual for that particular model and type of product



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### Construction Documents (Section 104.2)

At a minimum, this information should appear on the construction documents:

- Show sufficient detail on plans/specifications to indicate conformance with energy requirements
- EXAMPLES:
  - Fenestration U-factors
  - Duct insulation levels
  - Envelope insulation levels (R-values)
  - Air sealing techniques (caulk & seal vs. wrap)
  - High efficiency heating/cooling equipment



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## **Chapter 8**

### Building Design for All Commercial Buildings





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### **What is ASHRAE 90.1?**

- ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1, *Energy Standard for Buildings Except for Low-Rise Residential Buildings*
- Standard of stringency established by Energy Policy Act 1992






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### **Structure of 90.1**

- Section 1 Purpose
- Section 2 Scope
- Section 3 Definitions, Abbreviations, and Acronyms
- Section 4 Administration and Enforcement
- Section 5 Building Envelope
- Section 6 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning
- Section 7 Service Water Heating
- Section 8 Power
- Section 9 Lighting
- Section 10 Other Equipment
- Section 11 Energy Cost Budget Method




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### **Structure of 90.1- Appendix**

- Appendix A Rated R-Value of Insulation and Assembly U-factor, C-factor and F-factor determinations
- Appendix B Building Envelope Criteria
- Appendix C Methodology for Building Trade-off option in Subsection 5.6
- Appendix D Climate Data
- Appendix E Informative References
- Appendix F Addenda Description Information
- Appendix G Performance Rating Method




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### **Structure of 90.1**

- X.1 General
- X.2 Compliance Paths
- X.3 Simplified Approach Options
- X.4 Mandatory Provisions
- X.5 Prescriptive Options
- X.6 Trade-Off Option
- X.7 Submittals
- X.8 Product Information and Installation Requirements




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### **Compliance Software** *(TX Section 501.3)*

- Tools used to demonstrate energy code compliance that are deemed acceptable may only utilize the energy chapter of the 2006 IECC or ASHRAE 90.1-2004 when code edition and/or standard selection is available.
- COMcheck is an acceptable software tool for commercial code compliance in Texas.



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**TABLE 502.2**  
BUILDING ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS - CLIMATE ASSEMBLIES

Climate zone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Roofs</b>								
Unconditioned assembly where heated	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18
Unvent. buildings (per 5.1)	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18
Unvent. assembly (2)	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18
Unvent. roof (3)	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18	0.17-0.18
<b>Walls, Above Grade</b>								
Mass	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Unvent. building (4)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. assembly (5)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (6)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (7)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (8)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (9)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (10)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (11)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (12)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (13)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (14)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (15)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (16)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (17)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (18)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (19)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (20)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (21)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (22)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (23)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (24)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (25)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (26)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (27)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (28)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (29)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (30)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (31)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (32)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (33)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (34)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (35)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (36)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (37)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (38)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (39)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (40)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (41)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (42)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (43)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (44)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (45)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (46)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (47)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (48)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (49)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (50)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (51)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (52)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (53)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (54)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (55)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (56)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (57)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (58)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (59)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (60)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (61)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (62)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (63)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (64)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (65)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (66)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (67)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (68)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (69)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (70)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (71)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (72)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (73)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (74)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (75)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (76)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (77)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (78)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (79)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (80)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (81)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (82)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (83)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (84)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (85)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (86)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (87)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (88)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (89)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (90)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (91)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (92)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (93)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (94)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (95)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (96)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (97)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (98)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (99)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Unvent. roof (100)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11

## Building Envelope Requirements (Section 502.1)

- For buildings  $\leq 40\%$  glazing to gross wall area of above-grade walls
- All components must meet or exceed building envelope requirements
  - Tables 502.2(1) – 502.3
- Based on
  - Climate zone
  - Framing type
  - Construction assembly

## Opaque Doors (Section 502.2.7)

### Doors

- Less than 50% glass area
- Meet  $U$ -factor requirement for doors in Table 502.2(1)
- Considered part of the gross area of above-grade walls that are part of the building envelope



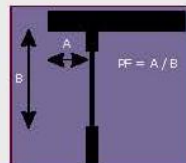
## Fenestration (Section 502.3)

- Not exceed percentage of gross wall area specified in Table 502.3
- Requirements based on projection factor
  - Maximum  $U$ -factor
  - SHGC



## Projection Factor (Section 502.2.3)

Where different windows or glass doors have different PF values, they must be evaluated separately, or an area-weighted average must be used for all



## Projection Factor - A



## Projection Factor - B



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## Skylights (Section 502.3.2)

- Restricted to <3% of roof area
- Requirements based on
  - U-factor
  - SHGC
  - Glass or Plastic



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## Air Leakage (Section 502.4.1)

Manufactured window and door air leakage rates

- Labeled windows and doors enforced at point of manufacturer (AAMA/WDMA 101/I.S.2)
- Exception
  - Site constructed windows/doors to be caulked, casketed, weatherstripped



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## Commercial Entrance Doors (Section 502.4.2)

- Includes curtain wall and storefront glazing
- Tested for air leakage at 1.57 psi per ASTM E 283



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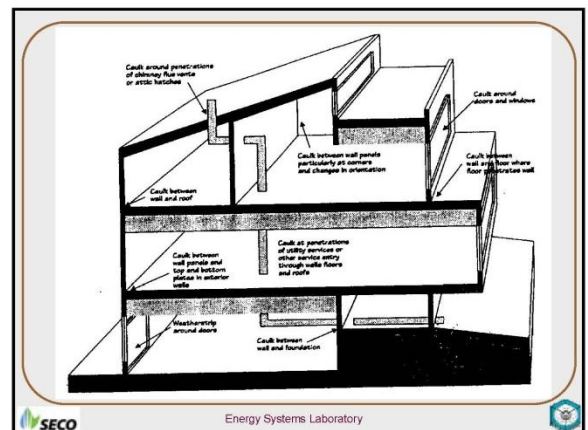


## Seal the Building Envelope (Section 502.4.3)

- Openings and penetrations shall be sealed with caulking or closed with gaskets compatible with the construction materials and location
- Joints and seams shall be sealed, taped, or covered with a moisture vapor-permeable wrapping material
- Sealing shall allow for expansion and contraction of the materials



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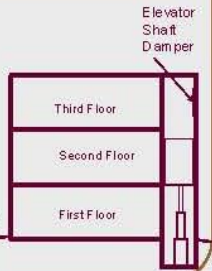
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### Outdoor air intakes and exhaust openings *(Section 502.4.4)*

- Class I dampers required
  - Stairs
  - Elevator shafts
  - Other dampers
- Motorized, leakage-rated at a maximum of 4 cfm per sq. ft.
- Exception
  - Gravity dampers permitted on buildings <3 stories above grade



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### Loading Dock Weatherseals *(Section 502.4.5)*

- Equip cargo doors and loading dock doors with weatherseals
- Restrict infiltration

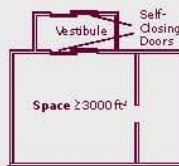


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### Vestibules *(Section 502.4.6)*

- A door that separates conditioned space from the exterior must be protected with an enclosed vestibule
- All doors must have self-closing devices
- Interior and exterior doors not required to be open at the same time



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### Exceptions *(Section 502.4.6)*

- Buildings in Climate Zones 1 and 2
- Doors not intended to be used as building entrance
- Doors from sleeping or dwelling unit
- Space less than 3,000 sq. ft.
- Revolving doors
- Doors used primarily for vehicular movement, material handling and adjacent personnel doors
- Doors in buildings < 4 stories above grade



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### Vestibules



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### Recessed Lighting *(Section 502.4.7)*




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### Moisture Control (Section 502.5)

Vapor Retarders must be provided

- Install in nonvented framed ceilings, walls, floors
- Must have a Perm Rating of <1.0
- "warm-in-winter" side of insulation



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### Moisture Control (Section 502.5)

Exceptions

- Buildings located in Climate Zones 1 through 3
- Where moisture or its freezing will not damage the materials
- Where other approved means to avoid condensation in unventilated framed wall, floor, roof and ceiling cavities are provided

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## Section 503

### Building Mechanical Systems

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### HVAC Load Calculations (Section 503.2.1)

Designers must perform heating and cooling load calculations before selecting HVAC equipment

- ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals* **2004**

or

- approved equivalent computation procedure



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### Equipment Sizing (Section 503.2.1.1)

- Not to exceed the loads calculated
- Simple Systems with a single piece of equipment
  - Select system for greatest load (either heating or cooling), select other capacity as small as possible
- Exceptions
  - Standby equipment with required controls that allow operation only when primary equipment is not operating
  - Multiple units with combined capacities exceeding loads
    - Sequencing controls required

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### Equipment Efficiency (Sections 503.2.3)

- Efficiency requirements listed in Tables 503.2.3 (1) – (11)
- Must meet full- and part-load values



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### Equipment Efficiency - Example

EQUIPMENT TYPE	SIZE CATEGORY	EFFICIENCY <sup>1</sup>	TEST PROCEDURE <sup>2</sup>
Air cooled, with condenser, electrically operated	≤ 150 tons	2.40 EER <sup>3</sup>	ARI 550-700
	> 150 tons	2.20 EER <sup>3</sup>	
	≥ 300 tons	2.00 EER <sup>3</sup>	
Air cooled, without condenser, electrically operated	All capacities	3.10 EER <sup>3</sup>	ARI 550-700
		3.10 EER <sup>3</sup>	
		3.10 EER <sup>3</sup>	
Water cooled, electrically operated, Positive displacement (reciprocating)	All capacities	4.25 COP	ARI 550-700
		4.00 COP	
		4.00 COP	
Water cooled, electrically operated, Positive displacement (turbine, screw and centrifugal)	≤ 150 tons	4.40 COP	ARI 550-700
	> 150 tons and < 250 tons	4.20 EER <sup>3</sup>	
	≥ 250 tons	4.00 EER <sup>3</sup>	
Water cooled, electrically operated, centrifugal	≤ 200 tons	5.00 COP	ARI 550-700
	> 200 tons and < 300 tons	5.00 COP	
	≥ 300 tons	5.00 COP	
Air cooled, absorption, double effect	All capacities	0.60 COP	ARI 560
		0.60 COP	
		0.70 COP	
Water cooled, absorption, single effect	All capacities	0.70 COP	ARI 560
		0.70 COP	
		1.00 EER <sup>3</sup>	
Absorption, double effect, half effect	All capacities	1.00 COP	ARI 560
		1.00 COP	
		1.00 EER <sup>3</sup>	
Absorption, double effect, direct fired	All capacities	1.00 COP	ARI 560
		1.00 COP	
		1.00 EER <sup>3</sup>	



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### Temperature Controls *(Section 503.2.4.1)*

- Each heating and cooling system must be controlled by
  - Solid-state programmable thermostat
  - Capability to setback or shut down
    - Time of day and day of week
    - Manual override

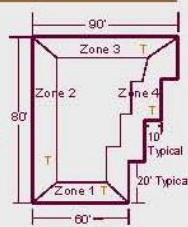


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### Exception

- Perimeter system zoning allowed
  - One zone for each major exposure having an exterior wall that only one direction for more than 50 contiguous feet and
  - Perimeter zone is controlled by a thermostat(s) located in the zones served



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### Humidity Controls *(Section 503.2.4.1)*

Capacity to prevent use of fossil fuel or electric power to achieve humidity  $<60\%$  in cooling mode and  $>30\%$  in heating mode



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### Heat Pump Supplementary Heat

(Section 503.2.4.1.1)

- Controls to prevent supplemental heat operation when the heat pump can meet the heating load
  - Except during defrost

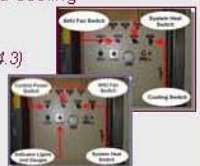


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## HVAC System Controls

- **Set Point Overlap Restriction** (Section 503.2.4.2)
  - Where used to control heating and cooling
  - Deadband of at least 5°F
- **Off-hour Controls** (Section 503.2.4.3)
  - Automatic time clock
  - Programmable control system
  - Exceptions
    - Zones operated continuously
    - Full HVAC load demand not exceeding 6,800 Btu/h (2kW) with a **readily accessible** manual shut off switch



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### Shutoff Dampers (Section 503.2.4.4)

- Motorized required for outdoor-air-supply and exhaust systems
- Exceptions
  - Gravity dampers are permitted
    - In buildings less than 3 stories in height
    - Permitted in Climate zones 1, 2, 3
    - With airflows of 300 cfm or less



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### Ventilation (Section 503.2.5)

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION	REQUIREMENT FOR OUTDOOR AIR SUPPLY (CFM PER PERSON)	REQUIREMENT FOR OUTDOOR AIR SUPPLY (CFM PER SQUARE FOOT OF FLOOR AREA)
Classrooms	15	15
Laboratories	15	20
Offices, studios	15	15
Public spaces	15	20
Restrooms	15	15
Storage rooms	15	15
Warehouses	15	15
Workshops	15	15
Other spaces	15	15



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### Energy Recovery Ventilation Systems (Section 503.2.6)

- Required on individual fan systems that
  - A design supply air capacity of 5000 cfm or greater; and
  - A minimum outside air supply of 70% or greater of the design supply
- Provides a change in the enthalpy of the outdoor air of 50% or more of the difference between the outdoor air and the return air at design conditions
- Exceptions



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### Duct Systems

Duct systems are defined as a continuous passageway for the transmission of air that includes

- Ducts
- Duct fittings
- Dampers
- Plenums
- Fans, and
- Accessory air-handling equipment and appliances



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### Duct Insulation (Section 503.2.7)

- Required for supply and return ducts
  - Located in unconditioned space
  - Located outside the building
- Exceptions
  - When located within equipment
  - When the design temperature between the interior and exterior of the duct or plenum does not exceed 15°F



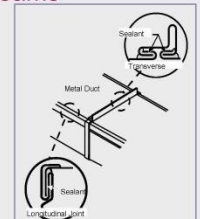
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### Duct Sealing (Section 503.2.7)

Seal and securely fasten **all** joints, longitudinal and transverse seams and connections with

- welds
- mastic-plus-embedded fabric system
- mastics
- gaskets
- approved tapes



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### HVAC Piping Insulation (Section 503.2.8)

Piping serving as part of heating or cooling system must be insulated in accordance with Table 503.3.8

FLUID	Nominal Pipe Diameter	
	≤1.5"	>1.5"
Steam	1.5	3.0
Hot Water	1.0	2.0
Chilled water, brine or refrigerant	1.0	1.5

a. Insulation K value < .27 Btu per inch/h/ft<sup>2</sup>



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### HVAC System Completion (Section 503.2.9)

- Air System Balancing (Section 503.3.9.1)
  - Supply air outlets and zone terminal devices must have means to air balance
  - Discharge dampers prohibited on constant volume and variable volume fans with motors >25 hp
- Hydronic Systems (Section 503.3.9.2)
  - Individual hydronic heating and cooling coils to be equipped with means for balancing and pressure test connections



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### Manuals (Section 503.3.9.3)

Operating & Maintenance Manual required

Contents

- Equipment capacity and required maintenance
- Equipment O & M Manuals
- HVAC system control maintenance and calibration information
- Written narrative of each system operation



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### Simple HVAC Systems (Section 503.3)

Unitary or packaged, single zone controlled by a single thermostat in the zone served. Also applies to two-pipe heating systems serving one or more zones, where no cooling system is installed. Includes:

- Unitary Air Conditioners and Condensing Units
- Unitary and Applied Heat Pumps, Electrically Operated
- Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners
- Packaged Terminal Heat Pumps
- Warm Air Furnaces
- Warm Air Duct Furnaces
- Unit Heaters



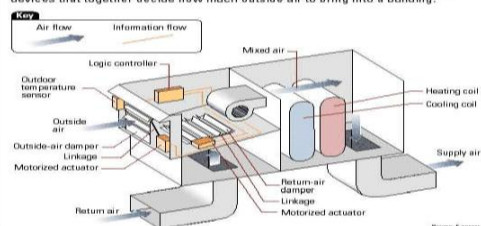
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### Economizers

Figure 1: The components of an economizer

An economizer is simply a collection of dampers, sensors, actuators, and logic devices that together decide how much outside air to bring into a building.



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### Economizers (Section 503.3.1)

- Where required by Table 503.3.1(1)
- Exceptions
  - Efficiency meets requirements in Table 503.2.3(1) or 503.2.3(2)
  - Systems with air or evaporatively cooled condensers and that serve spaces with open case refrigeration or that require filtration equipment in order to meet the minimum ventilation requirements



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## Hydronic System Controls

(Section 503.3.2)

Limit reheat/recool of fluids

- Single boilers >300,000 Btu/h
- Must meet the requirements of Section 503.4.3



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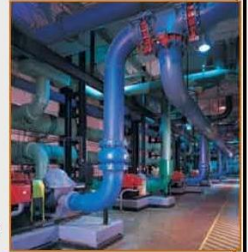


## Complex HVAC Systems (Section 503.4)

All systems not covered under Simple HVAC Systems

Includes:

- Systems serving multiple zones
- Water chilling packages
- Variable Air Volume (VAV) Systems
- Two-pipe Changeover
- Four-pipe Systems
- Hydronic (water loop) heat pump systems



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## Economizers (Section 503.4.1)

- Required in accordance with Table 503.3.1
- Exceptions
  - Water economizers
    - Direct and/or indirect evaporation
    - Provide 100% of cooling load
      - 50°F dry bulb/40°F wet bulb and below
  - Systems that meet the minimum efficiency requirements and exceed the minimum EER or the integrated part load value (IPLV) as required in Table 503.3.1(2)



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## Variable Air Volume Fan Control (Section 503.4.2)

Individual VAV fan motors  $\geq 10$  Hp (7.5 kW)

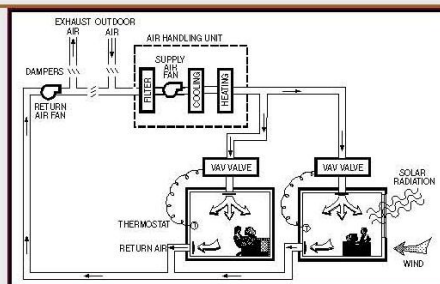
- Driven by mechanical or electrical variable speed drive,
- or
- Have controls or devices resulting in a fan motor demand  $\leq 50\%$  of the design wattage at 50% of design airflow when static pressure set point = 1/3 of the total design static pressure



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## Variable Air Volume



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## Hydronic System Controls (Section 503.4.3)

Limit reheat/recool of fluids

- Multiple-packaged boiler systems
  - Designed to deliver conditioned water or steam into common distribution system
  - Automatic controls capable of sequencing operation of the boilers
- Single boilers >500,000 Btu/h
  - Multistaged or modulating burner
- Three-pipe systems prohibited (Section 503.4.3.1)



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## Two-Pipe Changeover System

(Section 503.4.3.2)

- Dead band of  $\geq 15^{\circ}\text{F}$  outside air temperature required between changeover from heating mode to cooling (or cooling mode to heating)
- Be designed to and provided with controls to allow operation of at least 4 hours in one mode before changing over
- Be provided with controls to allow heating and cooling supply temperatures to be no more than  $30^{\circ}\text{F}$  at changeover point



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## Hydronic (water loop) Heat Pump Systems

(Section 503.4.3.3)

Heat pumps connected to heat pump water loop with heat rejection and heat addition

- Controls capable of providing  $20^{\circ}\text{F}$  dead band between initiation of heat rejection and heat addition
- Dependent of type of cooling tower
  - Close or open circuit tower
  - Climate zones 3-8 special control requirements for closed-circuit cooling towers
- Exception
  - If a loop system temperature optimization controller is installed to determine the most efficient operating temperature based on real time conditions



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## Part Load Controls

(Section 503.4.3.4)

System  $\geq 300,000$  Btu/h

- Automatic resets for supply water temperature by at least 25% of design supply-to-return temperature differences, **or**
- Reduce system pump flow by 50% of design flow using
  - Multiple staged pumps
  - Adjustable speed drives
  - Control valves with modulate or step down capabilities
  - Other approved means



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## Pump Isolation

(Section 503.4.3.5)

- Chilled water plants with multiple chillers
  - Capacity to reduce flow automatically when a chiller is down
  - Chillers piped in a series for the purpose of increased temperature differential, shall be consider one chiller
- Boiler plants with multiple boilers
  - Capacity to reduce flow automatically when a boiler is down



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## Heat Rejection Equipment

(Section 503.4.4)

Fan Motors  $\geq 7\frac{1}{2}$  HP

- Capability to operate fan at two-thirds of full speed or less, **and**
- Controls that automatically change the fan speed to control the leaving fluid temperature or condensing temperature/pressure of heat rejection device
- Exception
  - Factory installed heat rejection devices within HVAC equipment meeting efficiency requirements



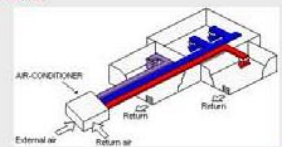
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## Multiple Zone Systems

(Section 503.4.5)

- Systems serving multiple zones must be Variable Air Volume (VAV)
- Controls required to reduce primary air to each space before
  - Reheating
  - Recooling
  - Mixing



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### Multiple Zone Systems (Section 503.4.5)

Primary air supply must reduced by one of the following

- 30% of maximum supply air
- $\leq 300$  cfm where maximum flow rate is  $< 10\%$  of total fan system supply airflow rate
- Minimum ventilation requirements of the IMC

#### Exceptions

6 exceptions listed



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### Heat Recovery for Service Water Heating (Section 503.4.6)

Condenser heat recovery required for heating or reheating service hot water where

- Facility operates 24 hours a day, and
- Total installed heat capacity of water cooled systems  $> 6,000,000$  Btu/hr of heat rejection, and
- Design service water heating load exceed 1,000,000 Btu/h



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## Section 804

### Service Water Heating



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### Equipment Performance Efficiency (Section 504.2)

- Meet the requirements of Table 504.2



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### Temperature Controls (Section 504.3)

#### Summary of Requirements

- Set Points
  - Dwelling unit equipment -  $110^{\circ}\text{F}$
  - Other occupancies equipment -  $90^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Outlet temperature
  - Public rest room lavatories -  $110^{\circ}\text{F}$

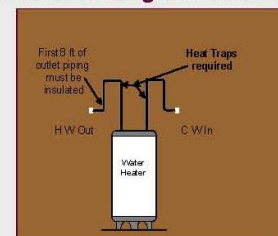


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### Heat Traps (Section 504.4)

Required on noncirculating hot water systems



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### Pipe Insulation (Section 504.5)

- Circulating systems
  - 1" of insulation on piping
  - R-3.5/inch minimum
- Noncirculating systems
  - without integral heat traps
    - 1/2" for first 8 feet
    - R-3.5/inch minimum



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### Hot Water System Controls (Section 504.6)

Automatic circulating hot water systems and heat trace

Turned off automatically or manually when the system is not in operation



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### Pool Heaters (Section 504.7.1)

- Pool Heaters
  - Readily accessible On/Off switch on heater
    - Not the thermostat
  - Natural gas heaters shall not have continuously burning pilot lights



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### Pool Time Switches (Section 504.7.2)

Time switches

- All – Heated and Unheated
- Time clocks for circulation pumps according to a preset schedule
  - Exception
    - Where 24 hour operation is required for public health standards
    - Where pumps are required to operate solar and waste-heat recovery pool heating systems



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### Pool Covers (Section 504.7.3)

- Pool Covers
  - Required on heated pools
    - 90°F requires R-12 minimum
  - Vapor retardant, on or at the pool surface
  - Exception
    - 60% of the energy for heating is from site-recovered or site-solar energy



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## Section 805

Lighting and Power Systems



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## Interior Lighting Controls

(Section 505.2.1)

- Lighting controls required for each area enclosed by ceiling height partitions
- Switch locations
  - In view of lights
  - "On" or "off" indication from remote location



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## Additional Interior Lighting Controls

(TX Section 505.2.1)

- Each device shall control
  - A maximum of 2,500 sq. ft. for a space of 10,000 sq. ft. or less; and
  - A maximum of 10,000 sq. ft. for a space greater than 10,000 sq. ft.
- Exceptions
  - Emergency/Security Lighting
  - Egress stairway or corridor lighting



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## Light Reduction Controls

(Section 505.2.2.1)

Area requires additional control to reduce lighting load by at least 50%

- Controlling all lamps or luminaries
- Reasonably uniform pattern
  - Dual switching of alternate rows of luminaries, alternate luminaries or lamps
  - Switching the middle lamp luminaries independently of the outer lamps
- Switching each luminaries or lamp



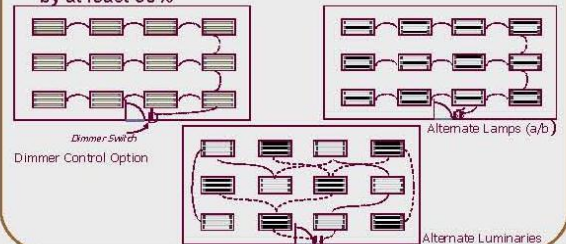
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## Light Reduction Controls

(Section 505.2.2.1)

Area requires additional control to reduce lighting load by at least 50%



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## Exceptions

- Areas with 1 luminaire
- Areas with occupant-sensing device
- Sleeping unit
- Corridors, storerooms, restrooms, public lobbies
- Spaces with less than 0.6 watts per sq. ft.



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## Automatic Lighting Shutoff

(Section 505.2.2.2)

- Buildings larger than 5,000 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - Scheduled basis to control areas  $\leq 25,000$  ft<sup>2</sup> or no more than one floor
  - An occupant sensor that turn lighting off with 30 minutes of vacancy of space
  - A signal from another control or alarm system that indicates the area is unoccupied



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### Exceptions

- Sleeping unit
- Lighting in spaces where patient care is directly provided
- Spaces where an automatic shutoff would endanger occupant safety or security



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### Occupant Override *(Section 505.2.2.2.1)*

- When an automatic time switch control device is installed an override device is required
  - Readily accessible
  - Located in view of the light or the area controlled
  - Manually operated
  - Allows the lighting to remain on for  $\leq 2$  hours
  - Controls an area  $\leq 5,000$  sq. ft.



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### Exceptions Override Switch Control Device

- Time may exceed 2 hours, where captive-key override is utilized
  - Malls and arcades
  - Auditoriums
  - Single-tenant retail spaces
  - Industrial facilities
  - Arenas
- Area controlled may not exceed 20,000 sq. ft.
  - Malls and arcades
  - Auditoriums
  - Single-tenant retail spaces
  - Industrial facilities
  - Arenas



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### Holiday Scheduling *(Section 505.2.2.2.2)*

- Holiday scheduling shall be incorporated in an automatic time switch device
  - Turns off all loads for at least 24 hours
  - Resumes normally scheduled operation
- Exception
  - Retail stores and associated malls
  - Restaurants
  - Grocery stores
  - Places of religious worship
  - Theaters

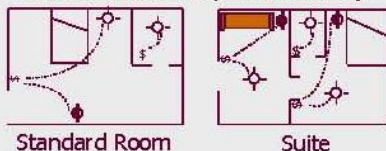


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### Sleeping Unit *(Section 505.2.3)*

Master switch required at entry



Standard Room

Suite

Control all permanently wired luminaries and switched receptacles, except the bathroom



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### Exterior Lighting Controls *(Section 505.2.4)*

Turn lights off during daylight hours or when not required during nighttime hours

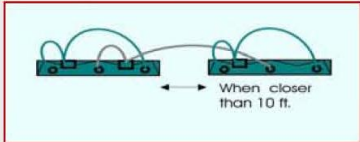
- Photo Cell
- Automatic Time Switches
  - Seven Day/Seasonal Daylight Program
  - 10 hour Minimum Backup
- Exception
  - Covered vehicle entrances or exits from buildings where required for safety, security or eye adaptation



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### Tandem Wiring (Section 505.3)



- Exceptions
  - Luminaries with electronic high-frequency ballasts
  - Luminaries on emergency circuits
  - Luminaries with no available pair in the same area

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### Exit Signs (Section 505.4)

Internally illuminated exit signs shall not exceed 5 Watts per side



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### Does the Building Comply?

- Determine the total connected power in watts for the proposed lighting
- Determine the interior lighting power budget for the entire building or space
- Building complies when
  - Total connected power  $\leq$  Interior lighting power budget

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### Total Connected Interior Lighting Power (Section 505.5.1)

- Watts of all interior lighting equipment
- Except
  - Specialized medical, dental & research lighting
  - Professional sports arena playing field lighting
  - Display lighting of exhibits in galleries, museums & monuments
  - Sleeping unit lighting in hotels, motels, boarding houses or similar buildings
  - Emergency lighting automatically off during normal building operation

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### Calculating Installed Lighting Power

- Screw Lamp Holders (Section 505.5.1.1)
  - Use Maximum Labeled Wattage
- Low-Voltage Lighting (Section 505.5.1.2)
  - Specified Wattage of Transformer
- Other Luminaries (Section 505.5.1.3)
  - Manufacturers Literature or Other Approved Resources
- Line-Voltage Lighting Track & Plug-in Busway (Section 505.5.1.4)
  - Greater of 30 Watts/Linear Foot or Calculated Wattage

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### Interior Lighting Power Budget

Use Table 505.5.2 Interior Lighting Power Allowances

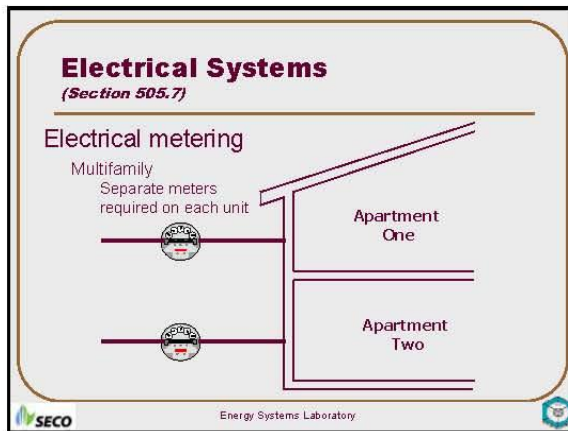
Where both a general building area type and a more specific building area type are listed, the more specific type shall apply

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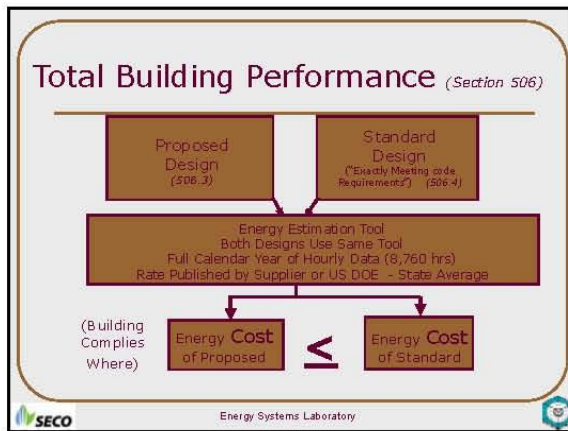


### Total Building Performance

When do I use this procedure?

- > 40% Wall to Window Ratio
- Sophisticated designs requiring more flexibility
- When you cannot comply with Sections 802, 803, or 804

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### Questions and Answers

SECO State Energy Conservation Office

TEE

IC3 International CODE COMPLIANCE CALCULATOR

SECO Energy Systems Laboratory

### Thank you for attending!

ESL- Energy Systems Lab: <http://esl.eslwin.tamu.edu/>

SECO- State Energy Conservation Office:  
<http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us/>  
Felix Lopez, P.E.  
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DOE- Department of Energy: <http://www.energy.gov/>

EPA- Environmental Protection Agency: <http://www.epa.gov/>

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Five (5) Commercial International Energy Conservation Code classes were offered in 2009.

TITLE	LOCATION	DATE	ATTENDEES
Com - 2006 IECC	Arlington	5/18/2009	39
Com - 2006 IECC	Allen	8/21/2009	7
Com - 2006 IECC	Amarillo	7/16/2009	16
Com - 2006 IECC	Houston CATEE	10/15/2009	3
Com - 2006 IECC	Mansfield	8/20/2009	17
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Presented by Ed Dryden July 16, 2009									
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October 15, 2009

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August 20, 2009





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2	Joel Huff	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:joel.huff@cityofcarrollton.com">joel.huff@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	972-466-5752	✓
3	Billy McMahon	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:billy.mcmahon@cityofcarrollton.com">billy.mcmahon@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	214-546-0155	✓
4	Willie Lee Stevenson	City of Cleburne	10 N. Robinson	Cleburne	TX	76033	<a href="mailto:willie.stevenson@cleburne.net">willie.stevenson@cleburne.net</a>	817-556-8801	✓
5	Robert Chatham	City of Irving	825 W. Irving Blvd	Irving	TX	75060	<a href="mailto:rchatham@cityofirving.org">rchatham@cityofirving.org</a>	972-721-4888	✓
6	Lawrence Crow	City of Irving	825 W. Irving Blvd	Irving	TX	75060	<a href="mailto:lcrow@cityofirving.org">lcrow@cityofirving.org</a>	972-721-4875	✓
7	Sana Touma	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad St.	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:sana.touma@ci.mansfield.tx.us">sana.touma@ci.mansfield.tx.us</a>	817-276-4277	✓
8	Terri Carter	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad St.	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:terri.carter@mansfield-tx.gov">terri.carter@mansfield-tx.gov</a>	817-276-4230	✓
9	Paul Coker	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad St.	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:paul.coker@mansfield-tx.gov">paul.coker@mansfield-tx.gov</a>	817-276-4223	✓
10	Morris Cowden	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad St.	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:morris.cowden@ci.mansfield.tx.us">morris.cowden@ci.mansfield.tx.us</a>	817-276-4200	✓
11	Wendell Thomas	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad St.	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:wendell.thomas@ci.mansfield.tx.us">wendell.thomas@ci.mansfield.tx.us</a>	817-276-4200	✓
12	John Shannon	City of Rockwall	385 S. Goliad St.	Rockwall	TX	75087	<a href="mailto:jshannon@rockwall.com">jshannon@rockwall.com</a>	972-772-6481	✓
13	John Ankrum	City of Rockwall	385 S. Goliad St.	Rockwall	TX	75087	<a href="mailto:jankrum@rockwall.com">jankrum@rockwall.com</a>	972-772-6774	✓
14	James Bruce Ellis	Town of Addison	PO Box 9010	Addison	TX	75001	<a href="mailto:bellisw@addisontx.org">bellisw@addisontx.org</a>	972-450-2888	✓
15	Dale McKendrick	Town of Little Elm	100 W. El Dorado Blvd.	Little Elm	TX	75068	<a href="mailto:dmckendrick@littleelm.org">dmckendrick@littleelm.org</a>	214-975-0457	✓
16	Jack Foster	Town of Little Elm	100 W. El Dorado Blvd.	Little Elm	TX	75068	<a href="mailto:jfoster@littleelm.org">jfoster@littleelm.org</a>	214-975-0458	✓
17	Chad Joyce	Town of Pantego	1614 S. Bowen Rd.	Pantego	TX	76013	<a href="mailto:cjoyce@townofpantego.com">cjoyce@townofpantego.com</a>	817-860-1681	✓



Many enhancements were added in the development of the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3). 2009 saw the addition of three-story, pier and beam, and multifamily. Workshops were developed to train Users in the IC3 software application.

## The International Code Compliance Calculator ~ IC3

*Presented by:*  
**Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL)**  
Texas A&M University

*Funded by:*  
**State Energy Conservation Office (SECO)**  
US Department of Energy (DOE)

## Special thanks to:

Felix Lopez  
Senior Engineer



State Energy Conservation Office

2

### Presenters:

Katherine McKelvey

- Texas A&M's Energy Systems Laboratory Engineering Research Associate since 2007
- City of Fort Worth Chief Residential Inspector for 11 years
- ICC Certified
- State of Texas Plumbing Inspectors' License
- Master Sign Electrician License
- Successful completion of Home Energy Rater Training


3

### Presenters:

Ed Dryden

- Building Official, City of Arlington, TX
- 24 years experience in municipal code enforcement
- Certified Building Official & other ICC Certifications
- Contracted with Energy Systems Laboratory to teach workshops in Commercial Energy Code and IC3

4




## Energy Systems Laboratory

Part of the Texas A&M University System (TAMU)

A division of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station (TEES). A research arm of the colleges of Engineering and an engineering agency of the State of Texas providing over half a billion dollars in research annually.

5



## Energy Systems Laboratory

- Specializes in managing energy efficiency related projects
- Industrial Assessment
- Continuous Commissioning®
- Equipment Testing
- Legislative responsibilities for the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)

6



 **Energy Systems Laboratory**

Continuous Commissioning®




7

 **Energy Systems Laboratory**

Equipment Testing Services




8

 **Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)**


- Established by 77<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature in 2001, through enactment of Senate Bill 5
  - Assures that the air in Texas is safe to breathe
  - Develops approaches to solving environmental problems
  - Funds research and development
  - Establishes Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

9

 **Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)**


- Texas Building Energy Performance Standards
  - Assigned the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) to:
    - Help municipalities and counties determine the relative impacts of local amendments to the code
    - Report the status and effect of energy & emissions as impacted by local codes

10

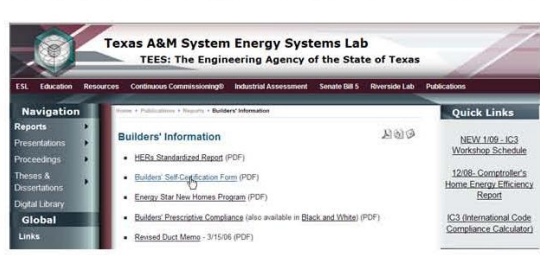
 **Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)**

- Texas Building Energy Performance Standards
  - Assigned the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) to:
    - Help municipalities and counties determine the relative impacts of local amendments to the code
    - Report the status and effect of energy & emissions as impacted by local codes

11

 **Energy Systems Laboratory**

<http://esl.eslwin.tamu.edu/reports/builders-information.html>





## Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)

### • Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

- Sets the 2000 International Residential Code and the 2000 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with the 2001 Supplement, as the first state mandated energy codes for the State of Texas



13



## Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)

### • Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

- 2000 International Residential Code as applicable for 1- and 2- family residential construction
- 2000 International Energy Conservation Code with the 2001 Supplement for use in all other residential, commercial, and industrial construction.

14



## Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)

### Texas Building Energy Performance Standards

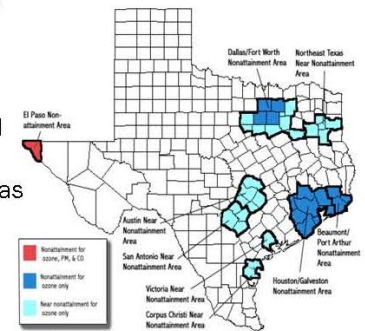
- Designed to save energy by:
  - Reducing solar heat gain
  - Improving the performance of HVAC ducts
  - Requiring openings in the thermal envelope to be sealed against air leaks
  - Setting minimum insulation levels for thermal envelope assemblies

15



## Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)

### Texas' Non-attainment and Near Non-attainment Areas

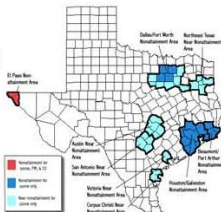


16



## Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP)

Municipalities or counties may adopt local amendments to the International Energy Conservation Code and the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code, however these amendments may not result in less stringent energy efficiency requirements in nonattainment areas and affected counties.



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## Energy Systems Laboratory

- Developed a series of web-based calculators allowing Texas Government and Building Industry users to design energy efficient buildings at or above code, thus documenting their emissions reductions
- International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) was developed for residential new construction
- Many jurisdictions mandate the use of IC3

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## Software Development



- International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3)
  - Based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards
  - A performance-based residential energy code compliance tool
  - Designed specifically to be used in residential construction within the state of Texas

19

## International Code Compliance Calculator – IC3

- Developed with emphasis on simplicity
- ESL's goal is to develop an easy-to-use, easy-to-access simulated performance based tool that could be used to show code compliance and to report reduced energy consumption to the US EPA

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Let's Get Started!...

The first thing you need to do is type  
<http://ic3.tamu.edu>  
 in your browser

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## IC3 First Page

**User Login**

Welcome! This is publicly accessible energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards. You must register a username and password in order to continue. You may then access your records using your user name and password.

Email Address:

Password:

[Register](#) [Forgot Password](#)

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## IC3 Registration Page

**Registration**

Email Address:

Password:

Repeat Password:

23

## IC3 Login Page

**User Login**


Welcome! This is publicly accessible energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards. You must register a username and password in order to continue. You may then access your records using your user name and password.

Email Address:

Password:


[Register](#) [Forgot Password](#)

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The screenshot shows the 'IC3 My Page' interface. At the top left is the IC3 logo (a green hexagon with a globe). Next to it is the text 'IC3 My Page'. Below the logo, the text 'International' is followed by three icons: a book for 'CODE', a document with a checkmark for 'COMPLIANCE', and a calculator for 'CALCULATOR'. On the right, it says 'logged in as kmckelvey@tamu.edu' with a link to 'Edit Profile'. Below this are three buttons: 'New Project', 'My Page', and 'Log Out'. A status bar indicates 'IC3 version 3.6.1 is now live'. A search bar with a 'Go' button is present. The main content area is a table with two columns: 'Project Name' and 'Construction Address'. Each row has a 'copy' and 'delete' button to its right.

Project Name	Construction Address	copy	delete
CATEE/ Houston	7410 Antrim Trl	copy	delete
Tom's House	999 Main St	copy	delete
City of Houston	3300 Main St	copy	delete
Kathy's Project	123 Somewhere Dr	copy	delete
Code Enforcement	3301 Travis	copy	delete
Tyler	423 W. Ferguson	copy	delete
Houston House	3300 Main St	copy	delete
Crab House	1600 Pennsylvania Ave	copy	delete
Friday Afternoon	1945 Jackson Rd.	copy	delete



IC3 My Page ~ Links

logged in as kmckelvey@tamu.edu [Edit Profile](#)

 New Project  My Page  Log Out

[Credits](#) • [Help/FAQ](#) • [Manual](#) • [IC3 3.6.1](#) • [RESNET](#)

IC3 My Page ~ Projects Delete and Copy

IC3 International  
 ■ ■ ■ CODE COMPLIANCE  
 ■ ■ ■ CALCULATOR


logged in as kmckelvey@tamu.edu [Edit Profile](#)

[New Project](#) [My Page](#) [Log Out](#)

[IC3 version 3.6.1 is now live](#)

Search:  [Go](#)

Project Name	Construction Address	copy	delete
CATEE/ Houston	7410 Antrim Tr	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
Tom's House	999 Main St	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
City of Houston	3300 Main St	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
Kathy's Project	123 Somewhere Dr	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
Code Enforcement	3301 Travis	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
Tyler	423 W. Ferguson	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
Houston House	3300 Main St	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
Crab House	1600 Pennsylvania Ave	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>
Friday Afternoon	1945 Jackson Rd.	<a href="#">copy</a>	<a href="#">delete</a>




# IC3 - Project Information

[Project Information](#)
[Users](#)
[Sessions](#)
[System Logs/Session Log](#)
[Alerts/Events](#)
[Database Transactions](#)
[Help](#)

**User's Profile**

← **Energy Code**



# IC3 - Project Information


[Construction Address](#)
[Floors](#)
[Windows](#)
[Insulation](#)
[HVAC/DHW](#)
[Roof](#)
[Overhangs](#)
[Status](#)

## Site Address

NOTE: All fields on this page (except notes) must be completed to print a certificate.

Project Name:

Builder Name:



# IC3 - Project Information


Builder Phone:

Site Street Address:

City:

County:

Zip Code:



Please enter the city in which the house will be built.



### IC3 - Project Information

Notes (Make note of Duct Tradeoff here. Limit 255 characters.):  
Cyndi didn't want to but did....

Orientation

Front of House Faces:  
southeast

Next

Please select the orientation of the house from the drop-down menu. The front of the house is the direction the front door faces. The right side of the house is to the right of the house when facing it.

### IC3 Floors

Number of Floors:  
2

1st Floor

Conditioned Floor Area (sq ft):  
2400

Perimeter of Conditioned Area (ft):  
200

Average Ceiling Height (ft):  
9

2nd Floor

Conditioned Floor Area (sq ft):  
1800

Perimeter of Conditioned Area (ft):  
180

Average Ceiling Height (ft):  
8

Conditioned Floor Area Overhanging Unconditioned Space (sq ft):  
400

Number of Bedrooms:  
4

Foundation Type:  
Slab On Grade

Next

### IC3 Floors - How Many?

Number of Floors:  
2

3 2 1

Please select the number of floors the house will have.

### IC3 Floors - First Floor

1st Floor

Conditioned Floor Area (sq ft):  
2400

Perimeter of Conditioned Area (ft):  
200

Average Ceiling Height (ft):  
9

Please enter the total length of the walls separating conditioned space from unconditioned space on this floor.

### IC3 Floors - 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Floors

2nd Floor

Conditioned Floor Area (sq ft):  
1800

Perimeter of Conditioned Area (ft):  
180

Average Ceiling Height (ft):  
8

Conditioned Floor Area Overhanging Unconditioned Space (sq ft):  
400

Enter the total square-footage of conditioned space of this floor overhanging ambient (unconditioned) air. (ie-2nd floor overhanging an unconditioned porch or garage.)

### IC3 Floors ~ Bedrooms and Foundation

Bedrooms

Number of Bedrooms:  
4


Foundation

Foundation Type:  
Slab On Grade

Next

Please enter the number of bedrooms the house will have.

[illegible]



# IC3 Windows – SHGC and U-Factor

IC3 Windows  
SHGC and U-Factor

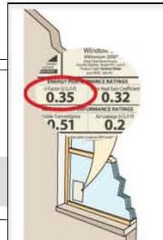
### Glazing Properties

Solar Heat Gain Coefficient:

0.35

U-factor:

0.35



Enter the U-factor for the glazed fenestrations. (This information may be provided on construction documents and should be verified at inspection.)

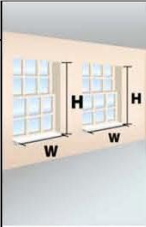
# IC3 Windows – Window Sizes

Front (sq ft):

Right (sq ft):

Back (sq ft):

Left (sq ft):



Please enter the total combined area of all windows and glass doors; measured using the rough opening and including the sash, curbing or other framing elements. For doors where the daylight opening is less than 50% of the door area, the glazing area is the daylight opening area. For glass doors, the glazing area is the rough opening area for the door including the door and frame.



# IC3 Insulation / Mechanical

**Tom's House**

[Project Information](#) | [Plans](#) | [Windows](#) | [Insulation/Mechanical](#) | [HVAC/Controls](#) | [Roof](#) | [Insulation/Details](#) | [Details](#)

— Mechanical

Mechanical in conditioned space?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Measurements for Blower Door are:

Estimated

Blower Door (in ACH50):

0.7

Measurements for Duct Blaster are:

Unavailable

— Insulation

Wall Cavity Insulation R-value:

15

Insulated Wall Sheathing R-value:

0

Exterior Wall Finish:

Wood Siding

Total Roof/Ceiling Insulation R-value:


26



**Conditioned**

**Unconditioned**

Please mark the radio control according to your proposed house.



# IC3 Insulation / Mechanical


IC3 Insulation

## Conditioned Space

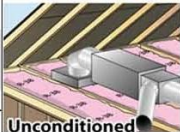
—
**Mechanical**
—

Mechanical in conditioned space?:

Yes ☒
No ☐




**Conditioned**



**Unconditioned**

Please mark the radio control according to your proposed house.




# IC3 Insulation / Mechanical

## Blower Door

Measurements for Blower Door are:

Estimated   ▼



Blower Door (in ACH50):

5.7

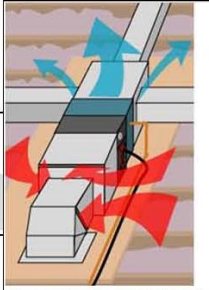
Please enter the expected results from the Blower Door test for the proposed house.

**IC3 Insulation / Mechanical**

Duct Blaster

Measurements for Duct Blaster are:  
Estimated ▾

Duct Blaster (in CFM25):



Please enter the expected results from the Duct Blaster test for the proposed house.

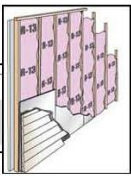

43

**IC3 Insulation / Mechanical**

Wall Insulation

Insulation

Wall Cavity Insulation R-Value:

Insulated Wall Sheathing R-Value:

44

**IC3 Insulation / Mechanical**


Wall Finish

Exterior Wall Finish:  
Wood Siding ▾

Total Roof/Ceiling Insulation R-Value:

Next

- Stucco
- Vinyl
- Brickface
- Cement Board
- Wood Siding



45

**IC3 HVAC/DHW**

Tom's House

Project Information | Energy | Windows | Insulation / Mechanical | HVAC / DHW | Roof | Mechanical Controls | Status

Heating

Heating Type:  
Natural Gas ▾

Heating Efficiency (AFUE):

Cooling

A/C Efficiency (SEER):


A/C (loads):

Water Heater

Water Heater Type:  
Natural Gas ▾

Energy Factor:

Next



Please select the heating type for the house (e.g., heat pump, natural gas).

46

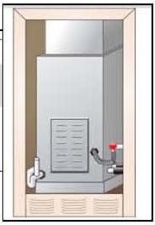
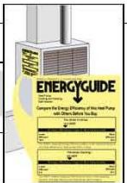
**IC3 HVAC/DHW – Heating**

Heating

Heating Type:  
Natural Gas ▾

Heating Efficiency (AFUE):

Heating Efficiency (AFUE):



47

**IC3 HVAC/DHW – Cooling**

Cooling

A/C Efficiency (SEER):

A/C Size (tons):

48

### IC3 HVAC/DHW – Water Heater

**Water Heater**

Water Heater Type:  
Natural Gas

Energy Factor:  
0.58

Next

Please select the type of water heater used in the house (e.g. tankless, natural gas).

Please enter the Energy Factor (EF) for the water heating equipment to be installed in the proposed house.

49

### IC3 Roof

Tom's House

Roof

Roof Covering Material:  
Comp Shingle

Uses Radiant Barrier:  
Yes

Flat Roof Area:  
0

Cathedral Ceiling Area:  
0

Attic Floor Area:  
0

Area of Wall Adjacent to Unconditioned Attic Space:  
200

Ceiling Area Explained:  
Current Ceiling Area: 1000 sq ft  
Minimum Ceiling Area: 1000 sq ft  
Ceiling Area: 1000 sq ft  
2nd Floor: 1000 sq ft

Please select the type of roof covering for the proposed house.

50

### IC3 Roof – Roof Covering and Radiant Barrier

**Roof**

Roof Covering Material:  
Comp Shingle  
Clay Or Concrete Tile  
Comp Shingle  
Metal  
Slate  
Wood Shingles  
Other

Uses Radiant Barrier:  
Yes No

Please enter the square footage of the ceiling area covered by a flat roof.

51

### IC3 Roof – Ceiling Area

Flat Roof Area:  
0

Cathedral Ceiling Area:  
3600

A-B + C-D

Please enter the square footage of the cathedral ceilings.

52

### IC3 Roof – Ceiling Area

Attic Floor Area:  
0

Area of Wall Adjacent to Unconditioned Attic Space:  
200

Please enter the square footage of the attic area (measured horizontally).

Please enter the square footage of any walls adjacent to unconditioned space.

53

### IC3 Horizontal Projections

1st Floor Horizontal Projections

Front: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
0' 0"

Right: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
0' 0"

Back: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
0' 0"

Left: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
0' 0"

2nd Floor Horizontal Projections

Front: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
1' 0"

Right: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
1' 0"

Back: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
1' 0"

Left: (feet and inches i.e. 4'-0")  
1' 0"

Please enter the distance measured from the wall to the outer edge of the projection.

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## IC3 Status

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**16.6% Above Code**  
**Congratulations! Your project has passed code requirements!**

Print Certificate

## IC3 Energy Certificate

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**Energy Certificate**  
 for Single Family House  
 8800 Main St  
 Houston, TX 77055  
 Harris County

Certificate # 243812  
 Builder: Tom  
 Builder Phone: (281) 355-1335  
 Date: 5/8/2010

**16.6% Above Code**

**Emissions Reduction**  
 HVAC: 5,622 lbs  
 SOL: 7,193 lbs  
 CO2: 16,815 lbs

This house could save as much as 10% off the HVAC, SOL and CO2, and 10% off the SOL and CO2 over the typical 20-year mortgage.  
 If only 10% of all new homes in Texas were like this house, Texas would save 40.13 tons SOL, 25.11 tons SOL and 16,228.28 tons CO2 a year!

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 Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
 The Engineering Agency of the State of Texas  
 IC3 5.6.1

## IC3 Energy Checklist

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**Energy Checklist**  
 for Single Family House  
 8800 Main St  
 Houston, TX 77055  
 Harris County

Certificate # 243812  
 Builder: Tom  
 Builder Phone: (281) 355-1335  
 Date: 5/8/2010

**IC3**

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 Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
 The Engineering Agency of the State of Texas  
 IC3 5.6.1

## Questions and Answers

### ESL's Contact information

**IC3 Support**  
 ic3\_support@esl.tamu.edu

**Katherine McKelvey**  
 (979) 845-1781  
 Kmckelvey@tamu.edu

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## Thank you for attending!

ESL- Energy Systems Lab:  
<http://esl.wv.tamu.edu/>  
 Ed Dryden  
[Ed.Dryden@arlinton.tx.gov](mailto:Ed.Dryden@arlinton.tx.gov)

SECO- State Energy Conservation Office:  
<http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us/>  
 Felix Lopez  
[Felix.lopez@cpa.state.tx.us](mailto:Felix.lopez@cpa.state.tx.us)





DOE- Department of Energy:  
<http://www.energy.gov/>

EPA- Environmental Protection Agency:  
<http://www.epa.gov/>

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Sixteen IC3 software training classes were held in 2009.



TITLE	LOCATION	DATE	ATTENDEES
IC3	Fort Worth	1/16/2009	15
IC3	Missouri City	1/23/2009	5
IC3	Mesquite	2/20/2009	3
IC3	Wichita Falls	2/27/2009	9
IC3	Arlington	5/18/2009	21
IC3	Abilene	6/3/2009	18
IC3	Brownsville	7/8/2009	9
IC3	Longview	7/13/2009	8
IC3	Amarillo	7/17/2009	19
IC3	Carrollton	8/6/2009	9
IC3	De Soto	8/7/2009	4
IC3	McAllen	8/11/2009	15
IC3	Mansfield	8/20/2009	16
IC3	Tyler	9/14/2009	4
IC3	Houston	9/16/2009	70
IC3	Houston	9/17/2009	14
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>239</b>



  IC3 BPI Arlington 5/18/2009  									
IC3 Presented by Ed Dryden									
BPI Arlington, May 18, 2009									
#	Name	Company/ Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	Phone #	CEU Req.
1	Bobby Bennett								
2	Noram Briseno								
3	Michael Climer								
4	Cherie Delude								
5	Mark Feighner								
6	Joseph Ferraro								
7	Mark Hickman								
8	Rhonda Johnson								
9	Tommy Jones								
10	Vard Lee								
11	Guy Luz								
12	Eddie Mitchell								
13	Cynthia Montgomery								
14	Henry Obidzenski								
15	Jeff O'Dell								
16	Julio Ruiz								
17	William Stavik								
18	Clint Sparks								
19	Chris Tucker								
20	Thomas Wood								
21	Sana Tourna								



Presented by Kathy McKelvey									
IC3 Brownsville 7-8-09									
#	Name	Company/ Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	Phone #	CEU Req.
1	Jose Perez	Hispania Development Co. Inc.		Brownsville	TX	78521	<a href="mailto:jperez@hispaniadev.com">jperez@hispaniadev.com</a>	956-350-3366	
2	Protasio Guerra	Home & Commercial Designs LLC.	2390 Central Blvd. S-P	Brownsville	TX	78523	<a href="mailto:pguerrahcd@gmail.com">pguerrahcd@gmail.com</a>	956-541-6865	
3	Richard Alvarez	City of Brownsville	1034 E. Levee 2nd Floor	Brownsville	TX	78520	<a href="mailto:ralvarez@cob.us">ralvarez@cob.us</a>	956-548-6125	
4	Julio Ruiz	City of Brownsville	1034 E. Levee	Brownsville	TX	78521	<a href="mailto:jruiz@cob.us">jruiz@cob.us</a>	956-548-6165	
5	Carlos Yair Hernandez	Yair Construction	30 Providencia CT. Suite # 1	Brownsville	TX	78526	<a href="mailto:yair0321@gmail.com">yair0321@gmail.com</a>	956-346-0930	
6	Gerardo Lopez	Residential Plans and Design	30 Providencia CT.	Brownsville	TX	78521	<a href="mailto:residentialplans@gmail.com">residentialplans@gmail.com</a>	956-433-1876	
7	Cynthia L. Cruz	City of Brownsville - Permitting Dept.	1034 E. Levee - 2nd Floor	Brownsville	TX	78520	<a href="mailto:clcruz@cob.us">clcruz@cob.us</a>	956-548-6127	
8	Oscar Atkinson	Oscar Atkinson Designer	45 Honeydale Rd. `	Brownsville	TX	78520	<a href="mailto:ogatkinson@yahoo.com">ogatkinson@yahoo.com</a>	956-548-1561	✓
9	Jose Luis Dlenis	A3D Designs / Infinity Designs	1393 E. Dition	Brownsville	TX	78526	<a href="mailto:A3D-Designs@yahoo.com">A3D-Designs@yahoo.com</a>	956-561-0360	

Presented by Ed Dryden									
August 7, 2009									
IC3 - DeSoto									
#	Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail	Phone #	
1	William R. Buros	B.C.C.S.	1302 Askbrook Dr.	Grand Prairie	TX	75052	<a href="mailto:will.buros@bccscode.com">will.buros@bccscode.com</a>	214-791-2002	
2	Shane Kress	B.C.C.S.	1303 Askbrook Dr.	Grand Prairie	TX	75053	<a href="mailto:shane.kress@bccscode.com">shane.kress@bccscode.com</a>	469-235-1906	
3	Jack Lacy	City of De Soto	211 E. Pleasant Run Rd.	DeSoto	TX	75115	<a href="mailto:jlacy@ci.desoto.tx.us">jlacy@ci.desoto.tx.us</a>	972-989-0409	
4	Jack Thompson	City of De Soto	211 E. Pleasant Run Rd.	DeSoto	TX	75115	<a href="mailto:jthompson@ci.desoto.tx.us">jthompson@ci.desoto.tx.us</a>	972-230-9621	

Presented by Ed Dryden									
IC3 Amarillo 7-17-09									
#	Name	Company/ Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	Phone #	CEU Req.
1	Ryan Kuxhausen	Western Builders	700 S. Grant St.	Amarillo	TX	79105	<a href="mailto:rkuxhausen@wbamarillo.com">rkuxhausen@wbamarillo.com</a>	806-670-3827	
2	Joe A. Norman	Joe Norman Company	PO Box 19807	Amarillo	TX	79114	<a href="mailto:jnorman@suddenlinkmail.com">jnorman@suddenlinkmail.com</a>	806-352-6555	
3	Donald E. Bartlett	City of Amarillo Bldg Safety	PO Box 1971	Amarillo	TX	79105	<a href="mailto:don.bartlett@amarillo.gov">don.bartlett@amarillo.gov</a>	806-378-6261	
4	W.M. Parr		7819 Cervin Dr.	Amarillo	TX	79121	<a href="mailto:bilandmax@suddenlink.net">bilandmax@suddenlink.net</a>	806-353-1331	✓
5	Donny Cagle	Clarendon College	1902 Ave. G NW	Childress	TX	79201	<a href="mailto:donny.cagle@clarendoncollege.edu">donny.cagle@clarendoncollege.edu</a>	940-937-2001	
6	James Halmer	Blue Haven Homes	1900 SE 34th Suite 300	Amarillo	TX	79118	<a href="mailto:james@williamsgroup.com">james@williamsgroup.com</a>	806-373-5820	
7	Tommy Stafford	Greenways	6003 Tuscany Vlg.	Amarillo	TX	79119	<a href="mailto:tommys@greenwaysofamarillo.com">tommys@greenwaysofamarillo.com</a>	806-467-1000	
8	Michael McCall	Western Builders	700 S. Grant St.	Amarillo	TX	79101	<a href="mailto:mmccall@wbamarillo.com">mmccall@wbamarillo.com</a>	806-376-4321	
9	Frank Robinson	Western Builders	700 S. Grant St.	Amarillo	TX	79105	<a href="mailto:frobinson@wbamarillo.com">frobinson@wbamarillo.com</a>	806-376-4321	
10	Kim Johnston	Dare to Dream Home Designs	1104 5th Ave.	Canyon	TX	79105	<a href="mailto:daretodream@suddenlinkmail.com">daretodream@suddenlinkmail.com</a>	806-683-0303	
11	Michael Green	Michael E. Green Architect	7813 Harrington	Amarillo	TX	79121	<a href="mailto:green82@nts-online.net">green82@nts-online.net</a>	806-353-3970	✓
12	Mike Trammell	N & B Homes	17301 Whitewing	Canyon	TX	79015	<a href="mailto:mike@nandbhomes.com">mike@nandbhomes.com</a>	806-683-7974	
13	Gerald Chen	WTAMU	WT Box 61267	Canyon	TX	79016	<a href="mailto:gchen@mail.wtamu.edu">gchen@mail.wtamu.edu</a>	806-651-2449	
14	Larry Mullenix	City of Borger	PO Box 5250	Borger	TX	79008	<a href="mailto:lmullenix@ci.borger.tx.us">lmullenix@ci.borger.tx.us</a>	806-273-0910	
15	Larry Byrd	City of Borger	PO Box 5250	Borger	TX	79008	<a href="mailto:lbyrd@ci.borger.tx.us">lbyrd@ci.borger.tx.us</a>	806-231-9545	
16	Donny Cornelius	City of Canyon	301 16th St.	Canyon	TX	79015	<a href="mailto:dcornelius@canyontx.com">dcornelius@canyontx.com</a>	806-655-5014	✓
17	Dan Aldrich	City of Amarillo Bldg Safety	PO Box 1971	Amarillo	TX	79105	<a href="mailto:dan.aldrich@amarillo.gov">dan.aldrich@amarillo.gov</a>	806-378-6095	✓
18	Robert Oliyares	Gregg Bliss Architect	619 S. Tyler Ste 100	Amarillo	TX	79101	<a href="mailto:robert@gbarchitect.net">robert@gbarchitect.net</a>	806-372-2966	✓
19	Jonathan Morris	Charles R. Lynch AIA, Inc.	619 S. Tyler Ste 100	Amarillo	TX	79101	<a href="mailto:jmorris@crlarchitect.com">jmorris@crlarchitect.com</a>	806-374-0678	

Presented by Kathy McKelvey July 13, 2009							
		<b>IC3 - Longview</b>					
Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #
1 Pike Blakeley	Blakeley Enterprises	115 Community Blvd	Longview	TX	75605	<a href="mailto:pikeblakeley@msn.com">pikeblakeley@msn.com</a>	903-234-0110
2 James A. Williams	J.A.W. Marketing	5705 S.H. 300	Longview	TX	75604		903-297-2901
3 John Burciaga	Independent	212 Norris Dr.	Hallsville	TX	75650	<a href="mailto:jburc10715@aol.com">jburc10715@aol.com</a>	903-740-5608
4 John Clark	Classic Homes	3811 Clarkway	Longview	TX	75605	<a href="mailto:classichm@aol.com">classichm@aol.com</a>	903-663-6543
5 Terri Russell	City of Longview	PO Box 1952	Longview	TX	75605	<a href="mailto:trussell@ci.longview.tx.us">trussell@ci.longview.tx.us</a>	903-753-1075
6 Barry Lansford	Lansford Bldr. / First General Services	PO Box 9712	Longview	TX	75608	<a href="mailto:blans49295@aol.com">blans49295@aol.com</a>	903-759-8803
7 Anwar Ichalifa	Pyramid Homes	5704 Churchill Dr.	Tyler	TX	75703	<a href="mailto:ichalifa@pyramidhomes.com">ichalifa@pyramidhomes.com</a>	903-238-1033
8 Donnie Mitchell	Donnie Mitchel Inspections	13020 Shawntae Ln.	Tyler	TX	75703	<a href="mailto:dminspect@att.net">dminspect@att.net</a>	903-534-6564



Presented by Kathy McKelvey August 6, 2009							
		<b>IC3 - Carrollton</b>					
Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #
1 Billy McMahon	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:billy.mcmahon@cityofcarrollton.com">billy.mcmahon@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	214-546-0155
2 Brett King	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:brett.king@cityofcarrollton.com">brett.king@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	172-466-3157
3 Mariann Tedder	City of McKinney	221 N. Tennessee	McKinney	TX	75070	<a href="mailto:mtedder@mckinnetexas.org">mtedder@mckinnetexas.org</a>	972-547-7476
4 Kathy Marcussen	City of McKinney	221 N. Tennessee	McKinney	TX	75070	<a href="mailto:kmarcussen@mckinneytexas.org">kmarcussen@mckinneytexas.org</a>	972-547-7446
5 Jeff Harris	City of McKinney	221 N. Tennessee	McKinney	TX	75070	<a href="mailto:jharris@mckinneytexas.org">jharris@mckinneytexas.org</a>	972-547-7452
6 Sherry Copeland	City of Irving	825 W. Irving Blvd	Irving	TX	75060	<a href="mailto:scopeland@cityofirving.org">scopeland@cityofirving.org</a>	972-721-4886
7 Daniel Garcia	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:daniel.garcia@cityofcarrollton.com">daniel.garcia@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	972-466-3230
8 Joelle Hainley	Town of Flower Mound	2121 Cross Timbers Rd	Flower Mound	TX	75028	<a href="mailto:joelle.hainley@flower-mound.com">joelle.hainley@flower-mound.com</a>	972-874-6367
9 Ray Hopkins	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:ray.hopkins@cityofcarrollton.com">ray.hopkins@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	972-466-3244

Presented by Kathy McKelvey									
		IC3 McAllen 8-11-09							
#	Name	Company/ Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	Phone #	CEU Req.
1	Reynaldo Lucio	Cantu Construction	5221 N. McColl Rd.	McAllen	TX	78504	<a href="mailto:rey@cantuconstruction.com">rey@cantuconstruction.com</a>		
2	H. Jose Date	Cimco Engr Inc.	412 S. Bentsen Palm dr.	Palmview	TX	78572	<a href="mailto:h.date@sbcglobal.net">h.date@sbcglobal.net</a>	956-330-7986	✓
3	Heron Congoria Jr.	City of McAllen	1300 Houston Ave.	McAllen	TX	78501	<a href="mailto:hcongoria@mcallen.net">hcongoria@mcallen.net</a>	956-681-1300	✓
4	Saul Torres	City of McAllen	1300 Houston Ave.	McAllen	TX	78501	<a href="mailto:saultorres@mcallen.net">saultorres@mcallen.net</a>	956-681-1300	✓
5	Roberto Gomez	City of McAllen	PO Box 324	Mercedes	TX	78570	<a href="mailto:robertosgomez@hotmail.com">robertosgomez@hotmail.com</a>	956-793-2855	✓
6	Luis Vasquez	City of McAllen	3501 Raguel	McAllen	TX	78503	<a href="mailto:lvasquez@mcallen.net">lvasquez@mcallen.net</a>	956-681-1300	✓
7	Edalina Karr	City of McAllen	1300 Houston Ave.	McAllen	TX	78501	<a href="mailto:ekarr@mcallen.net">ekarr@mcallen.net</a>	956-681-1300	✓
8	Juan Martinez	City of McAllen	1300 Houston Ave.	McAllen	TX	78501	<a href="mailto:juan_martinez@mcallen.net">juan_martinez@mcallen.net</a>	956-681-1300	✓
9	Norma Yado	City of McAllen	1300 Houston Ave.	McAllen	TX	78501	<a href="mailto:nayado@mcallen.net">nayado@mcallen.net</a>	956-681-1300	✓
10	John Gutierrez	City of McAllen	2201 Ivy Ave.	McAllen	TX	78501	<a href="mailto:john_gutierrez@mcallen.net">john_gutierrez@mcallen.net</a>		✓
11	Alma Solis	City of McAllen	1300 Houston Ave.	McAllen	TX	78501	<a href="mailto:asolis@mcallen.net">asolis@mcallen.net</a>	956-681-1300	✓
12	Ovidlo Castillo	City of Pharr	118 S. Cage	Pharr	TX	78577		956-702-5321	✓
13	Jeffrey Erickson	Erickson Construction	3520 Buddy Owens	McAllen	TX	78504	<a href="mailto:jeffrey_erickson@sbcglobal.net">jeffrey_erickson@sbcglobal.net</a>	956-631-9789	
14	Frank Sanchez	Frank Sanchez Construction	3612 Augusta	McAllen	TX	78503	<a href="mailto:frasan1969@yahoo.com">frasan1969@yahoo.com</a>	956-905-5261	
15	Gumercindo Ortega	Ortega Engineering PLLC.	413 W. Nolana Ste 1	McAllen	TX	78504	<a href="mailto:ortegaeng@rgv.rr.com">ortegaeng@rgv.rr.com</a>	956-618-1111	





Presented by Kathy McKelvey

September 14, 2009

 <b>IC3 - Tyler</b> 							
Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #
1 Dale Welch	Dale Welch Builders Inc.	11365 Cr. 167	Tyler	TX	75703	<a href="mailto:dwelch2991@aol.com">dwelch2991@aol.com</a>	903-509-1950
2 Bernie Smith		3951 Pin Oak Rd.	Gilmer	TX	75645	<a href="mailto:brsmith@smithutopia.com">brsmith@smithutopia.com</a>	903-734-6759
3 Donnie Mitchell	Tree Inspector	13020 Shawntae Ln.	Tyler	TX		<a href="mailto:dminspector@att.net">dminspector@att.net</a>	903-534-6564
4 Mark Miears	City of Tyler	423 W. Ferguson	Tyler	TX	75702	<a href="mailto:mmiears@tylertexas.com">mmiears@tylertexas.com</a>	903-531-1154



Presented by Ed Dryden




June 3, 2009




 <b>IC3 - Abilene</b> 							
Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-mail Address	Phone Number
1 Ed Dryden	City of Arlington/ESL					<a href="mailto:Ed.Dryden@Arlingtontx.gov">Ed.Dryden@Arlingtontx.gov</a>	817-459-6521
1 Van Watson	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:van.watson@abilenetx.com">van.watson@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6486
2 David Marshall	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:david.marshall@abilenetx.com">david.marshall@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6276
3 Dwayne Williams	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:dwayne.williams@abilenetx.com">dwayne.williams@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6352
4 Eddie Mitchell	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:eddie.mitchell@abilenetx.com">eddie.mitchell@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6275
5 Charles W. Dyer	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:dyer.toby@abilenetx.com">dyer.toby@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6274
6 Scotty Jones	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:scotty.jwes@abilenetx.com">scotty.jwes@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6320
7 Gary Boyd	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:gary.boyd@abilenetx.com">gary.boyd@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6354
8 Shawn Earl	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:shawn.earl@abilenetx.com">shawn.earl@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6397
9 Mike Ward	Mike Ward Custom Homes	4466 Iberis Rd	Abilene	TX	79601		325-698-8993
10 Don Faulkner	Don Faulkner Construction	4849 Autet	Abilene	TX	79606	<a href="mailto:DFCabilene@att.net">DFCabilene@att.net</a>	325-673-8171
11 Anthony McColum	McColum Built Homes, Inc.	PO Box 7014	Abilene	TX	79608	<a href="mailto:MCBHI@clearwire.net">MCBHI@clearwire.net</a>	325-676-3935
12 Keith Rains	Habitat for Humanity	101 Fulwiler Rd	Abilene	TX	79603	<a href="mailto:Krains@abileneHabitat.org">Krains@abileneHabitat.org</a>	325-670-0489
13 Bob Bein		1217 Canterbury	Abilene	TX	79602		325-673-9221
14 Jesse Evans	J&T Legend Homes Abilene LLC	PO Box 6178	Abilene	TX	79608		325-260-8282
15 Ruppert Ranger	Tittle Luther Partnership	340 Beach St.	Abilene	TX	79601	<a href="mailto:ranger@tlp.architecture.com">ranger@tlp.architecture.com</a>	325-673-8178
16 Rodney Fletcher	City of Abilene	PO Box 60	Abilene	TX	79604	<a href="mailto:rodney.fletcher@abilenetx.com">rodney.fletcher@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6271
17 Bill Newman	BMC West/Abilene Lumber		Abilene	TX		<a href="mailto:willienewman@gmail.com">willienewman@gmail.com</a>	325-665-8770
18 Frank Berryman	City of Abilene	555 Walnut St.	Abilene	TX	79605	<a href="mailto:frank.berryman@abilenetx.com">frank.berryman@abilenetx.com</a>	325-676-6353




Presented by Kathy McKelvey




September 17, 2009

 <b>IC3 - Houston</b> 							
Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #
1 Mike R. Baldwin	City of Houston	13535 Sharpbill Dr.	Houston	TX	77083	<a href="mailto:mbaldwin9@comcast.net">mbaldwin9@comcast.net</a>	281-879-4550
2 Billy Coble	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:billy.coble@cityofhouston.net">billy.coble@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7762
3 Ray Harmer	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:ray.harmer@cityofhouston.net">ray.harmer@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7730
4 William B. Pirooz	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:bill.pirooz@cityofhouston.net">bill.pirooz@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7796
5 Cheryl A. Daniels	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:cheryl.daniels@cityofhouston.net">cheryl.daniels@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7763
6 Henry Rivers	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:henry.rivers@cityofhouston.net">henry.rivers@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7335
7 Alex Carreno	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:alex.carreno@cityofhouston.net">alex.carreno@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7769
8 Robert Voigt	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:robert.voigt@cityofhouston.net">robert.voigt@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7730
9 Judy Walton	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:judy.walton@cityofhouston.net">judy.walton@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7541
10 Rebecca W. Tinnell	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:rebecca.tinnell@cityofhouston.net">rebecca.tinnell@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7543
11 James Flack	City of Houston	10555 Fondren Apt	Houston	TX	77096	<a href="mailto:james.flack@cityofhouston.net">james.flack@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7854
12 Sheila Blake	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77096	<a href="mailto:sheila.blake@cityofhouston.net">sheila.blake@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7525
13 Richard Vrana	City of Houston	3300 Main Street	Houston	TX	77096	<a href="mailto:richard.vrana@cityofhouston.net">richard.vrana@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7645

Presented by Kathy McKelvey									
		<b>IC3</b> International CODE COMPLIANCE CALCULATOR		<b>IC3 CATEE 10-14-09</b>					
									
#	Name	Company/ Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	Phone #	CEU Req.
1	Rhys Davis	ccrd Partners	808 Travis, Suite 200	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:rhysd@ccrd.com">rhysd@ccrd.com</a>		✓
2	Ibis Garcia	Energy Sense	5634 Sweetbriar	Houston	TX	77017	<a href="mailto:ibis.garcia@mascoocs.com">ibis.garcia@mascoocs.com</a>		✓
3	Jeremy Moureau	Energy Sense	5634 Sweetbriar	Houston	TX	77017	<a href="mailto:jeremy.moureau@mascoocs.com">jeremy.moureau@mascoocs.com</a>		✓
4	Carmen Nava-Fischer	St. Phillip's College	1801 Martin Luther King Dr., Natural Sciences Bldg., Room 214-E	San Antonio	TX	78203	<a href="mailto:cnava-fischer1@alamo.edu">cnava-fischer1@alamo.edu</a>		✓

Presented by Ed Dryden August 20, 2009									
		<b>IC3</b> International CODE COMPLIANCE CALCULATOR		<b>IC3 - Mansfield</b>					
									
	Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #	
1	Sana Touma	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad Street	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:sana.touma@ci.mansfield.tx.us">sana.touma@ci.mansfield.tx.us</a>	817-276-4277	
2	Robert Chatham	City of Irving	825 W. Irving Blvd	Irving	TX	75060	<a href="mailto:rchatam@cityofirving.org">rchatam@cityofirving.org</a>	972-721-4888	
3	Willie Lee Stevenson	City of Cleburne	10 N. Robinson	Cleburne	TX	76033	<a href="mailto:willie.stevenson@cleburne.net">willie.stevenson@cleburne.net</a>	817-556-8801	
4	James Williams	City of Benbrook	911 Winscott Rd.	Benbrook	TX	76126	<a href="mailto:jwilliams@cityofbenbrook.com">jwilliams@cityofbenbrook.com</a>	817-249-3000	
5	Joel Huff	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:jeol.huff@cityofcarrollton.com">jeol.huff@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	972-466-5752	
6	Billy McMahon	City of Carrollton	1945 E. Jackson Rd.	Carrollton	TX	75006	<a href="mailto:billy.mcmahon@cityofcarrollton.com">billy.mcmahon@cityofcarrollton.com</a>	214-546-0155	
7	Terri Carter	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad Street	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:terri.carter@mansfield-tx.gov">terri.carter@mansfield-tx.gov</a>	817-276-4230	
8	Paul Coker	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad Street	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:paul.coker@mansfield-tx.gov">paul.coker@mansfield-tx.gov</a>	817-276-4223	
9	John Shannon	City of Rockwall	385 S. Goliad St.	Rockwall	TX	75087	<a href="mailto:jshannon@rockwall.com">jshannon@rockwall.com</a>	972-772-6481	
10	John Ankrum	City of Rockwall	385 S. Goliad St.	Rockwall	TX	75087	<a href="mailto:jankrum@rockwall.com">jankrum@rockwall.com</a>	972-772-6774	
11	Chad Joyce	Town of Pantego	1614 South Bowen Rd.	Pantego	TX	76013	<a href="mailto:cjoyce@townofpantego.com">cjoyce@townofpantego.com</a>	817-860-1681	
12	Dale McKendrick	Town of Little Elm	100 W. Eldorado Blvd	Little Elm	TX	75068	<a href="mailto:dmckendrick@littleelm.org">dmckendrick@littleelm.org</a>	214-925-0457	
13	Jack Foster	Town of Little Elm	100 W. Eldorado Blvd	Little Elm	TX	75068	<a href="mailto:jfoster@littleelm.org">jfoster@littleelm.org</a>	214-975-0458	
14	Lawrence Crow	City of Irving	825 W. Irving Blvd	Irving	TX	75060	<a href="mailto:lcrow@cityofirving.org">lcrow@cityofirving.org</a>	972-721-4875	
15	Morris Cowden	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad Street	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:morris.cowden@ci.mansfield.tx.us">morris.cowden@ci.mansfield.tx.us</a>	817-276-4200	
16	Wendell Thomas	City of Mansfield	1200 E. Broad Street	Mansfield	TX	76063	<a href="mailto:wendell.thomas@ci.mansfield.tx.us">wendell.thomas@ci.mansfield.tx.us</a>	817-276-4200	

Presented by Kathy McKelvey February 20, 2009									
		<b>IC3</b> International CODE COMPLIANCE CALCULATOR		<b>IC3 - Mesquite</b>					
									
	Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #	
1	Darren Ennis	City of Mesquite	1515 N. Galloway	Mesquite	TX	75149	<a href="mailto:dennis@ci.esquite.tx.us">dennis@ci.esquite.tx.us</a>	972-329-8318	
2	Larry Ewing	City of Mesquite	1515 N. Galloway	Mesquite	TX	75149	<a href="mailto:lewing@ci.mesquite.tx.us">lewing@ci.mesquite.tx.us</a>	972-216-6373	
3	Keith Smith	City of Mesquite	1515 N. Galloway	Mesquite	TX	75149	<a href="mailto:ksmith@ci.esquite.tx.us">ksmith@ci.esquite.tx.us</a>	972-329-8724	

Presented by Ed Dryden and Kathy McKelvey January 23, 2009									
		<b>IC3</b> International CODE COMPLIANCE CALCULATOR		<b>IC3 - Missouri City</b>					
									
	Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #	
1	Stephanie Montgomery	Mikayla Architects	48616 Creekbend Dr	Houston	TX	77035	<a href="mailto:mikayla27@uno.com">mikayla27@uno.com</a>		
2	Rick Korgor	Ryland Homes	5353 W. Sam Houston Pkwy N. #100	Houston	TX	77041	<a href="mailto:rkorgor@ryland.com">rkorgor@ryland.com</a>	281-389-4470	
3	Kristy Leblanc	City of Sugarland	2700 Town Center Blvd N.	Sugarland	TX	77479	<a href="mailto:kiblan@sugarlandtx.gov">kiblan@sugarlandtx.gov</a>	281-275-2282	
4	James Hickman	James Hickman Inspections	3214 Federal	Pasadena	TX	77504		713-941-3737	
5	Ignacio Moteno	City of Missouri City	1522 TX Pkwy	Missouri City	TX	77489	<a href="mailto:imoreno@missouricitytx.gov">imoreno@missouricitytx.gov</a>	281-403-8554	
6	Wesley Clendennen	City of Missouri City	1522 TX Pkwy	Missouri City	TX	77489	<a href="mailto:wclendennen@missouricitytx.gov">wclendennen@missouricitytx.gov</a>		
7	Jaime Rodriguez	City of Missouri City	1522 TX Pkwy	Missouri City	TX	77489	<a href="mailto:jrodriguez@missouricitytx.gov">jrodriguez@missouricitytx.gov</a>	832-885-4389	
8	Yolanda Ford	City of Missouri City	1522 TX Pkwy	Missouri City	TX	77489	<a href="mailto:yford@missouricitytx.gov">yford@missouricitytx.gov</a>	832-746-3504	
9	Gus Garcia	City of Missouri City	1522 TX Pkwy	Missouri City	TX	77489	<a href="mailto:ggarcia@missouricitytx.gov">ggarcia@missouricitytx.gov</a>		
10	Lalo Plores	City of Missouri City	1522 TX Pkwy	Missouri City	TX	77489	<a href="mailto:lplores@missouricitytx.gov">lplores@missouricitytx.gov</a>	281-403-8552	

Presented by Kathy McKelvey



## IC3 Houston Morning - 9-16-09



#	Name	Company/ Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	Phone #	CEU Req.
1	Jennifer Roberson	City of Houston Code Enforcement	3322 Yellowstone Blvd. Apt 2006	Houston	TX	77021	<a href="mailto:jennifer_roberson_jja@yahoo.com">jennifer_roberson_jja@yahoo.com</a>	832-788-9728	✓
2	Kenneth Smyers	City of Houston Code Enforcement	2106 Fountain Dr.	Sugarland	TX	77478	<a href="mailto:kenneth.smyers@cityofhouston.net">kenneth.smyers@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7992	✓
3	Gretchen Hinze	City of Houston Code Enforcement	1123 E. Belgravia Dr.	Pearland	TX	77584	<a href="mailto:DYtriprYEA@hotmail.com">DYtriprYEA@hotmail.com</a>	713-436-3484	✓
4	Daniel Slack	City of Houston Code Enforcement	10722 Ashcroft	Houston	TX	77096	<a href="mailto:daniel.slack@cityofhouston.net">daniel.slack@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7544	✓
5	Michael Helmlinger	City of Houston Code Enforcement	5819 McKnight St.	Houston	TX	77035		713-721-6566	✓
6	Walter Scott	City of Houston	2918 Mission Valley Dr.	Missouri City	TX	77459	<a href="mailto:walterscott4@sbcglobal.net">walterscott4@sbcglobal.net</a>	832-758-6079	✓
7	Carlos Martinez	City of Houston	3300 Main St.	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:carlos.martinez@cityofhouston.net">carlos.martinez@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7716	✓
8	Ralph Bowden	City of Houston	3300 Main St.	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:ralph.bowden@cityofhouston.net">ralph.bowden@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7703	✓
9	Magdalena Prus	City of Houston	3300 Main St.	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:magdalena.prus@cityofhouston.net">magdalena.prus@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7719	✓
10	Freddie Ellis	City of Houston	3300 Main St.	Houston	TX	77002		713-535-7672	✓
11	Lisa Brown	City of Houston	3300 Main St.	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:lisa.fleming@cityofhouston.net">lisa.fleming@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7856	✓
12	Larry LaHaie	City of Houston	17202 Stamford Oaks Dr.	Tomball	TX	77377	<a href="mailto:larry.lahaie@cityofhouston.net">larry.lahaie@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-535-7534	✓
13	Wilbert Cernosek	City of Houston	5822 Bitternut Dr.	Houston	TX	77092	<a href="mailto:will.cernosek@cityofhouston.net">will.cernosek@cityofhouston.net</a>	713-962-7047	✓

Presented by Ed Dryden and Kathy McKelvey

February 27, 2009



## IC3 - Wichita Falls



	Name of Attendant	Company/Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP	E-Mail Address	Phone #
1	Alan Hinson	Dennis Company	PO Box 4815	Wichita Falls	TX	76374	<a href="mailto:alan@denniscompanyhomes.com">alan@denniscompanyhomes.com</a>	940-692-0410
2	Mark Zug	Mr Eco Friendly Foam Insulation	1609 Grant	Wichita Falls	TX	76309	<a href="mailto:crossworksonline@juno.com">crossworksonline@juno.com</a>	940-704-9371
3	Patrick Hearn	David Cohn Plumbing	1025 Wellington	Wichita Falls	TX	76305	<a href="mailto:hearn.patrick@gmail.com">hearn.patrick@gmail.com</a>	940-704-9577
4	Tim Thomason	T-square Construction, Inc.	723 West Texas St.	Iowa Park	TX	76367	<a href="mailto:woodchuck21@sbcglobal.net">woodchuck21@sbcglobal.net</a>	904-704-5002
5		David Bedingfield Homes	905 Bowman Rd	Wichita Falls	TX	76308	<a href="mailto:bedingfield905@aol.com">bedingfield905@aol.com</a>	940-733-0348
6		Homes of Destination	4001 Cailfield Rd	Wichita Falls	TX	76308	<a href="mailto:keeterin@aol.com">keeterin@aol.com</a>	940-692-6290
7	Charles Barr	Charles Barr Homes	PO Box 3051	Wichita Falls	TX	76301	<a href="mailto:cbarr@sw.rr.com">cbarr@sw.rr.com</a>	940-696-1924
8	Shirley Barr	Charles Barr Homes	PO Box 3051	Wichita Falls	TX	76301	<a href="mailto:shirleyb@sw.rr.com">shirleyb@sw.rr.com</a>	940-696-1924
9	Stan Mountain	Stan Mountain Construction	7555 HWY 258 W.	Iowa Park	TX	76367	<a href="mailto:smountain@windstream.net">smountain@windstream.net</a>	940-631-2258
10	Doug McCulloch	Douglas Custom Homes, Inc.	4131 Southwest Pkwy	Wichita Falls	TX	76308	<a href="mailto:tdouglasmc@aol.com">tdouglasmc@aol.com</a>	940-704-1461
11	Bobby G. Rowland	Rowland & Donnell Homes	4090 Regent Drive	Wichita Falls	TX	76308	<a href="mailto:bobby@rowland-donnell.com">bobby@rowland-donnell.com</a>	940-692-1904
12	Don Hatley	Donco Construction	PO Box 9010	Wichita Falls	TX	76308	<a href="mailto:donco@wf.net">donco@wf.net</a>	940-692-6997
13	Bobby Teague	City of Wichita Falls	1300 7th St., Rm. 401	Wichita Falls	TX		<a href="mailto:bobby.teague@cwftx.net">bobby.teague@cwftx.net</a>	940-761-7460
14	Manuel Soto	City of Wichita Falls	1300 7th St., Rm. 401	Wichita Falls	TX		<a href="mailto:manuel.soto@cwftx.net">manuel.soto@cwftx.net</a>	940-761-6828

Presented by Kathy McKelvey									
				<b>IC3 Houston Afternoon - 9-16-09</b>					
#	Name	Company/ Organization	Mailing Address	City	State	Zip	Email	Phone #	CEU Req.
1	Michael Martinez	HG Engineering	15693 Glen Chase Dr.	Houston	TX	77075	<a href="mailto:mm@hgeconsulting.com">mm@hgeconsulting.com</a>	281-856-7682	
2	Helen Peter	Peter/Miller Architects	PO Box 1614	Stafford	TX	77497	<a href="mailto:pencil@pdg.net">pencil@pdg.net</a>	281-240-4106	
3	Carol Stallings	CJ Permits	6627 Liberty Valley Dr.	Katy	TX	77449	<a href="mailto:permitjc@yahoo.com">permitjc@yahoo.com</a>	281-660-1319	
4	Ellas Hourani	EFH Consulting Engineers	2906 Carrollton St.	Houston	TX	77023	<a href="mailto:efh7@aol.com">efh7@aol.com</a>	713-926-2490	
5	J. Allan Hensley Jr.	Brickland Homes	14520 Wunderlich Ste 100	Houston	TX	77069	<a href="mailto:allan@bricklandhomes.com">allan@bricklandhomes.com</a>	281-893-5689	✓
6		Site Prep	3033 Chimney Rock, Ste 425 MB 102	Houston	TX	77056	<a href="mailto:harvywilliams@gmail.com">harvywilliams@gmail.com</a>	713-459-0359	
7	Steve Rudin	Loyd Russel Homes	1934 W. Gray, Suite 301	Houston	TX	77019	<a href="mailto:Steve@lodyrusselhomes.com">Steve@lodyrusselhomes.com</a>	281-932-4942	
8	Jeni O'Quinn	Roesler Assoc. Inc. Architects	19135 W. Sawtooth Canyon	Tomball	TX	77377	<a href="mailto:joquinn26@att.net">joquinn26@att.net</a>	832-453-9694	✓
9	Matt Roesler	Roesler Assoc. Inc. Architects	817 W. 32nd St.	Houston	TX	77018	<a href="mailto:aroearch@earthlink.net">aroearch@earthlink.net</a>	713-862-8655	✓
10	Hy Applebaum	R&A Architects	5243 Lymbar Dr.	Houston	TX	77096	<a href="mailto:ra.arch@sbcglobal.net">ra.arch@sbcglobal.net</a>	713-981-7315	✓
11	Susan Quave	Diversified Thermal	6727 Signat	Houston	TX	77041	<a href="mailto:susan@diversified-thermal.com">susan@diversified-thermal.com</a>	281-850-2086	
12	Sharon Attra	Diversified Thermal	6727 Signat	Houston	TX	77041	<a href="mailto:sharon@diversified-thermal.com">sharon@diversified-thermal.com</a>	713-896-6801	
13	Harry Brooks	Accent Group Architects	2719 N. Peach Hollwo Circle	Pearland	TX	77584	<a href="mailto:hlbjr5239@sbcglobal.net">hlbjr5239@sbcglobal.net</a>	832-444-0948	✓
14	Brian Abby	Hensley Lamkin Rachel	10375 Richmond Ave. Ste 1440	Houston	TX	77042	<a href="mailto:babby@hlrinc.net">babby@hlrinc.net</a>	713-781-1400	
15	Robert Dudley	Curtis & Windham Architects	3815 Montrose Blvd. Suite 100	Houston	TX	77006	<a href="mailto:robert@curtiswindham.com">robert@curtiswindham.com</a>	281-660-4212	
16	Edward Robinson	Professional Engineering Insp.	PO Box 666	Friendswood	TX	77549	<a href="mailto:mail@profengineering.com">mail@profengineering.com</a>	713-664-1264	✓
17	Scot Harris	Preston Wood & Associates, LLC	1113 Vine St. Suite 240	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:scot@jacksonprestonwood.com">scot@jacksonprestonwood.com</a>	713-522-2724	
18	John Rogers	Rogers & LaBarthe Architects	2017 W. Gram Suite 7	Houston	TX	77019	<a href="mailto:info@rogerslabarthe.com">info@rogerslabarthe.com</a>	713-522-8805	✓
19	Kenneth Gau	WSP Flack & Kurtz	2424 Wilcrest Dr., Suite 200	Houston	TX	77042	<a href="mailto:ken.gau@wspfk.com">ken.gau@wspfk.com</a>	713-785-1311	✓
20	Roy Hamm	Hamm's Mechanical	1134 Union Valley	Pearland	TX	77581	<a href="mailto:roy.1@sbcglobal.net">roy.1@sbcglobal.net</a>	832-289-3335	✓
21	Chuck Farnham	Diversified Thermal	6727 Signat	Houston	TX	77041	<a href="mailto:chuck@diversified-thermal.com">chuck@diversified-thermal.com</a>	713-896-6801	✓
22	Carlos Bales	Diversified Thermal	6727 Signat	Houston	TX	77041	<a href="mailto:carlos@diversified-thermal.com">carlos@diversified-thermal.com</a>	713-896-6801	✓
23	Ginny Knight Gribble	Raymond Engineering	32938 Tamina Rd., Ste 101	Magnolia	TX	77354	<a href="mailto:ginny.gribble@raymondengineering.com">ginny.gribble@raymondengineering.com</a>	281-440-7211	
24	David McLemore	Raymond Engineering	32938 Tamina Rd., Ste 101	Magnolia	TX	77354	<a href="mailto:david.mclmore@raymondengineering.com">david.mclmore@raymondengineering.com</a>	281-440-7211	
25	Floyd Worsley Sr.		11642 Briar Rose	Houston	TX	77077	<a href="mailto:floyd.worsley@att.net">floyd.worsley@att.net</a>	281-627-4135	
26	David Beck	Hordce Homes	1241 Peden St.	Houston	TX	77006	<a href="mailto:dbeck@hordce-homes.com">dbeck@hordce-homes.com</a>	281-960-8778	
27	Richard Buendia	Texas Precision Real Estate Insp.	13280 NW Fwy Ste. F	Houston	TX	77040	<a href="mailto:texasprecision@msn.com">texasprecision@msn.com</a>	832-606-4799	✓
28	Artemio Ayala	Art Ayala Architects, Inc.	1504 Rothwell	Houston	TX	77002	<a href="mailto:aaainc@sbcglobal.net">aaainc@sbcglobal.net</a>	713-224-7390	✓
29	Frank Guy	Energy Efficient Insulation	4307 Spring Stuebner	Spring	TX	77379	<a href="mailto:fguy@eetexas.com">fguy@eetexas.com</a>	713-715-9623	✓
30	Jerry Dan Roberson	Energy Efficient Insulation	4307 Spring Stuebner	Spring	TX	77389	<a href="mailto:droberson@eetexas.com">droberson@eetexas.com</a>	281-353-7007	
31	Carlos Umanzor	Universal Cooling & Heating Inc	13331 Veterans Memorial # T	Houston	TX	77014	<a href="mailto:universalcooling@aol.com">universalcooling@aol.com</a>	281-580-7271	
32	Jay Leggett	Lighting Design Solutions, LLC	6418 Ferris Dr., Suite 2	Houston	TX	77081	<a href="mailto:jay@lightingdesign.pro">jay@lightingdesign.pro</a>	713-459-0094	✓
33	Jim K. Shroff	JSA Consulting	1201 Demaret Lane	Houston	TX	77055	<a href="mailto:ashroff@flash.net">ashroff@flash.net</a>	713-461-7140	✓



The ASHRAE 90.1-2007 Workshop includes a brief overview of SB 5 and a summary of the relationship between ASHRAE 90.1 and the Commercial provisions of the IECC.

## ANSI / ASHRAE / IESNA Standard 90.1 – 2007 Update and Overview

Presented to MD Anderson, 21 May 2009, by:  
The Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL)  
Texas Engineering Experiment Station (TEES)  
The Texas A&M University System

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## Workshop Schedule

Note: We won't cover each slide in detail. These can be used as your notes after the session adjourns.

Time	Contents
9:00 am	Workshop introduction & energy code status in Texas
9:15 am	Part I. Highlights of 90.1-2007 and the update changes from the 2004 version
9:30 am	Part II. Alterations and exemption conditions
9:40 am	Part III. Overview of the 90.1-2007 document, climate zones, & envelope criteria
10:15 am	15-minute comfort break
10:30 am	Part IV. Details of the HVAC and SWH provisions
11:15 am	Part V. Details of the lighting, power, and equipment provisions
11:35 am	Part VI. ECB Methodology, Appendix G, AEDG, tax incentives and software
11:45 am	Q&A wrap-up and workshop evaluation forms. Adjourn at 12:00 noon

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## Acknowledgments

Thanks to:

- Department of Energy (U.S.DOE)
- Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO)

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## TX State Code Status

**Commercial:**  
ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007 was adopted by SECO for state funded commercial buildings, effective on January 1, 2009

**Residential:**  
IECC 2003 was adopted by SECO for state funded residential buildings, effective September 1, 2005  
IECC 2006 was not adopted by SECO because ESL's concern that it is less stringent than the IECC 2003/2001 Supplement adopted by the Texas Legislators  
IECC 2009 was published by ICC on February 2009  
Following SB 12 of the 2007 Legislative Session, SECO published in the Texas Register a notice for comments for interested persons of the latest adopted IECC 2009  
SECO will forward those comments to ESL for a recommendation to SECO

**TX Legislature Bills:**  
SB 982-2005: Compliance with the economic feasibility of incorporating alternative energy to the design of new state-funded buildings  
HB 4-2007: Compliance with on-site reclaimed water system technologies for buildings with more than 10,000 sq. ft. for non-potable indoor use and landscaping thru:  
Rainwater harvesting  
Condensate collection  
Coding tower blow-down

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## Presenter

**Larry O. Degehan, P.E.**

- Registered professional engineer (M.E.) in Texas since 1977
- Consultant to Energy Systems Laboratory
- Professor Emeritus of Architecture at Texas A&M (2000)
- Life member of ASHRAE, HBDP Certification
- Former member of ASHRAE Standards committee involved with work on Human Comfort, Ventilation and Energy Efficiency in buildings
- Currently a member of ASHRAE Technical Committees, TC-4.2 (Climatic Information) and TC-4.7 (Energy Calculations)
- Specializes in energy evaluations for new and retrofit designs for buildings, engineering design of HVAC systems and energy and life-cycle cost analyses for small commercial projects.

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## TX State Code Compliance Form (sample segment)

ENERGY CONSERVATION DESIGN STANDARD COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION FOR NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Name of Building/Facility: \_\_\_\_\_

PROJECT DESCRIPTION ☐ New ☐ Renovation ☐ Addition

Total Sq. Ft. of Conditioned Space: \_\_\_\_\_

INDICATE METHOD USED TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE AND ATTACH DOCUMENTATION:

☐ MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS PLUS:

☐ PRESCRIPTIVE ☐ TRADE-OFF (ENVELOPE) ☐ ENERGY COST BUDGET

☐ COMPLIANCE WITH THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF INCORPORATING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENT ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DESIGN

☐ COMPLIANCE WITH ON-SITE RECLAIM SYSTEM TECHNOLOGIES

I have examined the Texas Design Standard for nonresidential buildings, based on ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007, and being incorporated by reference therein, and hereby certify the agency or the individual named above and the State Controller's Office, State Energy Conservation Office, of the above described project and confirm, to the best of my professional ability, that the construction plans and specifications are in compliance with the provisions of the Standard in accordance with the Texas Government Code, Title 4, Ch. 467, 004 (c) (5).

Signature of Confirming Architect/Engineer: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

TRAE/TBPE Registration No.: \_\_\_\_\_

(Affix Official TRAE/TBPE Seal)

(There is more information required here.)

This is only a portion of the compliance form.

The signature portion is shown below.

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## TX State Code Info Sources

**State Website(s):**

State Energy Conservation Office: <http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us>  
 Texas Energy Systems Lab: <http://esl.eslwin.tamu.edu/senate-bill-5.html>  
 The Texas Energy Partnership: <http://www.texasenergypartnership.org/>

**Primary Technical Contact:**

Felix Lopez  
 Comptroller of Public Accounts  
 State Energy Conservation Office (CPA/SECO)  
 111 E. 17th Street  
 LBJ State Office Bldg. Room #1114  
 Austin, TX 78774  
 PH: (512) 463-1080  
 FX: (512) 475-2569  
 Email: [felix.lopez@cpa.state.tx.us](mailto:felix.lopez@cpa.state.tx.us)

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## Section 1 - Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to provide minimum requirements for the energy-efficient design of buildings except low-rise residential buildings.

▪ “Low-rise residential” is defined as single-family homes, manufactured housing, and other residential structures that are less than 4 stories above grade.

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## Part I.

Part I: Highlights of 90.1-2007 and the update changes from the 2004 version.

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## Section 2 – Scope

▪ Provisions apply to:

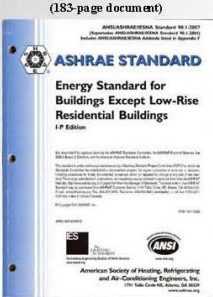
- **Envelope:**
  - if heated by a heating system with an output capacity  $\geq 3.4 \text{ Btu/h-ft}^2$  or
  - if cooled by a cooling system with a sensible output capacity  $\geq 5 \text{ Btu/h-ft}^2$
- Virtually all mechanical, power, and lighting systems are covered

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## Key Features of 90.1-2007

- It replaces ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004, based on 44 Addenda.
- It will be the reference standard for the 2009 IECC.
- It is the professional “standard of care” set by ASHRAE consensus.
- Revised format: Re-structured more like a code, with consistent numbering scheme.
- Climate zones:
  - Defined geographically by county lines, not by individual city or climatic Degree Days.
  - Metropolitan areas kept together.
  - IECC (2004 update) was changed to use the same zones.

(183-page document)



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## Section 3 – Definitions

- Conditioned space:
  - cooled by a cooling system with a sensible output capacity  $> 5 \text{ Btu/h-ft}^2$
  - heated by a heating system with an output capacity  $\geq$  Table 3.1
  - indirectly conditioned space – adjacent to conditioned space but neither heated nor cooled
- Semiheated space: heated at  $\geq 3.4 \text{ Btu/h-ft}^2$ , but not classified as conditioned.
- Unconditioned space: e.g., crawl spaces, attics, etc.

Table 5-G—Heated Space Criteria  
(This is Table 3.1 in the Standard)

Heating Output (Btu/h-ft <sup>2</sup> )	Climate Zone
5	1 and 2
10	3
15	4 and 5
20	6 and 7
25	8

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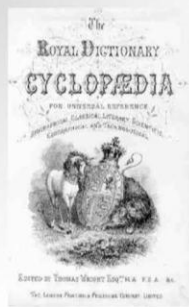


## Section 3 – Definitions

### Abbreviations Acronyms

**Some useful terms:**

- EER = Btu/watt-hr. (at approx. 95F)
- Kw/ton=12/EER
- SEER=Btu out/watt-hr. (clg seasonal)
- COP= Btu out/Btu in (~efficiency)
- EER= 3.4 \* COP
- HSPF=Btu out/watt-hr. (htg seasonal)
- IPLV=Integrated part load value = could be COP or EER at partial load.



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## Administration & Enforcement (Section 4.1.1)

Standard 90.1 applies to:

- New buildings
- Additions to existing buildings\*
- Alterations to existing buildings\*
- Replacement of parts of existing bldgs\*
- Changes in HVAC\*

**\* Additions & alterations permit trade-offs and have other exceptions.**



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## Space Definitions

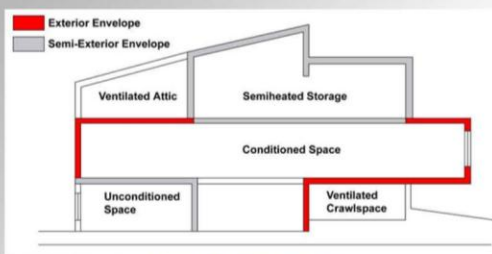


Figure 5-5 Space Definitions

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## Compliance Paths

Building System	Compliance Options
Envelope	Prescriptive Option
HVAC	Mandatory Provisions (required for most compliance options)
SWH	
Power	
Lighting	
Other	
	Trade Off Option
	Energy Cost Budget
	Simplified

Energy Code Compliance

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## Envelope Definitions (Section 3.2)


- Exterior envelope separates
  - “Conditioned space” from exterior
    - Cooled by systems with a sensible output capacity equal to or greater than 5 Btu/h·ft<sup>2</sup> of floor area
    - Heated by systems with output capacity relative to floor area that is equal to or greater than the criteria in Table 3.1 (varies from 5 to 25 Btu/h·ft<sup>2</sup>, depending on climate zone.)
- Semi-exterior envelope separates
  - Conditioned from “Semi-heated” space or unconditioned space
    - Has a heating system with a capacity ≥ 3.4 Btu/h·ft<sup>2</sup> (10 W/m<sup>2</sup>) of floor area but is under the criteria in Table 3.1)
  - Semi-heated space from either unconditioned or the exterior.

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## Changes since 90.1-2004

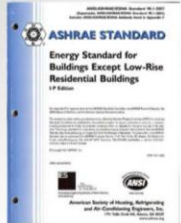


90.1-2004



VS.

(while 90.1-2010 is already being written)



90.1-2007

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## Spotlight the Main Changes Since 90.1-2004

**Most significant increases in stringency:**

**Envelope:**

- Penetration U-Factor requirements in 90.1-2007 are around 38% lower than those in 2004.
- Penetration SHGC's are about equal in nonresidential bldgs but about 43% lower for residential bldgs.
- SHGC's apply to all exposures and are no longer exempt the north orientation as they were in the 2004 version. On the north wall, the reduction in SHGC is around 59% when compared to 2004.
- Roofs with attics and roofs with above-deck insulation have U-factor requirements are 20% to 24% lower. Wall U-factor requirements remain about the same.

**Mechanical:**

- Demand control ventilation (DCV) in the 2007 version is now required for any zone with an area > 500 ft<sup>2</sup> and the design occupancy > 40 people/1000 ft<sup>2</sup> where the HVAC system is served by either an air-side economizer, an automatic modulating control of the OSA dampers, or a design outdoor airflow > 3,000 cfm. (Section 6.4.3.3)
- VAV fan power limitations in the 2007 version will now apply to individual fan motors of 10 h.p. or greater, whereas this was 30 h.p. or greater in the 2001 version, and 15 h.p. or greater in the 2004 version.

**Lighting:**

- Interior lighting power limits have not changed between versions 2004 and 2007, but are significantly more restrictive than the 2001 version. The 32 whole-building lighting power densities (LPD) values are an average of 25% more stringent. For the 91 space types, the LPD's average about 22% less than the 2001 version. Though this will likely require more careful lighting design, it probably represents the largest single energy savings of all the changes made in the evolution from version 2001 to 2007 of the standard.

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## Changes since 90.1-2004 (cont.)

**Mechanical:**

The mechanical section has been reorganized to make it easier to read. New climate zone data further amplifies many of the mechanical requirements from economizer requirements to duct insulation.

- Energy efficiencies** are increased for fans, single package vertical units and three-phase air-cooled air conditioners. Revisions to Tables 6.8.1A (AC) and 6.8.1B (HP) reflect changes in DOE Efficiency Standards for unitary and packaged equipment.
- Dead Bands:** Removes exemption from dead band requirements for data centers (6.4.3.1.2 and 6.4.3.7).
- Off-hour Controls:** Removes exception for off-hour controls (6.4.3.2) for hotel/motel guestrooms.
- Ventilation Standards:** Updates references to Standard 62.1.
- Boilers:** Updates boiler test procedure. Increase in boiler efficiency requirements (Table 6.8.1F).
- Cooling Towers:** Changes to the rating procedures for cooling towers (Table 6.8.1G).
- Furnaces:** Adds IID (Intermittent Ignition Devices) and dampers or power venting to furnaces and unit heaters (Table 6.8.1E), as of 8 August 2008, in order to comply with the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
- Humidity Controls:** Under Section 6.4.3.7 (Simultaneous heating and cooling for dehumidification), added an exception for spaces that require specific humidity levels (museums or hospitals) if approved by authority having jurisdiction.
- Fan Power:** Significant changes to the fan power limitations (6.5.3). Two methods of compliance: (1) by motor nameplate HP or (2) by fan system brake HP (BHP) with a number of fan power credits applied in the calculation of BHP. Fan hp and bhp must be indicated on the design documents.
- Motors:** New section added on motor oversizing limitations (§ 6.5.3.1.2).
- Economizers:** Economizer requirements are now specified by climate zone number.
- Duct insulation:** Versions 2004 & 2007 require insulation on essentially all return air ducts.

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## Changes since 90.1-2004 (cont.)

**Other updates with less impact on stringency:**

**General:**

- New technical requirements and stringency levels are presented in a more consistent format, making them easy to find and apply to building designs. With a standard that is easier to use, it is likely to be used more, resulting in more energy being saved.

**Appendix G (Performance Rating Method):**


- This is a section that adds new information to rate the energy efficiency of building designs that exceed the minimum requirements (i.e., the 90.1 Standard requirements.) Appendix G provides guidance that is beneficial to HVAC designers who are trying to achieve the required points for either a Silver or Gold Leadership in Energy and Environment Design (LEED) certification of a facility.

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## Changes since 90.1-2004 (cont.)

**Lighting changes (mostly in LPD values):**

- The LPD limitations are the same as the 2004 version, but will save from 25% to 29% of the energy use by lights from the 2001 version.
- A new exterior lighting section includes specific lighting power limits for a variety of exterior applications.
- Internally illuminated Exit Signs now shall not exceed 5W per face.
- LED lamps okay, but most incandescent lamps will not be acceptable.
- Power limits added for exterior lighting categories (e.g., walkways, parking lots, ATMs).


  
**Less human intervention control.**

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## Changes since 90.1-2004 (cont.)

**Climate Zones:**

Both the 2004 and 2007 versions now use just 8 climate zones (down from 26 in version 2001.) The lower number of primary climate zones resulted in a reduction of the number of tables of building envelope criteria, thus making the standard easier to use. This results in simplification while minimizing the changes in the building envelope criteria.

**Envelope:**

**For cool roofs:**

In the 2004 version, for high albedo roofs, there was a simple table of roof U-factor multipliers (Table 5.5.3.1) that contained only 4 values. In the 2007 version, this has been replaced by a much more comprehensive table that shows actual U-factor limits that substitute for the roof U-factors found in Table 5.5-x. For climate zones found in Texas, this change has maintained approximately equal U-factors for the roofs over attics, but has permitted an increase in U-factors by around 8% for other roofs.

**Envelope Trade-Off:**

The EnvStd computer program is used in conjunction with the Building Envelope Trade-Off compliance method and the selection and application of energy simulation programs used in conjunction with the energy cost budget method of compliance. **This software is included on a CD that comes with the printed 90.1 User's Manual.**

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## Part II.

### Part II: Alterations and exemption conditions.


24



## Alteration Conditions

SECO

- Altered components must meet new construction requirements, but with various exceptions for:
  - Envelope
  - HVAC
  - Water Heating
  - Lighting
- Applies to affected components only!
- Cosmetic treatments do not need to be considered... unless they expose energy components
- Allows energy trade-off compliance method in addition to prescriptive



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## Envelope Exceptions

SECO

The following need not comply:

- Storm windows
- Glazing replacement only ( $\leq$  U/SHGC)
- Window replacement ( $< 25\%$  and  $=$  U/SHGC)
- Insulation cavity already filled ( $R=3/\text{inch}$ ) or unexposed (inaccessible)
- Roof membrane only or below deck insulation
- Vestibule requirements not applicable on door replacement




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## What about renovations?

SECO

- Historically, energy code compliance has been focused on new construction.
- Alterations/Remodeling/Additions are now covered in major energy codes (**not repairs.**)
  - ASHRAE 90.1 since 1999
  - IECC since 2000
- Application and Enforcement depends on local or State Code officials.




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## HVAC Alterations

SECO

- New HVAC equipment, used as a replacement, shall comply w/ minimum efficiencies.
- New cooling systems to serve previously uncooled spaces shall comply with section 6.
- Alterations to HVAC shall not decrease economizer capabilities.
- New & replacement ductwork to comply w/ 6.4.4.1 (insulation) & 6.4.4.2 (leakage).
- New & replacement piping to comply with 6.4.4.1.




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## Additions / Alterations (Bottom Line: no increase in energy use)

SECO

- Addition: an increase in floor area or building height
  - Compliance same as new bldgs, except ECB can be used by including the **existing portion.**
- Alteration: replacement of parts of a building or its systems. (Maintenance, repair, or service are not considered as alterations)

**Exception:** Compliance w/ sections 5-10, except "National Registry of Historic Places" or total energy consumption  $\leq$  equivalent design that complies with sections 5 through 10.




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## Mechanical Exceptions

SECO


- Equipment modification or repair only (no increase in energy)
- Where compliance requires extensive revision to other systems
- Refrigerant change only
- Relocation of existing equipment
- Water Heaters, Ductwork, and Piping – where there is insufficient space to access.



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## 90.1 Lighting Exceptions

Replacement of less than 50% of luminaires in a “space” ....but must not increase energy use.  
 Note: replacement of luminaire components only (lamp, ballast) does not constitute an alteration for compliance purposes. This is maintenance..



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## Consistent Organization of Technical Sections

- X.1 General – Scope, other special conditions
- X.2 Compliance Paths
- X.3 Simplified Building (only used in HVAC)
- X.4 Mandatory Provisions
  - Must be followed for all buildings.
- X.5 Prescriptive Compliance Path
  - Must be followed or traded-off w/ ECB.
- X.6 Alternative Compliance Path (only in section 5, Envelope, and section 9, Lighting)
- X.7 Submittals – Drawings, manuals, labeling, etc.
- X.8 Product Information – Equipment efficiencies, installation requirements, etc.

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## Part III.

Part III: Overview of the 90.1-2007 document, climate zones & envelope criteria.

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## Section 5: Building Envelope Provisions



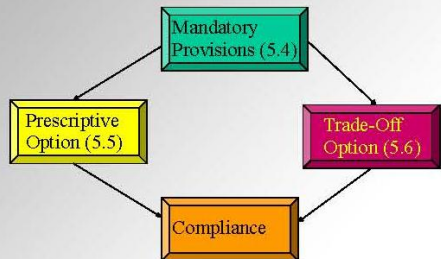
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## The Document Structure

Sections in the document	Technical Sections Outline
1. Purpose	x.1 General – Scope & conditions
2. Scope	x.2 Compliance Paths
3. Definitions, Abbrev. & Acronyms	x.3 Simplified Building
4. Administration and enforcement	x.4 Mandatory Provisions
5. Building envelope	x.5 Prescriptive Compliance Path
6. HVAC	x.6 Alternative Compliance Path
7. SWH	x.7 Submittals – Drawings, manuals, labeling, etc.
8. Power	x.8 Product Information – Equipment efficiencies, installation requirements, etc.
9. Lighting	
10. Other equipment	
11. Energy Cost Budget (ECB)	
12. Normative References	
Appendices A – G	

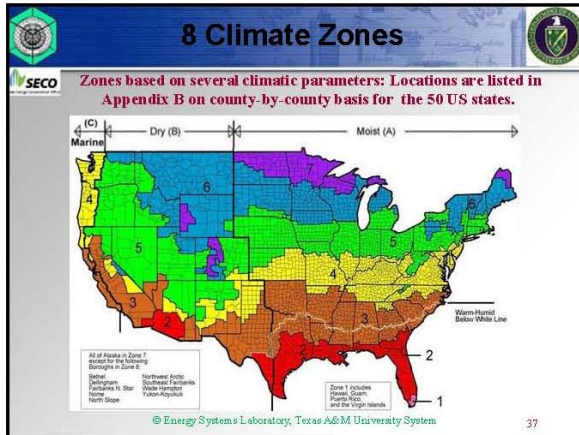
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## Envelope Compliance Paths (Section 5.2)



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### Building Envelope Sealing (Section 5.4.3.1)

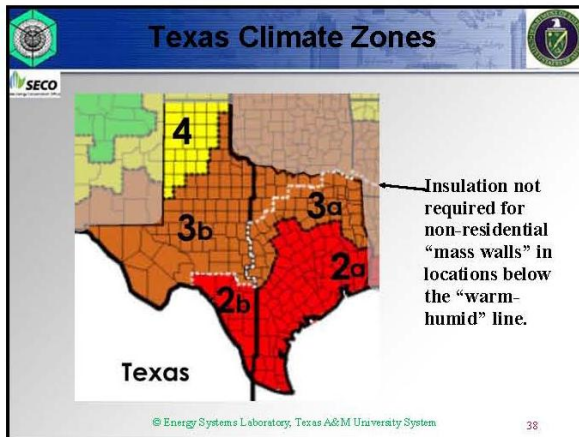
**Sealed, caulked, gasketed, or weather-stripped:**

- Joints around windows and doors
- Junctions between walls & foundations or roofs
- Openings at penetrations of walls, roofs, and floors
- Site-built fenestration and doors
- Building assemblies used as air ducts or plenums
- Any penetrations through vapor retarders
- All other openings in building envelope

**\*\* No exceptions to the above**

**\*\* No requirement for a continuous air barrier (housewrap)**

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### Air Leakage - Fenestration and Doors (Section 5.4.3.2)

- NFRC 400
- Labeled and certified by manufacturer
- Glazed swinging entrance doors and revolving doors – not to exceed 1.0 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup>
- All other products – not to exceed 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Exceptions
  - Field-fabricated fenestration and doors
  - Garage doors – ANSI/DASMA 105

**World's Best Window Co.**  
Millennium 2000®  
Product: Energy Efficient (E-Series)  
Product Type: Vertical Slider

ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS (Per NFRC 400)	
U-Value (U-Factor)	0.35
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)	0.32
ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS (Per NFRC 400)	
Air Leakage (per NFRC 400)	0.51
Condensation Resistance (CR)	51

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### Space-conditioning Categories (Section 5.1.2)

- Each space to be included in a category:
  - Nonresidential conditioned space, or
  - Residential conditioned space, or
  - Semiheated space
- Spaces are assumed to be conditioned at time of construction regardless of presence of HVAC.
- Spaces in climate zones 3-8 may be designated as *semiheated or unconditioned* only if approved as such by the **building official**.

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### Air Leakage - Loading Dock Weatherseals (Section 5.4.3.3)

**In climate zones 4-8**

- Cargo doors and loading dock doors equipped with weatherseals
- To restrict infiltration when vehicles are parked in the doorway

Loading Dock

Figure 5-H—Loading Dock Weatherseal

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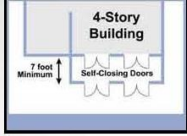
### Air Leakage – Vestibules (Section 5.4.3.4)

**Required in**

- Climate Zones 3-4 for entrances in >4 story buildings or > 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>
- Climate Zones 5-8 for entrances in buildings > 1000 ft<sup>2</sup>

**Vestibules must have:**

- Self-closing doors
- Interior and exterior doors not open at the same time
- Distance between interior and exterior doors not < 7 ft when in closed position (remember ADA!)



**Exceptions:**

1. Revolving doors.
2. Climate zones 1&2.
3. "Non-entrance" doors that enter a space < 3000 ft<sup>2</sup> in any climate zones.

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### Table 5.5-2, (Opaque elements) (Bldg Envelope Req'ts for Climate Zone 2 a,b)

TABLE 5.5-2 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 2 (A, B)\*

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semi-detached	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<b>Roofs</b>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.218	R-3.8 c.i.
Metal Building	U-0.065	R-19.0	U-0.065	R-19.0	U-0.167	R-6.0
Attic and Other	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.081	R-13.0
<b>Walls, Above-Grade</b>						
Mass	U-0.151*	R-5.7 c.i.*	U-0.123	R-7.6 c.i.	U-0.580	NR
Metal Building	U-0.113	R-13.0	U-0.113	R-13.0	U-0.184	R-6.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.124	R-13.0	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.124	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.089	R-13.0
<b>Walls, Below-Grade</b>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR
<b>Floors</b>						
Mass	U-0.197	R-6.3 c.i.	U-0.087	R-8.3 c.i.	U-0.322	NR
Steel-Joint	U-0.052	R-19.0	U-0.052	R-19.0	U-0.069	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.051	R-19.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.066	R-13.0
<b>Slab-On-Grade Floors</b>						
Unheated	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.
<b>Opaque Doors</b>						
Swinging	U-0.700		U-0.700		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-1.450		U-0.550		U-1.450	

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### Building Envelope Prescriptive Option (Section 5.5)

Window Wall Ratio (WWR) ≤ 40% of gross wall area \*  
Skylight-roof ratio ≤ 5% of roof area  
Each envelope component must separately meet requirements of Table 5.5

- 8 criteria sets for different climate types:
  - Each set = single page that summarizes all prescriptive requirements
    - Insulation levels for roofs, walls and floors
    - Fenestration criteria

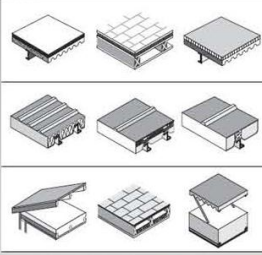
\* Allowed up to 50% in 2004.

Or, alternatives are to use Trade-Off Option (Section 5.6) or the ECB Method (Section 11)

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### Table 5.5-2, (Opaque elements)

Definition of Roof Construction Types



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### Roof UF Requirements in Texas (Section 5.5.3.1)

[Some changes since version 2004]

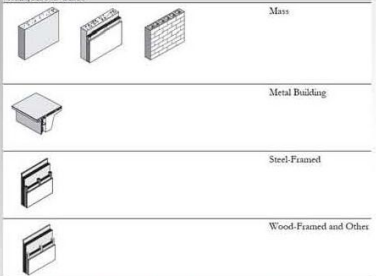
Sample Cities from the 90.1 documents.	Climate Zone 2007 (just 3 zones total)	90.1-2004 roof UF attic / concrete deck			90.1-2007 roof UF attic / concrete deck		
		Non-res.	Resi- dential	Semi- heated	Non-res.	Resi- dential	Semi- heated
Brownsville, Harlingen, McAllen Corpus Christi, Galveston Victoria, Houston, Huntsville, Beaumont, Port Arthur, San Antonio, Austin	2A	034 063	027 063	081 219	027* 048*	027 048*	081 219
Del Rio, Laredo	2B						
Dallas, Fort Worth, San Angelo, Waco	3A	034 063	027 063	081 219	027* 048*	027 048*	083* 173*
Ablene, Big Spring, El Paso, Midland, Wichita Falls, Lubbock	3B						
Amarillo	4B	034 063	027 063	081 219	027* 048*	027 048*	083* 173*

\* Represents increased stringency between 2004 and 2007.

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### Table 5.5-2, (Opaque elements)


Definition of Wall Constructions Types



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### Cool Roof U.F. Adjustment (Section 5.5.3.1.1)



For High Albedo Roofs, there are new criteria for the roof UF requirements that are found a substitute table (Table 5.5.3.1.) that includes all 8 zones. High albedo is defined as "having a solar reflectance  $\geq 0.7$  and an emittance  $\geq 0.75$  \*).

No adjustment is permitted if it is a ventilated attic or if the space is classified as semiheated.

\* As tested by one of the specified ASTM methods.

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### Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) (Section 5.8.2.5)

"The SHGC for the overall fenestration area shall be determined in accordance with NFRC 200."

**Exceptions – one of these alternatives:**

- SC (from NFRC 300)  $\times 0.86$  is acceptable for overall fenestration area.
- SHGC of center of glass (spectral data file per NFRC 300 certified by manufacturer) is acceptable for overall fenestration area.
- SHGC from Table A8.1 for unlabeled skylights.
- SHGC from Table A8.2 for other unlabeled vertical fenestration.

**Notes:**

- NFRC (National Fenestration Rating Council) test procedures:
- 100: U-Factors
- 200: Solar Heat Gain Coefficients (SHGC)
- 300: Solar Optical properties, incl. SC (Shading Coefficient)
- 400: Air leakage rates

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### Roof U.F. Adjustment (Section 5.5.3.1.1)

Another criterion for use of the high albedo table is if the roof achieves a Solar Reflective Index (SRI \* ) of 0.82. The criterion for an SRI of 0.82 is shown in the Table at the right.

\* As tested by ASTM E1980.

**Note:** This Table 5-D is only found in the 90.1 User's Manual.

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Table 5-D—Emittance and Reflectance Values to Achieve an SRI of 82

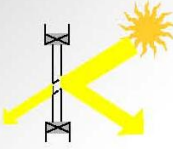
Emittance	Reflectance
0.10	0.810
0.15	0.800
0.20	0.790
0.25	0.785
0.30	0.775
0.35	0.765
0.40	0.760
0.45	0.750
0.50	0.740
0.55	0.730
0.60	0.725
0.65	0.715
0.70	0.705
0.75	0.700

### Fenestration SHGC Limits (Section 5.5.4.4)

- SHGC of vertical fenestration and skylights to be  $\leq$  maximum SHGC values in Table 5.5-z for "all" orientations.
- Exceptions:
  - For overhangs, the SHGC is reduced by multiplier in Table 5.5.4.4.1
  - On street side, street level, if story ht.  $\leq 20'$ , and overhang  $> 0.5PF$ , and  $WWR < 0.75$

**Observation:**

There are no SHGC requirements for *semiheated spaces* in any climate zone nor for residential buildings in *climate zones 7 and 8*.



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### Table 5.5-2 (Fenestration) (U.F. & SHGC req'ts in climate zone 2 a,b)

UF and SHGC \*\* Requirements

TABLE 5.5-2 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 2 (A, B)\*

Fenestration	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
Vertical Glazing, 0%–40% of Wall						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b</sup>	U-0.75		U-0.75		U-1.20	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>c</sup>	U-0.70	SHGC-0.25 all	U-0.70	SHGC-0.25 all	U-1.20	
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>d</sup>	U-1.10		U-1.10		U-1.20	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>e</sup>	U-0.75		U-0.75		U-1.20	
Skylight with Carb. Glass, % of Roof						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.99	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.36	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.99	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.19	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.99	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.99	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.19	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.99	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.19	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.99	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -NR
Skylight with Carb. Plastic, % of Roof						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.39	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.27	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.34	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.27	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -NR
Skylight without Carb. All, % of Roof						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.36	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.19	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.19	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -0.19	U <sub>glf</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>glf</sub> -NR

\*\* SGH Cs have a major change from 90.1 2004: These now apply to all orientations, including North

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### Overhangs

- Credit is given for permanent overhangs by adjustment to SHGC (Table 5.5.4.4.1)
- Size of credit is determined by projection factor

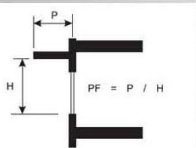


Figure 5-L—Overhang Projection Factor

TABLE 5.5.4.4.1 SHGC Multipliers for Permanent Projections

Projection Factor	SHGC Multiplier (All Orientations)	SHGC Multiplier (North-Oriented)
0–0.10	1.00	1.00
<0.10–0.20	0.91	0.95
<0.20–0.30	0.82	0.91
<0.30–0.40	0.74	0.87
<0.40–0.50	0.67	0.84
<0.50–0.60	0.61	0.81
<0.60–0.70	0.56	0.78
<0.70–0.80	0.51	0.76
<0.80–0.90	0.47	0.75
<0.90–1.00	0.44	0.73

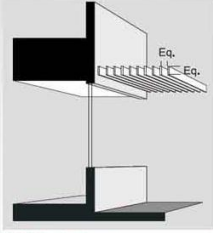
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## Overhangs

- Open slotted sun shades will also qualify if the sun is blocked out totally on June 21.


A couple useful formulae:

- Sun altitude angle on June 21  
 $= 90 - \text{Latitude} + 23.5$
- Sun altitude angle on Dec 21  
 $= 90 - \text{Latitude} - 23.5$



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## Envelope Trade-off Option (Section 5.6)

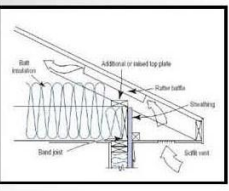


- Building complies if:
  - It satisfies the provisions of 5.1, 5.4, 5.7 and 5.8, and
  - Envelope performance factor (EPF) of proposed building is  $\leq$  EPF of budget building.
    - EPF considers only the building envelope components and is calculated using procedures in Normative Appendix C (ENVSTD software).
    - Schedules of operation, lighting power, equipment power, occupant density, and mechanical systems to be the same for both the proposed building and the budget building.

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## Insulation Installation (Section 5.8.1)

- Per manufacturer's instructions
- Achieve rated R-value
- No open-blown or poured loose-fill insulation when ceiling slope is  $> 3/12$
- If eave vents installed
  - Provide baffling of air vents to deflect incoming air above the surface of the insulation
- Exception
  - Metal buildings – if roof and wall insulation is compressed between roof or wall skin and the structure



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## Normative Appendix C

- Specifies the trade-off methodology to be followed.
- ENVSTD → 
  - A windows-based computer program for applying Appendix C
  - Covers all building envelope components
  - Drop down menus
  - Output demonstrates compliance

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## Normative Appendix A

- Includes pre-calculated U-factors, C-factors and F-factors for
  - Above-grade walls
  - Below-grade walls
  - Floors
  - Slab-on-grade floors
  - Opaque doors
  - Fenestration



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## ENVSTD Description (in Appendix C)

- ENVSTD performs an “energy performance factor” trade-off based on a series of regressions of building load simulations by envelope component.
- ENVSTD is not a simulation approach nor should the EPF be used as an indication of anything other than envelope compliance.

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## 15-min. Normative Break




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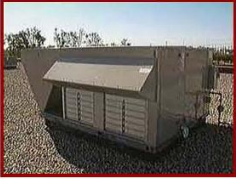
## Simplified Approach Option for HVAC Systems (Section 6.3)

**Limited to...**

**Buildings with 1 or 2 stories and with < 25,000ft<sup>2</sup>, and that meet 15 criteria:**

- Single-zone systems.
- Air-cooled or evaporatively-cooled unitary/split per Tables 6.8.1A, B, D.
- Economizer required per Table 6.5.1
  - But, no economizer required if system meets or exceeds conditions in Table 6.3.2
- Heating required per Tables 6.8.1B, D, E, F.
- OA ≤ 3000 cfm and < 70% of SA at minimum OA design, unless ERV.

Simplified Approach



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## Part IV.

Part IV: Details of the HVAC and service water heating (SWH) provisions

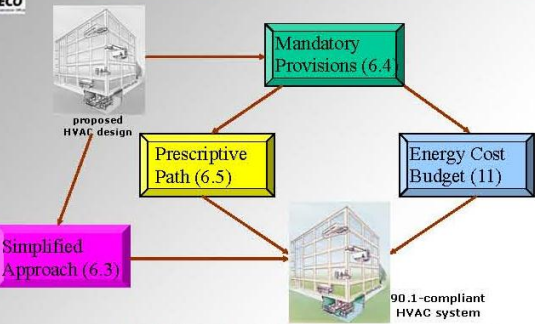
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## Simplified Approach for HVAC (cont.)

- Manual changeover or dual set-point thermostat.
- Controls on supplemental heaters on heat pumps.
- Prevent reheat or simultaneous heating and cooling for humidity control.
- Time clocks (except hotel/motel...); details in 6.3.2, part 1.
- Pipe insulated per Table 6.8.3.
- Ductwork and plenums insulated per Tables 6.8.2A & 6.8.2B.
- Ducted system to be air balanced to **industry standards**.
- Interlocked t-stats to prevent simultaneous heating and cooling.
- Exhaust systems > 300 cfm that do *not* operate continuously have automatic dampers that close when not in use.
- Optimum start controls (design supply air capacity > 10,000 cfm).

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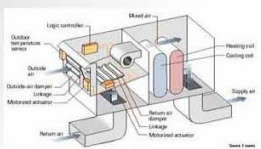
## Section 6 – HVAC Compliance



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## Economizers (Table 6.5.1)

Climate zone	Cooling capacity for which an economizer is required
<b>1a, 1b, 2a, 3a, 4a</b> (Houston, Miami, St. Louis, Wash. DC)	<b>Economizer unnecessary</b>
<b>2b, 5a, 6a, 7, 8</b> (Del Rio, Yuma, Chicago, Edmonton)	≥ 135,000 Btu/h
<b>3b, 3c, 4b, 4c, 5b, 5c, 6b</b> (Dallas, El Paso, Denver, Seattle)	≥ 65,000 Btu/h



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# Cooling EER Req'd to Eliminate Economizer (Table 6.3.2)

Unitary systems w/ heat pump heating					
System size (kBtu/h)	Mandatory minimum EER	Climate Zones			
		5 to 8	4	3	2
		Minimum cooling efficiency required (EER)			
≥65 and <135	10.1	N/A *	12.1	11.6	11.1
≥135 and < 240	9.3	N/A *	11.3	10.8	10.4
≥ 240 and <760	9.0	N/A *	10.9	10.5	10.0
* N/A means "No exemption Allowed."					
Other Unitary Systems					
System size (kBtu/h)	Mandatory minimum EER	Climate Zones			
		5 to 8	4	3	2
		Minimum cooling efficiency required (EER)			
≥ 65 and < 135	10.3	N/A *	12.5	12.0	11.5
≥ 135 and < 240	9.7	N/A *	11.5	11.1	10.6
≥ 240 and < 760	9.5	N/A *	11.2	10.7	10.3

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# Mech. Equipment Efficiency Standard Conditions (Section 6.4.1.1)

Table 6.8.1A (partial)

## Air Conditioners and Condensing Units – Efficiency Requirements

Equipment type	Size category	Heating section type	Sub-category or rating condition	Minimum efficiency
Air conditioner, air cooled	≥ 65,000 Btu/h & <135,000 Btu/h	Elec. Resistance (or none)	Split system & single package	EER 10.3 11.2 as of 1/1/2010 *
			Split system & single package	EER 10.1 11.0 as of 1/1/2010 *
	<65,000 Btu/h	All	Split System	SEER 13 since 1/23/2006 *
			Single Package	SEER 13 since 1/23/2006 *
Through-the-wall, air cooled	<30,000 Btu/h	All	Split System	SEER 10.9 12 as of 1/23/2010 *
			Single Package	SEER 10.6 12 as of 1/23/2010 *

\* Dates that Federal regulations become/became mandatory.

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# Economizer Requirement (Consolidated Tables 6.3.2 and 6.5.1)

## Economizer requirements based on climate zone and system size

### (Simple and Complex Systems)

System Size	Min. Eff.	Climate Zone								
		1 2a 3a 4a	2b ★	3c	4c	5a	5b c	6a	6b	7,8
Min. EER for exemption in simple systems only										
< 65	13.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
65-135	10.8 HP 11.0 O	**	**	11.6 HP 12.0 O	12.1 HP 12.5 O	**	RQ	**	RQ	**
135-240	10.4 HP 10.8 O	**	10.4 HP 10.6 O	10.8 HP 11.1 O	11.3 HP 11.5 O	RQ	RQ	RQ	RQ	RQ
> 240	9.3 HP 9.8 O	**	10.0 HP 10.3 O	10.5 HP 10.7 O	10.9 HP 11.2 O	RQ	RQ	RQ	RQ	RQ

\*\* No economizer required in any system. All other cells, economizer required in **complex systems**.

RQ = Economizer required in simple and complex systems

HP = EER value for exempting unitary "Heat Pump?" O = EER value for exempting "Other" unitary systems

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Mech. Equipment Efficiency Standard Conditions (Section 6.4.1.1)					
SECO					
Table 6.8.1B (partial) - Electrically Op. Unitary and Heat Pumps – Efficiency Req'ts					
Equip. Type (air-cooled, cooling mode)	Size Category (Btu/h)	Htg Section Type	Sub-category or Rating condition	Minimum EER Since 1/23/2006	Minimum EER As of 1/1/2010 (IPLV)
Air-cooled (package and split)	65,000	All	Split system	SEER 13	
			Single package	SEER 13	
	65-135,000	Elec. resist.	Split & single	EER 10.1	EER 11
		All other	Split & single	EER 9.9	EER 10.8
	135-240,000	Elec. resist.	Split & single	EER 9.3	EER 10.6
		All other	Split & single	EER 9.1	EER 10.4
Thru-wall	240,000	Elec. resist.	Split & single	EER 9.0	EER 9.5 (9.2)
		All other	Split & single	EER 8.8	EER 9.3 (9.0)
	30,000	All	Split system	SEER 10.9	SEER 12 *
Small duct high velocity			Single package	SEER 10.6	SEER 12 *
	65,000	All	Split system	SEER 10	
* These requirements take effect on 1/23/2010					

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Mech. Equipment Efficiency Standard Conditions (Section 6.4.1.1)	
SECO	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Table 6.8.1A – Air conditioners and condensing units</li> <li>Table 6.8.1B – Heat pumps</li> <li>Table 6.8.1C – Standard water chillers</li> <li>Table 6.8.1D – PTAC and PTHP</li> <li>Table 6.8.1E – Furnaces, duct furnaces, and unit heaters</li> <li>Table 6.8.1F – Boilers</li> <li>Table 6.8.1G – Heat rejection equipment</li> <li>All furnaces with input ratings ≥ 225,000 Btu/h, including electric furnaces, that are not located in the conditioned space shall have jacket losses ≤ 0.75% of the input rating</li> </ul>	

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Water Chilling Packages			
SECO			
Table 6.8.1C (partial) Water Chilling Packages – Minimum Efficiency Requirements			
Equipment Type	Size Category	Subcat	Minimum Efficiency
Air Cooled, with Condenser, Electrically Operated	All sizes	n.a.	2.80 COP, 3.05 IPLV
Air Cooled without condenser	All sizes	n.a.	3.10 COP, 3.45 IPLV
Air cooled, elec. Operated, positive displacement, recip.	< 150 tons	n.a.	4.20 COP, 5.05 IPLV
	150-300 tons	n.a.	4.20 COP, 5.05 IPLV
Water cooled, elec. Operated, positive displacement, rotary	> 300 tons	n.a.	4.20 COP, 5.05 IPLV
	< 150 tons	n.a.	4.20 COP, 5.05 IPLV
Water cooled, elec. Operated, positive displacement, rotary	150-300 tons	n.a.	4.20 COP, 5.05 IPLV
	> 300 tons	n.a.	4.20 COP, 5.05 IPLV

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### Packaged A.C. & Heat Pumps

**Table 6.8.1D (partial)**  
Packaged terminal air conditioners, heat pumps, vertical air conditioners, room a.c. – Minimum Efficiency Requirements

Equipment type *	Size category (input)	Subcategory or rating condition	Minimum efficiency
SPVAC (clg mode) *	All capacities	95Fdb/75Fwb	EER 8.6
SPVHP (clg mode) *	All capacities	95Fdb/75Fwb	EER 8.6
SPVHP (htg mode) *	All capacities	47Fdb/43Fwb	COP 2.7
Room a.c. w/ louvered sides *	< 6000 Btu/h		SEER 9.7
	6000-8000 Btu/h		EER 9.7

\* These were added in the 90.1-2004 version.

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### HVAC Controls (Section 6.4.3)

- Zone Thermostatic controls (Section 6.4.3.1)
  - Required for each zone
  - Dead Band controls
  - Set Point Overlap Restrictions
- Off-Hour controls (Section 6.4.3.2)
  - Automatic Shutdown
  - Setback Controls
  - Optimum Start Controls
  - Zone Isolation

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### Warm Air Furnaces & Unit Heaters

**Table 6.8.1E (partial)**  
Warm Air Furnaces and Combination Warm Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm Air Duct Furnaces and Unit Heaters

Equipment Type	Size Category (Input)	Sub-category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency
Warm Air Furnace, Gas-fired	< 225,000 Btu/h		78% AFUE or 80% $E_t$
	≥ 225,000 Btu/h	Maximum Capacity	80% $E_c$

Notes:  $E_t$  = thermal efficiency  
 $E_c$  = combustion efficiency (100% - flue losses)

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### Thermostat Dead Band (Section 6.4.3.1.2)

- Thermostats must have a dead band of at least 5° F.
- Exceptions
  - “Thermostats that require manual changeover between heating and cooling modes.”
  - Special occupancy or applications where wide temperature ranges aren’t acceptable” (e.g., retirement homes) and approved by adopting authority.

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### Centrifugal Chillers < 150 Tons (Table 6.8.1H, Partial)

**Table 6.8.1H Minimum Efficiencies for Centrifugal Chillers < 150 tons**  
Centrifugal Chillers < 150 tons, COP<sub>std</sub> = 5.00; IPLV<sub>std</sub> = 5.25

Lv chilled water temp (F)	Ent. Cond. Water temp (F)	Lift (F)	Condenser Flow Rate					
			2 gpm/ton	2.5 gpm/ton	3 gpm/ton	4 gpm/ton	5 gpm/ton	6 gpm/ton
40	75	35	COP NPLV 5.11	COP NPLV 5.33	COP NPLV 5.48	COP NPLV 5.67	COP NPLV 5.79	COP NPLV 5.88
			5.35	5.58	5.73	5.93	6.06	6.15
42	80	38	COP NPLV 4.84	COP NPLV 5.10	COP NPLV 5.25	COP NPLV 5.43	COP NPLV 5.53	COP NPLV 5.61
			5.06	5.33	5.49	5.67	5.79	5.87
44	85	41	COP NPLV 4.49	COP NPLV 4.82	COP NPLV 5.00	COP NPLV 5.20	COP NPLV 5.30	COP NPLV 5.38
			4.69	5.04	5.25	5.43	5.55	5.62
46	75	29	COP NPLV 5.58	COP NPLV 5.83	COP NPLV 6.03	COP NPLV 6.32	COP NPLV 6.54	COP NPLV 6.70
			5.84	6.10	6.30	6.61	6.84	7.00
48	85	37	COP NPLV 4.94	COP NPLV 5.18	COP NPLV 5.32	COP NPLV 5.50	COP NPLV 5.62	COP NPLV 5.70
			5.16	5.42	5.57	5.76	5.87	5.96

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### Off-hour Controls (Section 6.4.3.3)

- HVAC systems shall have the following off-hour controls:
  - automatic shutdown
  - setback controls
  - optimum start controls
  - zone isolation
- Exceptions, HVAC systems
  - intended to operate continuously, or
  - having <15,000 Btu/h htg & clg capacity w/ manual on-off controls. \*

\* Was ≤65,000 Btu/h and ¾ h.p. system fan power in 2001 edition.

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### Automatic Shutdown (Section 6.4.3.3.1)

- Controls to operate on different time schedules for seven different day-types per week (**residential may have just two schedules**) and retain programming and time setting during loss of power for at least 10 hrs, or
- An occupant sensor, or
- A manually-operated timer with maximum two hour duration, or
- An interlock to security system

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### Gravity Hoods, Vents, & Ventilators (Section 6.4.3.4.2)

- "All o.a. supply & exhaust hoods, vents and ventilators shall be equipped with motorized dampers that will automatically shut when the spaces served are not in use"
- Exceptions
  - a. Gravity dampers o.k. in bldgs:
    - < 3 stories in height **above grade**.
    - All bldgs in climate zones 1, 2, and 3.
  - b. Ventilation systems serving unconditioned spaces.



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### Setback Controls (Section 6.4.3.3.2)

- Applies to heating systems located in all climates except zone 1, with heating set point adjustable to  $\leq 55^{\circ}$  F.
- Applies to cooling systems in climate zones **1b**, **2b**, & **3b**, with set point adjustable to at least 90F, or to prevent high space humidity levels.
- Exception
  - "Radiant floor and ceiling heating systems"

✓ *Note: There is no climate zone "1b" in the U.S.*

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### Dampers (Section 6.4.3.4.4)

"Where o.a. supply and exhaust dampers are required, they shall have a maximum leakage rate (per AMCA Standard 500) as shown in this table."

Climate zones	Maximum damper leakage at 1" w.g. (cfm per sq.ft. of damper area)	
	Motorized	Non-motorized
1, 2, 6, 7, 8	4	Not allowed if damper is required
All others (3, 4, 5)	10	20 *

\* Dampers < 24" in any dimension may have leakage of 40 cfm/sq.ft.

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### Optimum Start Controls (Section 6.4.3.3.3)

- Individual heating and cooling air distribution systems with total design supply air capacity > 10,000 cfm.
- Control algorithm to at least "be a function of difference between space temperature and occupied setpoint and amount of time prior to scheduled occupancy."

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### Ventilation Fan Controls (Section 6.4.3.4.5)

- Fans with motors >  $\frac{3}{4}$  h.p. (0.5 kW) shall have automatic controls complying with section 6.4.3.3.1 that are capable of shutting off fans when not required \*.



\* Section 6.4.3.3.1 (automatic shutdown of HVAC systems) stipulates either: time schedule controls, occupant sensors, adjustable timer, or interlock to a security system that shuts system off when security system is activated.

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# Demand Control Ventilation (DCV) required for High Occ.

**(New Section 6.4.3.9)**



Demand control ventilation (DCV) required for spaces > 500 ft<sup>2</sup> and > 40 people / 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> that are served by any of these:

- Air-side economizer
- Auto modulation of o.a. damper
- Design air flow > 3000 cfm

▪ Exceptions:

- Energy recovery system per section 6.5.6.1.
- Multiple-zone systems w/o DDC
- O.A. < 1200 cfm
- Where supply air – makeup < 1200 cfm.

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Climate Zone		Duct Location						
		Exterior	Ventilated attic	Unvented attic above insul. clg.	Unvented attic w/ roof insulation	Un-conditioned space	Indirectly conditioned space	Buried
Supply ducts								
1	R-6	R-6	R-8	R-3.5	R-3.5	no ne		R-3.5
2	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-3.5	R-3.5	no ne		R-3.5
3	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-3.5	R-3.5	no ne		R-3.5
4	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-3.5	R-3.5	no ne		R-3.5
5	R-6	R-6	R-6	R-1.9	R-3.5	no ne		R-3.5
6	R-8	R-6	R-6	R-1.9	R-3.5	no ne		R-3.5
7	R-8	R-6	R-6	R-1.9	R-3.5	no ne		R-3.5
8	R-8	R-8	R-8	R-1.9	R-6	no ne		R-6
Return ducts *								
1 to 6	R-3.5	R-3.5	R-3.5	no ne	no ne	no ne		no ne

\* Added in the 90.1-2004 version


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# Duct & Plenum Insulation

(Section 6.4.4.1.2)

- All supply and return ducts and plenums to be insulated per Tables 6.8.2A and 6.8.2B
- Four exceptions (on next slide)






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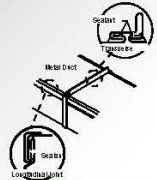
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# Duct Sealing

## (Section 6.4.4.2.1)





- **Table 6.4.4.2.A**
  - Seal level based on duct type (supply, exhaust, return) and duct location (outdoors, unconditioned spaces, conditioned spaces)
- **Table 6.4.4.2.B**
  - lists sealing requirements based on seal level from Table 6.4.4.2.A
- **Requirements of 6.4.4.2.2 (leakage tests)**
- **Standard industry practice**





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# Duct Insulation Exceptions



- (a) “Factory-installed plenums, casings, or ductwork furnished as part of HVAC equipment
- (b) Ducts or plenums located in heated, semi-heated, or cooled spaces
- (c) For runouts < 10 ft in length to air terminals or air outlets, the R-value need not exceed R-3.5
- (d) Backs of air outlets and outlet plenums exposed to unconditioned or indirectly conditioned spaces with face areas > 5 ft<sup>2</sup> need not exceed R-2; those ≤ 5 ft<sup>2</sup> need not be insulated”



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Duct Location	Duct Type			
	Supply		Exhaust	Return
	<2 in. w.c.	>2 in. w.c.		
Outdoors	A	A	C	A
Unconditioned Spaces	B	A	C	B
Conditioned Spaces	C	B	B	C

**Table 6.4.4.2B Duct Seal Levels**

Seal Level	Sealing Requirement
A	All transverse joints, longitudinal seams, and duct wall penetrations. *
B	All transverse joints and longitudinal seams. *
C	Transverse joints only.

\* Unless certified in compliance with UL-181A or UL-181B by independent test lab.

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### Duct Leakage Tests (Section 6.4.4.2.2)

- For ductwork designed > 3 in. w.c.
  - Leak tested
  - Representative sections > 25% of the total installed duct area shall be tested
  - Ratings > 3 in. w.c. to be identified on drawings
  - Maximum permitted duct leakage shall be calculated and specified.

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### Economizer - Design Capacity (Section 6.5.1.1.1)

“System capable of modulating outside air and return air dampers to provide up to 100% of the design supply air quantity as outside air for cooling”

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### Permitted Duct Leakage (Section 6.4.4.2.2)

The maximum permitted duct leakage shall be:

$$L_{\max} = C_L P^{0.65}$$

where,

$L_{\max}$  = maximum permitted leakage in cfm/100 ft<sup>2</sup> duct surface area”

$C_L$  = leakage class, cfm/100 sq.ft. @ 1” w.c.

- = 6 for rectangular duct
- = 3 for round duct

$P$  = Test (design) pressure, in “ W.C.

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### High Limit Shutoff (Section 6.5.1.1.3)

- Automatically reduce *outdoor air* intake to the design minimum *outdoor air* quantity when outside air intake will no longer reduce cooling energy usage”
- High-limit shutoff control types for specific climates from Table 6.5.1.1.3A
- High-limit settings from Table 6.5.1.1.3B

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### Piping Insulation (Section 6.4.4.1.3)

- Must meet requirements in Table 6.8.3
  - Minimum pipe insulation thickness based on fluid design operating temperature range, insulation conductivity, nominal pipe or tube size, and system type (Heating, SWH, Cooling)
- Exceptions
  - Factory-installed
  - Piping conveying fluids between 60°F and 105°F
  - Piping conveying fluids not heated or cooled with purchased energy.
  - “Hot water piping between shut off valve and coil, ≤ 4 ft in length, when located in conditioned spaces
  - Pipe unions in heating systems (steam, steam condensate, and hot water)”

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### Air Economizer Controls High-limit Shutoff Settings

Table 6.5.1.1.3A

Climate zones	Allowed control types	Prohibited control types
1b, 2b, 3b, 3c, 4b, 4c, 5b, 5c, 6b, 7, 8	Fixed dry bulb (DB) Differential dry bulb Electronic enthalpy Differential enthalpy DP and DB temperature	Fixed enthalpy
1a, 2a, 3a, 4a	Fixed dry bulb (DB) Fixed enthalpy Electronic enthalpy Differential enthalpy DP and DB temperature	Differential dry bulb
All other climates	Fixed dry bulb (DB) Differential dry bulb Fixed enthalpy Electronic enthalpy Differential enthalpy DP and DB temperature	

\* DP= Dew Point Temperature; DB= Dry Bulb Temperature

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Air Economizer Controls High-limit Shutoff Settings (Table 6.5.1.1.3B)			
Device type	Climate	Required high limit (economizer off when...)	
Fixed DB	1b,2b,3b,3c,4b,4c,5b,5c,6b,7,8	$T_{oa} > 75F$	o.a. temp. exceeds 75F
	5a,6a,7a	$T_{oa} > 70F$	o.a. temp. exceeds 70F
	All other zones	$T_{oa} > 65F$	o.a. temp. exceeds 65F
Differential DB	1b,2b,3b,3c,4b,4c,5b,5c,6a,6b,7,8	$T_{oa} > T_{RA}$	o.a. temp exceeds ret. air temp
Fixed enthalpy	All	$H_{oa} > 28 \text{ Btu}$	o.a. enthalpy exceeds 28 Btu/lb.
Electronic enthalpy	All	$(T_{oa}, RH_{oa}) > A$	o.a. temp/RH exceeds the "A" set point curve.
Differential enthalpy	All	$H_{oa} > H_{RA}$	Outdoor enthalpy exceeds return air enthalpy
DP and DB temp.	All	$DP_{oa} > 55F$ , or $T_{oa} > 75F$	Outdoor DP exceeds 55F (65 gr./lb.) or outdoor DB > 75F

\* DP and DB control settings were added for 90.1-2004

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Zone Controls - Exceptions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Zones for which volume of air that is reheated, recooled, or mixed is no greater than the larger of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Volume of outside air to meet Section 6.2 of ASHRAE 62.1 for the zone.</li> <li>&gt; 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> of zone conditioned floor area.</li> <li>&gt; 30% of zone design peak supply.</li> <li>&gt; 300 cfm for zones whose peak flow rate totals no more than 10% of the total fan system flow rate.</li> <li>&gt; Any higher rate that can be demonstrated to jurisdiction to reduce overall system annual energy usage...</li> </ul> </li> <li>Zones where special pressurization relationships, cross-contamination requirements, or code required minimum circulation rates are such that the variable air volume systems are impractical.</li> <li>Zones where at least 75% of the energy for reheating or for providing warm air in mixing systems is provided from a <i>site-recovered</i> or <i>site-solar energy source</i>.”</li> </ul>	

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Economizer Damper Leakage (Section 6.5.1.1.4)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Return air and outdoor air dampers shall meet the damper leakage specified in 6.4.3.3.4.</li> <li>This avoids cross-over leakage through the R.A. damper when in 100% o.a. economizer mode.</li> </ul>	
	
<b>Table 6.4.3.3.4</b>	
Climate or Climate zones	Maximum damper leakage at 1" w.g. (cfm per sq.ft. of damper area)
	Motorized Non-motorized
1, 2, 6, 7, 8	4 Not allowed
All others	10 20 *

\* Dampers < 24" in any dimension may have leakage of 40 cfm/sq.ft.

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Three-pipe System (Section 6.5.2.2.1)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>That's a NO-NO!</b></li> <li>No common return system for both hot and chilled water.</li> </ul>	
	

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Simultaneous Htg & Clg Limitations (Section 6.5.2)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zone controls capable of operating in sequence the supply of heating and cooling energy to the zone to prevent:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; reheating,</li> <li>&gt; recooling,</li> <li>&gt; mixing, or</li> <li>&gt; simultaneously supplying air previously heated or cooled</li> </ul> </li> <li>Hydronic system controls to prevent reheating or re-cooling of fluids.</li> </ul>	

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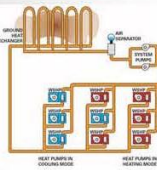
Two-pipe Changeover System (Section 6.5.2.2.2)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common distribution system acceptable if:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; deadband from one mode to another is <math>\geq 15^\circ \text{ F}</math> outside air temperature.</li> <li>&gt; controls to allow operation of <math>\geq 4</math> hours before changing over.</li> <li>&gt; reset controls that allow heating and cooling supply temperatures at changeover point to be <math>\leq 30^\circ \text{ F}</math> apart.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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### Hydronic (water loop) Heat Pump Systems (Section 6.5.2.2.3)

SECO

- Controls to provide "heat pump water supply temperature deadband of at least 20° F between initiation of heat rejection and heat addition by central devices."
- In climate zones 3-8, cooling tower bypass or cooling tower isolation dampers.
- Exception
  - If system loop temperature optimization controller is used, deadband < 20° F is allowed.




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### Part-load Fan Power Limitation (Section 6.5.3.2.1)

SECO

- Individual VAV fans with motors  $\geq 10$  hp \*
  - Shall have VSD, or
  - Shall be vane-axial w/ variable pitch blades, or
  - Shall have other controls and devices to result in fan motor demand  $\leq 30\%$  of design wattage at 50% of design air volume when static pressure set point = 1/3 of total design static pressure, based on manufacturer's certified fan data.

\* Was 30 hp in 90.1-2001 and 15 hp in 90.1-2004.



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### Fan Power Limitation (Options 1&2, Section 6.5.3.1.1)

SECO

(This is a totally new method with 90.1-2007)

Table 6.5.3.1.1A Fan Power Limitation #

Option	Limit	Constant Volume	Variable Volume
1	Allowable Nameplate hp	$hp \leq 1.1 \text{ hp}/1000 \text{ cfm}$	$hp \leq 1.5 \text{ hp}/1000 \text{ cfm}$
2	Allowable Fan system bhp	$bhp \leq 0.94 \text{ hp}/1000 \text{ cfm} + A^*$	$bhp \leq 1.3 \text{ hp}/1000 \text{ cfm} + A^*$

\* Compute  $A = \sum (PD_i \times CFM_i / 4131)$ , where:  
 $PD_i$  = pressure drop (in. w.c.) adjustment for each "i" component in Table 6.5.3.1B (next slide), and  
 $CFM_i$  = CFM through component "i"

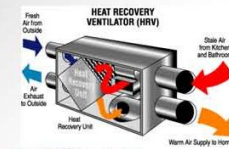
# Compute "installed bhp" =  $\sum [PD_j \times CFM_j / (6356 \times \eta_f)]$ , where:  
 $PD_j$  = pressure drop (in. w.c.) across fan system "j"  
 $CFM_j$  = CFM of fan system "j"  
 $\eta_f$  = efficiency of fan system "j" (assumed to be 0.65 allowable limits)

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### Exhaust Air Energy Recovery (Section 6.5.6.1)

SECO

- Incorporate exhaust air energy recovery in systems with
  - $\geq 70\%$  outside air and  $\geq 5000$  cfm total
  - At least 50% energy recovery effectiveness
- Nine exceptions ... (on page 41)



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### Fan Power Limitation (Option 2 - Section 6.5.3.1.1)

SECO

This is Table 6.5.3.1.1B for the brake horsepower (bhp) option 2.

Table 6-F—Fan Power Limitation Pressure Drop Adjustments (Table 6.5.3.1.1B)

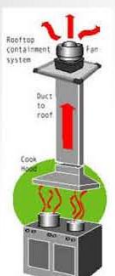
Device	Adjustment
Coils	
Fully ducted return and/or exhaust air systems	0.5 in. w.c.
Return and/or exhaust air flow control devices	0.5 in. w.c.
Exhaust filters, scrubbers, or other exhaust air treatment	The pressure drop of device calculated at fan system design conditions.
Particulate Filtration Grade: MERV 9 through 12	0.5 in. w.c.
Particulate Filtration Grade: MERV 13 through 15	0.9 in. w.c.
Particulate Filtration Grade: MERV 16 and greater and electronically enhanced filters	Pressure drop calculated at 2" clean filter pressure drop at fan system design conditions
Carbon and other gas-phase air cleaners	Clean filter pressure drop at fan system design conditions
Heat recovery device	Pressure drop of device at fan system design conditions
Evaporative humidifiers/coolers in series with another cooling coil	Pressure drop of device at fan system design conditions
Sound Attenuation Section	0.15 in. w.c.
Deductions	
Fume Hood Exhaust Exception (required if 6.5.3.1.1 Exceptions (e) is taken)	-1.0 in. w.c.

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### Exceptions to Exhaust Heat Recovery

SECO

- Laboratory fume hoods systems meeting Section 6.5.7.2 (applying to Fume Hoods  $> 15,000$  cfm)
- Systems serving uncooled spaces and are heated to  $< 60^\circ$  F.
- Systems exhausting toxic, flammable, paint or corrosive fumes or dust.
- Commercial kitchen hoods used for collecting and removing grease vapors and smoke.
- Where  $> 60\%$  of outdoor air heating energy is provided from site-recovered or site-solar energy.
- Heating systems in climate zones 1 through 3.
- Cooling systems in climate zones 3c, 4c, 5b, 5c, 6b, 7, & 8.
- Where largest exhaust source is  $< 75\%$  of the design outdoor air flow.
- Systems requiring dehumidification that employ energy recovery in series with the cooling coil.

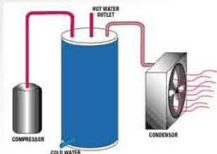


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### Heat Recovery for SWH (Section 6.5.6.2)


- Condenser recovery required for service water heating if:
  - Used 24 hrs per day and
  - Heat rejection > 6,000,000 Btu/h (approx. 375 tons) and
  - SWH load > 1,000,000 Btu/h



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### Manuals (Section 6.7.2.2)

Operating and maintenance manuals to building owner within 90 days of system acceptance and include, as a minimum:

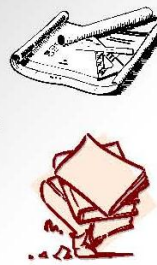


- Equipment size and selected options
- Operation manuals for each piece of equipment requiring maintenance with actions clearly identified.
- Names & address of at least one service agency.
- HVAC Control system maintenance information.
- A complete narrative of how each system is intended to operate.

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### Completion Requirements (Section 6.7.2)

- Record drawings
- Operating and maintenance manuals
- System balancing
- System commissioning



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### System Balancing (Section 6.7.2.3)


- HVAC systems balanced in accordance with standards in Appendix E.
- Written report for conditioned spaces > 5000 ft<sup>2</sup>.

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### Record Drawings (Section 6.7.2.1)

Record drawings of actual installation to building owner within 90 days of system acceptance and include, as a minimum:


- “Location and performance data on each piece of equipment
- General configuration of duct and pipe distribution system including sizes
- Terminal air or water design flow rates”



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### Air System Balancing (Section 6.7.2.3.2)

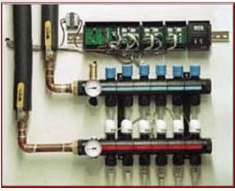
- Minimize throttling losses
- For fans with system power > 1 hp shall be adjusted to meet design flow conditions.



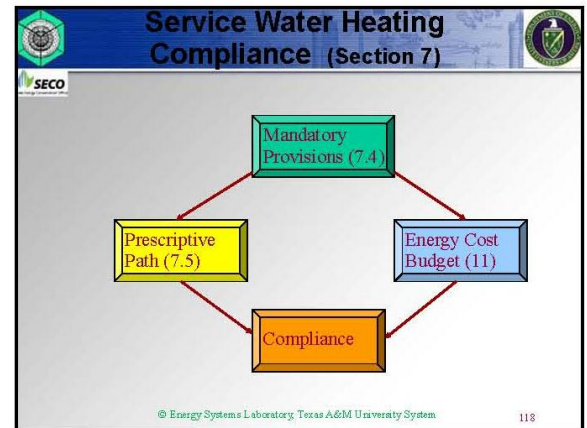
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### Hydronic System Balancing (Section 6.7.2.3.3)

- Proportionately balanced to minimize throttling losses.
- Pump impeller trimmed or pump speed adjusted to meet design flow conditions.
- Exceptions




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### Exceptions


- "Pumps with pump motors  $\leq 10$  hp
- When throttling results in  $\leq 5\%$  of the nameplate hp draw, or 3 hp, whichever is greater, above that required if the impeller was trimmed."



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### Section 7 - Service Water Heating

- General (Section 7.1)
- Compliance Path(s) (Section 7.2)
- Mandatory Provisions (Section 7.4)
  - Load calculations
  - Equipment efficiency
  - Service hot water piping insulation
  - System controls
  - Pools
  - Heat traps
- Prescriptive Path (Section 7.5)
  - Space heating and water heating
  - Service water heating equipment
- Submittals (Section 7.7)



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### System Commissioning (Section 6.7.2.4)

- "Ensure that control elements are calibrated, adjusted, and in proper working condition."
- In plans and specs, provide detailed instructions for commissioning of projects  $> 50,000$  ft<sup>2</sup> of conditioned area.
  - Except warehouses and semiheated spaces.

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### SWH Equipment Efficiency (Section 7.4.2)

- Minimum efficiencies are shown in Table 7.8
- Equipment not listed in Table 7.8 has no minimum performance requirements.
- Exception: Water heaters and hot water supply boilers  $> 140$  gal storage capacity don't have to meet **standby loss** (SL) requirements when
  - tank surface is thermally insulated to R-12.5, and
  - a standing pilot light isn't installed, and
  - gas- or oil-fired water heaters have a flue damper or fan-assisted combustion."

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Water Heating Equipment Performance Requirements (Table 7.8)			
SECO This is a partial segment of Table 7.8			
Equipment Type	Size Category	Sub-category or Rating Condition	Performance Required, (EF=Efficiency Factor SL=Standby Losses)
Gas Storage Water Heaters	$\leq 75,000$ Btu/h	$\geq 20$ gallons	0.62-0.0019V (EF)
	$> 75,000$ Btu/h	$< 4000$ (Btu/hr)/gal.	min. 80% $E_f$ & max. $[Q/800 + 110 \sqrt{V}]$ (SL), Btu/h
Hot Water Supply Boilers, Gas		$\geq 4000$ (Btu/hr)/gal. and $\geq 10$ gal.	min. 80% $E_f$ & max. $[Q/800 + 110 \sqrt{V}]$ (SL), Btu/h
Hot Water Supply Boilers, Oil		$\geq 4000$ (Btu/hr)/gal. and $\geq 10$ gal.	min. 78% $E_f$ & max. $[Q/800 + 110 \sqrt{V}]$ (SL), Btu/h
Heat pump pool heater	All		4.0 COP

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### Pools (Section 7.4.5)

- Pool heaters to have readily accessible on-off switch.
- Pool heaters fired by natural gas - NO continuously burning pilot lights.
- Vapor retardant pool covers required (unless 60% heat is recovered or solar heat). Pools kept  $>90^\circ\text{F}$  require R-12 insul. cover.
- Time switches required.




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### Service H.W. Piping Insulation (Section 7.4.3)

- The following shall comply with Table 6.8.3 in the HVAC Section 6:
- Circulating tank type system
  - Recirculating system piping, including supply and return piping
- Nonrecirculating storage system
  - First 8 ft of outlet piping
  - Inlet pipe between storage tank and heat trap
- Externally-heated pipes (heat trace or impedance heating)



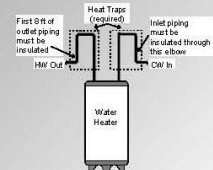
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### Heat Traps (Section 7.4.6)

Non-recirculating systems to have heat traps on both the inlet and outlet piping as close as practical to storage tank (if no integral heat traps)

- Either a device specifically designed for this purpose or
- "Arrangement of tubing that forms a loop of  $360^\circ$  or piping that from the point of connection to the water heater includes a length of piping directed downward before connection to the vertical piping of the supply water or hot water distribution system, as applicable"



Insulation level per Table 6.8.3




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### Circulating Pump Controls (Section 7.4.4.4)

To limit operation to "a period from the start of the heating cycle to a maximum of five minutes after the end of the heating cycle"



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### Heat Traps (Section 7.4.6)

#### Other Heat Trap Options:

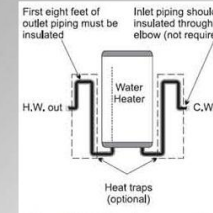


Figure 7-E—Heat Traps on a Tank with Connections on Bottom

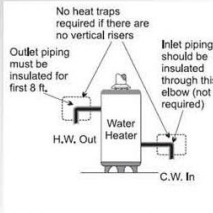


Figure 7-F—Heat Traps on a Tank with Connections on Sides

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### Standby Loss Equation (Section 7.5.1)

- Standby loss not to exceed:
 
$$\frac{(13.3 \times pmd + 400)}{n}$$

where *pmd* is probable maximum demand in gal/h and *n* is the fraction of the year when outdoor daily mean temperature is > 64.9° F.

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### Submittals (Section 8.7)

Owner gets information about the building's electrical system

- 8.7.1 Record drawings of actual installation within 30 days.
- 8.7.2 Manuals

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### Section 8 - Power

Mandatory Provisions

- Voltage drop
- Completion requirements

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### Part V.

Part V: Details of the lighting, power and equipment provisions

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### Voltage Drop (Section 8.4.1)

- Two types of conductors
  - Feeder conductors
    - Run between the service entrance equipment and the branch circuit distribution equipment
    - 2% maximum voltage drop allowed
  - Branch circuit conductors
    - Run from the final circuit breaker to the outlet or load
    - 3% maximum voltage drop allowed

These requirements are more stringent than non-enforceable requirements in the National Electric Code (NEC.)

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### Section 9. Lighting Compliance

Mandatory Provisions (9.4)

Prescriptive Path (9.5)  
9.5 Building area method

Alternative Path (9.6)  
9.6 Space-by-space method

Energy Cost Budget (11)


Compliance

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## Section 9 – Lighting Sections

- General Application (*Section 9.1*)
- Mandatory Provisions (*Section 9.4*)
  - Lighting controls
  - Tandem wiring
  - Exit signs
  - Installed interior lighting power
  - Luminaire wattage
  - Exterior building grounds lighting
- Building Area Compliance Path (*Section 9.5*)
- Space-by-Space Compliance Path (*Section 9.6*)



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## Lighting Power Allowance Exemptions

- Theatrical, stage, film, and video production
- Medical and dental procedures
- Exhibit displays for museums, monuments, and galleries
- Plant growth or maintenance
- Integral to equipment or instrumentation installed by manufacturer
- Integral to both open and glass-enclosed refrigerator and freezer cases
- Retail display windows, provided the display is enclosed by ceiling-height partitions
- Food warming and food preparation equipment
- Interior spaces specifically designated as registered interior historic landmarks
- Integral part of advertising or directional signage
- Exit signs
- Sale or lighting educational demonstration systems
- Lighting for television broadcasting in sporting activity areas
- Casino gaming areas
- Furniture-mounted supplemental task lighting controlled by automatic shutoff and complying with 9.4.1.4(d)
- For use in areas specifically designed for occupants with special needs

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## Lighting UPD Comparisons (from Table 9.5.1, 2007 same as 2004)


Building Type	2001 LPD	2004 LPD	% Reduction	Building Type	2001 LPD	2004 LPD	% Reduction
Automotive Facility	1.5	0.9	40%	Multi-Family	1.0	0.7	30%
Convention Center	1.4	1.2	14%	Museum	1.6	1.1	31%
Court House	1.4	1.2	14%	Office	1.3	1.0	23%
Dining: Bar Lounge/Leisure	1.5	1.3	13%	Parking Garage	0.3	0.3	0%
Dining: Cafeteria/Fast Food	1.8	1.4	22%	Penitentiary	1.2	1.0	17%
Dining: Family	1.9	1.6	16%	Performing Arts Theatre	1.5	1.6	-7%
Dormitory	1.5	1.0	33%	Police/Fire Station	1.3	1.0	23%
Exercise Center	1.4	1.0	29%	Post Office	1.6	1.1	31%
Gymnasium	1.7	1.1	35%	Religious Building	2.2	1.3	41%
Healthcare-Clinic	1.0	1.0	0%	Retail	1.9	1.5	21%
Hospital	1.6	1.2	25%	School/University	1.5	1.2	20%
Hotel	1.7	1.0	41%	Sports Arena	1.5	1.1	27%
Library	1.5	1.3	13%	Town Hall	1.4	1.1	21%
Manufacturing Facility	2.2	1.3	41%	Transportation	1.2	1.0	17%
Motel	2.0	1.0	50%	Warehouse	1.2	0.8	33%
Motion Picture Theatre	1.6	1.2	25%	Workshop	1.7	1.4	18%

**Average reduction = 25%**

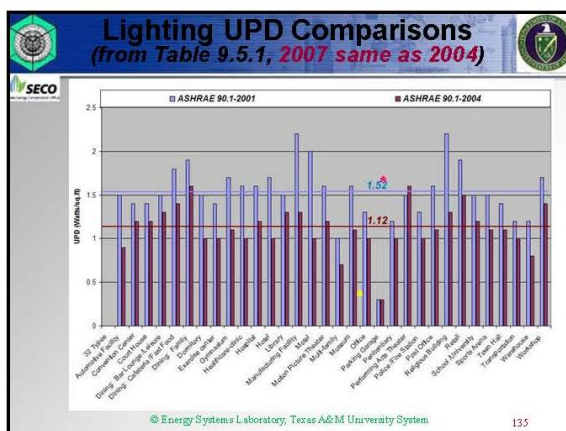
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## Luminaire Wattage Determination (*Section 9.1.4*)

- Standard incandescent = maximum labeled wattage of the luminaire
- Luminaires with ballasts = wattage of the lamp/ballast combination
- Line-voltage track = minimum 30 W per foot or wattage of circuit breaker or other current-limiting device
- Low-voltage track = transformer wattage
- All others as specified




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## Luminaire Wattage Calculations (*Section 9.1.4*)

**Example:**  
Calculate the total lighting Wattage of a room containing the following fixtures:

- A. Eight 2'x 4' Fluorescent Fixtures
  - Three 4' fluorescent T8 lamps per fixture, 32 Watts
  - 1 three-lamp electronic ballast
  - Ballast Input Wattage - 90 watts
- B. 6 Incandescent Downlights
  - Specified Lamps - 60 Watt, A-line, Medium Screw Base
  - Maximum labeled wattage of fixture - 75 Watts
- C. 16 Feet of Line Voltage Track
  - Specified - 5 Track Heads
  - 90 Watt Halogen PAR38 lamps



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### Luminaire Wattage Calculations (Section 9.1.4)

**Solution:** Total Lighting Wattage Calculation

**Wrong Way!**

□ 8 Fixtures x 3 Lamps x 32 Watts per Lamp	= 768 Watts
□ 6 Downlights x 60 Watts/A-line lamp	= 360 Watts
□ 5 Track Heads x 90 Watts/Halogen Par Lamp	= 450 Watts
□	Total Wattage = 1578 Watts

**Right Way!**

□ 8 Fixtures x 90 Ballast Input Watts	= 720 Watts
□ 6 Downlights x 75 Watt Labeled A-line Fixture	= 450 Watts
□ 16' Track x 30 Watts/Foot	= 480 Watts
□	Total Wattage = 1650 Watts

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### Exterior Lighting Control (Section 9.4.1.3)

- Photocell w/ timer, or astronomical time switch required
- Seven-day electrically-driven, mechanical clocks with trippers, astronomical dial, and four-hour spring-wound storage
- Seven-day or calendar year, electronic programmable time switches with astronomic correction and battery backup
- Any of the timers above with a photocell (in place of astronomic correction)
- Exceptions – lighting for
  - Covered vehicle entrances
  - Exits from buildings or parking structures
  - (where required for safety, security, or eye adaptation.)

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### Automatic Lighting Shutoff (Section 9.4.1.1)

- Applies to buildings > 5000 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - Time-scheduling devices that accommodate separate schedules for each floor or each space > 25,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, **or**
  - Occupant-sensing devices that turn off lights in each controlled space within 30 minutes of last occupant detection, **or**
  - Signal from another control or alarm system that indicates area is unoccupied.

**Mandatory Provisions**

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### Additional Control (Section 9.4.1.4)

- Additional *separate* control required for:
  - Display/accent lighting
  - Case lighting
  - Task lighting
  - Hotel/motel guest room lighting
  - Nonvisual lighting (e.g., plants)
  - Demonstration lighting

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### Space Lighting Control (Section 9.4.1.2)

**At least one independent control (occ. sensor, manual switch or other) must be in each room or space enclosed by ceiling-height partitions.**

- Classrooms, conference rooms, and employee lunch rooms must have an occupancy sensor that turns lights off within 30 minutes of vacating (not applicable to shop, lab and K-12 classrooms.)
- Readily accessible, labeled & visible to occupants – can be remote (w/ pilot light) for reasons of safety or security.
- In spaces ≤ 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, each control can serve a maximum of 2500 ft<sup>2</sup>
- In spaces > 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>, each control can serve a maximum of 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup>

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### Tandem Wiring Requirement (Section 9.4.2)

When each lamp > 30W

When Closer than 10 ft. (measured center to center of fixtures)

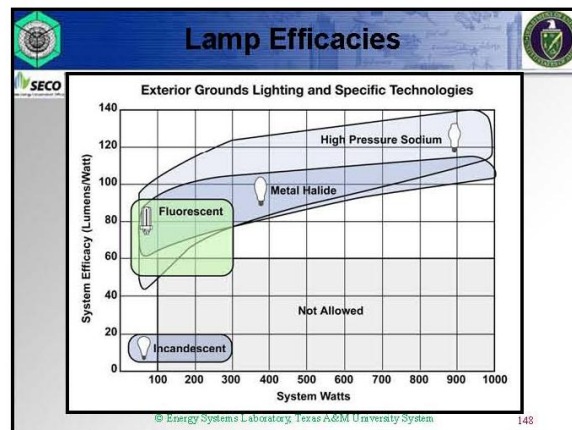
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### Tandem Wiring Exceptions (Section 9.4.2)

- Separated surface or pendant luminaires
- Recessed luminaires more than 10 ft apart
- Other luminaires
  - With three-lamp ballasts
  - On emergency lighting circuits
  - With no available pair
  - With one lamp, high frequency, electronic ballast

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### Exit Signs (Section 9.4.3)

- Internally illuminated exit signs shall not exceed **5W** per face
- LED lamps okay
- Majority of incandescent lamps not okay

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### Exterior Lighting Power (Section 9.4.5)

- The total exterior lighting power allowance for all exterior building applications is the sum of the individual lighting power densities permitted in Table 9.4.5 for these applications plus an additional unrestricted allowance of 5% of that sum. Trade-offs are allowed only among exterior lighting applications listed as "Tradable Surfaces".

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### Exterior Building Grounds Lighting (Section 9.4.4)

- Luminaires that operate at  $> 100$  W require efficacy  $\geq 60$  lumens/W
- Exceptions
  - Traffic signals
  - Lighting within outdoor signs
  - Lighting used to illuminate public monuments or registered historic landmarks
  - If an occupancy sensor or motion sensor controls the lighting application

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### Lighting Power Densities for Building Exteriors (Table 9.4.5)

Uncovered Parking Areas: Parking lots and drives	0.15 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Building Grounds</b>	
Walkways < 10 feet wide	1.0 W/lin. ft.
Walkways > 10' wide, plazas, special feature areas	0.2 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Stairways	1.0 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Building Entrances and Exits</b>	
Main entrances	30 W/lin. ft. of door width
Other doors	20 W/lin. ft. of door width
Canopies & Overhangs: Free standing or attached	1.25 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>Outdoor Sales</b>	
Open areas (incl. vehicle sales lots)	0.5 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Street frontage for vehicle sales lot (additional)	20 W/lin. ft.
<i>Note: The above items are "Tradable Surfaces" among themselves. The ones below are NOT.</i>	
Building Facades	0.2 W/ft <sup>2</sup> or 5.0 W/lin. ft. for ea. wall or surface
Automatic teller machines & night depositories	270 W for 1 <sup>st</sup> ATM plus 90 W per ATM
Entrances & gatehouse inspection stations	1.25 W/ft <sup>2</sup> of uncovered area
Loading areas: police, fire, ambulance, etc.	0.5 W/ft <sup>2</sup> of uncovered area
Drive-up windows at fast-food restaurants	400 W per drive-through
Parking near 24-hr retail entrances	800 W per main entry

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### Exterior Lighting Exceptions

**Exempt when equipped with an independent control device:**

- Specialized signal, directional, and marker lighting associated with transportation
- Advertising signage
- Lighting integral to equipment or instruments
- Theatrical lighting
- Athletic lighting, amusement park lighting
- Temporary lighting
- Highlighting Public monuments or Registered historic landmark structures or buildings

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### Building Area Method (Section 9.5.1)

**Example:**  
Calculate Total Lighting Power Allowance using the Building Area Method:

A. An Office Building:

- 6 Floors
- Outside Dimensions 200' x 350'
- Office Building Power Allowance = 1.0 Watts/sq.ft.

**Solution**

- ✓ 200' x 350' = 70,000 sq. ft. per floor
- ✓ 6 Floors x 70,000 sq. ft per floor = 420,000 sq. ft.
- ✓ 420,000 sq. ft. x 1.0 watts per sq. ft = 420,000 Watts
- **Total Lighting Power Allowance = 420 kiloWatts \***
- \* 546,000 W when using 90.1-2001 (126,000 W saved.)

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### Building Area Method (Section 9.5)

- Used for projects involving
  - An entire building
  - A single, independent, and separate occupancy in a multi-occupancy building
- Gross lighted area is multiplied by allowance from Table 9.5.1
- Limitations
  - Insensitive to specific space functions and room configurations
  - Generally is more restrictive
  - Does not apply to all building types - but "selection of a reasonably equivalent type" is permitted

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### Space-by-Space Method (Section 9.6)

- Identify different building types in your project
- Divide gross lighted area of the building into each of the space types
- Calculate lighting power allowance by multiplying area of space type by lighting power density for that specific space type
- Sum all the allowances
- Advantages
  - More flexible
  - Applicable to all building types
  - Accounts for room geometry (e.g., lighting needs of enclosed office vs. open office)

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### Building Area Allowances (Section 9.5.1)

There are 32 bldg types. Eight examples are shown here:

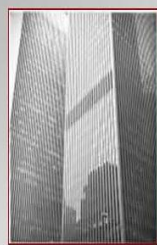


Hospital	- 1.2 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Library	- 1.3 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Manufacturing	- 1.3 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Museum	- 1.1 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Office	- 1.0 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Parking Garage	- 0.3 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Retail	- 1.5 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
School	- 1.2 W/ft <sup>2</sup>

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### Space-by-Space Method (Section 9.6.1)

There are 91 space types. Eleven examples are shown here:



**Office Building Spaces:**

- Office Enclosed - 1.1 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Office Open - 1.1 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Conference - 1.3 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Training - 1.4 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Lobby - 1.3 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Lounge - 1.2 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Dining - 0.9 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Food Prep - 1.2 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Corridor - 0.5 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Restroom - 0.9 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Active Storage - 0.3 W/ft<sup>2</sup>

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### Additional Interior Lighting Power (Section 9.6.2)

Additional interior lighting power is allowed for specific space functions when using the space-by-space method:

- Decorative – 1.0 W/ft<sup>2</sup> in space used
- Lighting equipment installed in retail spaces specifically to highlight merchandise in specific space used, as follows:
  - Sales area for general consumer goods, 1.0 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
  - Vehicles, sporting goods, small electronics, 1.7 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
  - Furniture, clothing, cosmetics, artwork, 2.6 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
  - Fine jewelry, crystal & china, 4.2 W/ft<sup>2</sup>

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### Space-by-Space Method (Section 9.6.2)

**Solution, Step #2:**  
Multiply W/ft<sup>2</sup> allowance by the area of each space. Add to calculate total power allowance.

Retail Building:

- Sales: 1.7 W/ft<sup>2</sup> x 5000 ft<sup>2</sup> = 8,500 Watts
- Active Storage Area: 0.8 W/ft<sup>2</sup> x 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> = 800 Watts
- Enclosed Offices: 1.1 W/ft<sup>2</sup> x (3) 200 ft<sup>2</sup> = 660 Watts
- Conference Room: 1.3 W/ft<sup>2</sup> x 400 ft<sup>2</sup> = 520 Watts
- Rest Rooms: 0.9 W/ft<sup>2</sup> x (2) 150 ft<sup>2</sup> = 270 Watts
- Corridors: 0.5 W/ft<sup>2</sup> x 6' x 25' = 75 Watts

**LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCE = 10,825 Watts**

Additional Power Allowance - Accent areas Only  
4.2 W/ft<sup>2</sup> x 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> = 4,200 Watts

**TOTAL Int. Lig. POWER ALLOWANCE = 15,025 Watts \***

\* 17,305 Watts when using 90.1-2001 (2,280 W saved.)


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### Space-by-Space Method (Section 9.6.2)

**Example:**  
Calculate Total Lighting Power Allowance using the Space by Space Method:

A. Project is a Retail Building:

- 5000 sq. ft. of Sales Area including 1000 sq. ft. of jewelry counters
- 1000 sq. ft. of Active Storage Area
- 3 Enclosed Offices - 200 sq. ft. each
- 1 Conference Room - 400 sq. ft.
- 2 Rest Rooms - 150 sq. ft. each
- Corridors - 6' wide x 25' long



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### Section 10 - Other Equipment

#### Section 10.2 – Electric Motors

Electric motors shall comply with the Energy Policy Act of 1992, as shown in Table 10.2. Motors not in the scope of EPA have no requirements in this section.

Table shows minimum efficiency for general purpose motors.

Number of Poles	Minimum Nominal Full-Load Efficiency (%)					
	Open Motors			Enclosed Motors		
Synchronous Speed (RPM)	2	4	6	2	4	6
3600	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
1800	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
1200	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
900	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
720	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
600	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
480	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
360	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
300	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
240	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
200	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
180	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
160	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
144	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
120	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
100	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
90	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
80	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
72	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
60	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
50	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
40	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
30	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
24	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
20	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
18	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
16	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
15	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
14	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
12	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
10	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
9	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
8	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
6	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
4	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
3	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5
2	82.5	80.0	77.5	82.5	80.0	77.5


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### Space-by-Space Method (Section 9.6.2)

**Solution, Step #1:**  
Identify the Watts per Square Foot allowed for Each Space

A Retail Building:

- Sales Area – 1.7 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Additional Power Allowances for Accent Lighting – 4.2 W/ft<sup>2</sup> of display
- Active Storage Area – 0.8 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Enclosed Offices – 1.1 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Conference Room – 1.3 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Rest Rooms – 0.9 W/ft<sup>2</sup>
- Corridors – 0.5 W/ft<sup>2</sup>



YWCA - BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

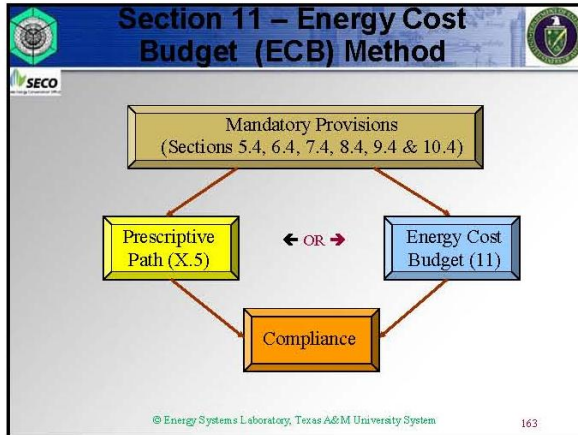
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### Part VI.

**Part VI: The ECB Methodology, Appendix G, Advanced Energy Design Guidelines (AEDG), tax incentives and software.**

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### Simulation program req'mts. (Section 11.2.1.4 new in 90.1-2004)

“The simulation program shall be tested according to ASHRAE Standard 140 and the results shall be furnished by the software provider”

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### Section 11 - Energy Cost Budget (ECB) Method

- Allows tradeoffs between building functions
- Limits allowable energy costs of the design to those of a building meeting the standard
- Whole-building performance approach

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### 11.2.4 Compliance Calculations

The *design energy cost (DEC)* and *energy cost budget (ECB)* must use the same:

- simulation program,
- weather data, and
- purchased energy rates

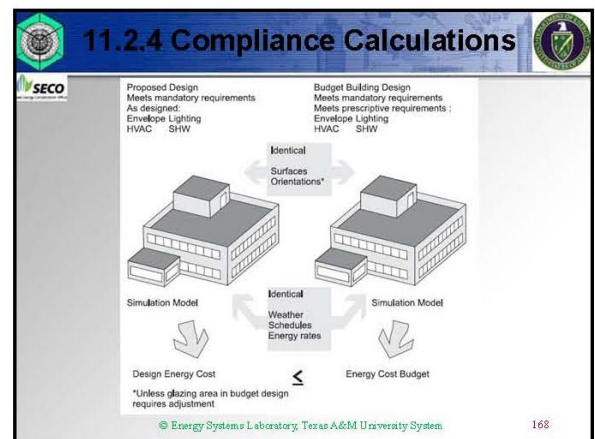
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### Compliance if ....

The *design energy cost* does not exceed the *energy cost budget* and

The energy *efficiency* level of components specified in contract documents meet or exceed the *efficiency* levels used to calculate the *design energy cost*.

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### Modeling Requirements for ECB (DEC vs. ECB)

Must have modeling parity between DEC (Design Energy Cost & ECB (Energy Cost Budget) buildings w.r.t.:

- Design Model
- Additions & alterations
- Space use classification
- Schedules
- Building envelope
- Lighting
- Thermal blocks –HVAC zones designed
- Thermal blocks –HVAC zones not designed
- Thermal blocks-multifamily
- HVAC systems
- Service hot water systems
- Miscellaneous loads
- Modeling exceptions
- Modeling limitations to the simulation program

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### Budget System Descriptions (Section 11.3.2A)

Syst. #	System Type	Fan control	Cooling type	Heating type
1	VAV w/ parallel fan-powered boxes	VAV	Chilled H <sub>2</sub> O	Elec. Res.
2	VAV w/ reheat	VAV	Chilled H <sub>2</sub> O	h.w. boiler
3	Pkg VAV w/ par f.p. box	VAV	DX	Elec. Res.
4	Pkg VAV w/ reheat	VAV	DX	h.w. boiler
5	2-pipe fan-coil	Const. vol.	Chilled H <sub>2</sub> O	Elec. Res.
6	Water-source heat pump	Const. vol.	DX	Ht pump boiler
7	4-pipe fan-coil	Const. vol.	Chilled H <sub>2</sub> O	h.w. boiler
8	PTHP	Const. vol.	DX	Elec. Res.
9	Pkg rooftop heat pump	Const. vol.	DX	Elec. Res.
10	PTAC	Const. vol.	DX	h.w. boiler
11	Pkg rooftop a.c.	Const. vol.	DX	Fossil f boiler

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### 11.3.2 HVAC Systems (for budget building)

- The HVAC system type and performance parameters for the budget building design shall be determined from:
  - the HVAC Systems map in Figure 11.3.2,
  - the system descriptions in Table 11.3.2A with nine (9) accompanying notes, and
  - rules (a) through (j) in section 11.3.2.

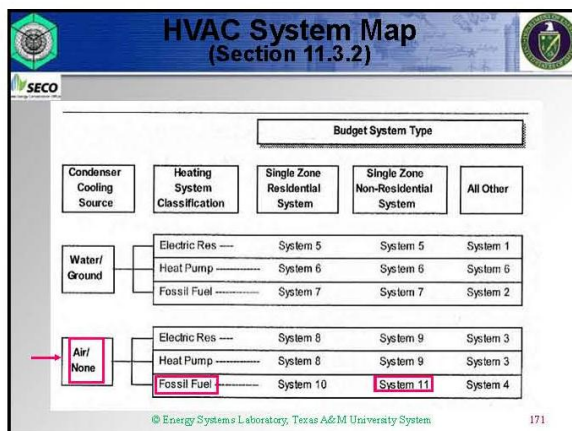


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### Normative References (Section 12)

- Normative (read “mandatory”) reference documents
- Includes test methods, rating procedures, and other standards

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### Appendices

**NORMATIVE**

- A. Assembly U-, C-, and F-Factor Determination
- B. Building Envelope Criteria
- C. Envelope Trade-Off Methodology
- D. Climate Data

**INFORMATIVE**

- E. Informative References
- F. Addenda Description Information
- G. Performance Rating Method (new)

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### Assembly U.F., C-Factor, & F-Factor Determination (Normative App. A)

- Includes pre-calculated U-factors, C-factors, and F-factors
  - Above-grade walls
  - Below-grade walls
  - Floors
  - Slab-on-grade floors
  - Opaque doors
  - Fenestration

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### Climatic Data (Normative Appendix D)

- 34 pages of climatic data for approx. 900 US, Canadian, and international cities.
- HDD<sub>65</sub> and CDD<sub>50</sub>
- Heating & cooling DB & WB design temperatures and the “number of hours between 8 am and 4 pm with T<sub>db</sub> between 55° and 69°” for HVAC calculations

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### Building Envelope Climate Criteria (Normative Appendix B)

- Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3 contain eight (8) climate zones designations for U.S. counties, Canadian Provinces & cities and other foreign cities.
- Table B-4 lists the climate zone criteria in terms of HDD65 and CDD50 ranges.

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### Performance Rating Method (Informative Appendix G)

- The building performance rating method is a modification of the ECB method in Section 11 and is intended for use in rating the energy *efficiency* of building designs that exceed the requirements of the standard. It is not an alternative path for compliance; rather, it is for those wishing to quantify performance that substantially exceeds the requirements of Standard 90.1
- Like ECB, it requires the use of simulation software

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### Envelope Trade-off Option (Normative Appendix C)

- This is the substance of Section 5.6, the gruesome details of how the envelope trade-off option is implemented.
- Explains the methodology in the ENVSTD trade-off software that allows trade-offs between roof and wall elements. The “metric” of trade-off is ultimately an energy dollar trade-off.

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### Tax Incentives

**Energy-efficient Commercial building deduction.**

This provision allows a tax deduction for energy-efficient commercial buildings that reduce annual energy and power consumption by 50% compared to the ASHRAE 90.1-2001 standard. The deduction would equal the cost of energy-efficient property installed during construction, with a maximum deduction of \$1.80 per square foot of the building. Additionally, a partial deduction of 60 cents per square foot would be provided for building subsystems.

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Qualified Software for Federal Tax Deductions		
Qualified Computer Software for Calculating Energy Savings for Purposes of the Energy-Efficient Commercial Building Tax Deduction under Internal Revenue Code § 179D.		
Source: <a href="http://www.leece.energy.gov/buildings/qualified_software.html">http://www.leece.energy.gov/buildings/qualified_software.html</a>		
Software name and latest version submitted		Date DOE Received Latest Full Documentation
EnergyPlus	3.0.0.028	1/15/09
Green Building Studio	3.4	10/16/08
DOE 2.1E	119	7/2/08
DOE 2.1E-JJH	130	11/5/08
EnergyGauge Summit	3.14	12/21/07
EnerSim	07.11.30	12/6/07
Hourly Analysis Program (HAP)	4.34	8/10/07
Owens Corning (O.C.-CEC)	1.1	8/14/07
Trace 700	6.1.2.0	11/9/07
Vimad OE	4.1 build 0002	9/11/06

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Zone 2 Recommendations			
Climate Zone 2 Recommendation Table			
Item	Component	Recommendation	How-to's in Chapter 4
Roof	Insulation entirely above deck	R-15 c.i.	EN1-2, 17, 20-21
	Metal building	R-19	EN1, 3, 17, 20-21
	Attic and other	R-38	EN4, 17-18, 20-21
	Single rafter	R-38	EN5, 17, 20-21
Walls	Surface reflectance/emittance	0.85 initial/0.85	EN1
	Mass (HC > 7 Bluff")	R-7.6 c.i.	EN6, 17, 20-21
	Metal building	R-13	EN7, 17, 20-21
	Steel framed	R-13	EN8, 17, 20-21
Floors	Wood framed and other	R-13	EN9, 17, 20-21
	Below-grade walls	No recommendation	EN10, 17, 20-21
	Mass	R-6.3 c.i.	EN11, 17, 20-21
	Steel framed	R-19	EN12, 17, 20-21
Slabs	Wood framed and other	R-19	EN12, 17, 20-21
	Unheated	No recommendation	EN17, 19-21
	Heated	No recommendation	EN17, 19-21
	Swinging	U-0.70	EN15, 20-21
Doors	Non-swinging	U-1.45	EN16, 20-21
	Window to wall ratio (WWR)	20% to 40% max	EN23, 36-37
	Thermal transmittance	U-0.45	EN25
	Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC)	N, S, E, W - 0.31 N only - 0.44	EN27-28
Vertical Glazing	Window orientation	$(A_N \cdot SHGC_N + A_E \cdot SHGC_E) > (A_S \cdot SHGC_S + A_W \cdot SHGC_W)$	A <sub>N</sub> - Window area for orientation x EN26-32
	Exterior sun control (S, E, W only)	Projection Factor 0.5	EN24, 28, 30, 36, 40, 42 DL5-6
	Maximum percent of roof area	3%	DL5-7, DL8, DL13
	Thermal transmittance	U-1.36	DL7, DL8, DL13
Skylights	Solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC)	0.19	DL8, DL13

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### Advanced Energy Design Guides

AEDGs available as of April '09

- Small Office Buildings
  - Up to 20,000 ft<sup>2</sup>
- Small Retail Buildings
  - Up to 20,000 ft<sup>2</sup>
- K-12 School Buildings
  - Elementary, Middle, and High School
- Small Warehouses and Self-Storage Buildings
  - Warehouses up to 50,000 ft<sup>2</sup>
  - Self-storage with unitary heating and air-conditioning

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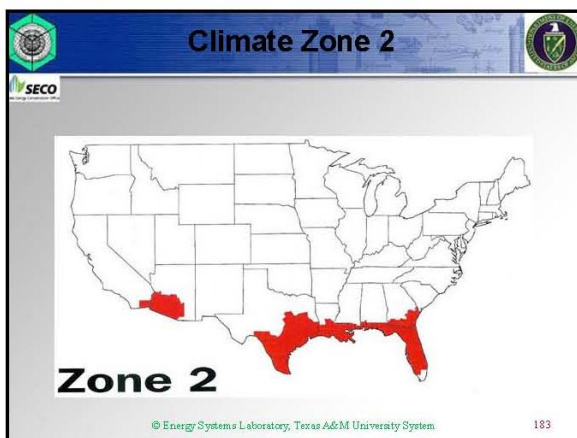
### How-To's in Chapter 4

EN27 Glazing (Climate Zones: 1 2 3 4 5 6)

Figure 4-19. (EN27) Exterior sun control.

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### Interpretations for Standard 90.1

- 90.1 Users Manuals
  - Provides much of the background
- Formal Interpretations
  - Formal written interpretations take time
- Informal Interpretations
  - Quick, informal answers to questions
- ASHRAE Manager of Standards (404) 636-8400

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## Where to Get More Information

[www.ashrae.org](http://www.ashrae.org) and local ASHRAE chapters  
[www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us/](http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us/)  
[www.energycodes.gov](http://www.energycodes.gov)  
[www.nfrc.org](http://www.nfrc.org)  
[www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org)  
[www.ari.org](http://www.ari.org)  
[www.icccampus.org](http://www.icccampus.org)  
<http://energysystems.tamu.edu>

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## Calculation Tools- COMcheck

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## Copies of the 90.1 Standards?

Standards 90.1-1999, 2001, 2004, 2007 and matching users manuals are available from ASHRAE.

[www.ashrae.org](http://www.ashrae.org) (404) 636-8400

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## COMcheck (Alterations feature)

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## DOE code compliance software

<http://www.energycodes.gov>

- Simplified Code Compliance Check
- COMcheck-EZ 3.6.0, by the U.S. DOE
- Embodies the choices of:
  - 90.1-1989
  - 90.1-1999
  - 90.1-2001
  - 90.1-2004
  - 90.1-2007
  - 1998 IECC
  - 2000 IECC
  - 2001 IECC
  - 2003 IECC
  - 2004 IECC
  - 2006 IECC
- For free download, visit the web site:
- <http://www.energycodes.gov>

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## ASHRAE Compliance Form

Simplified HVAC sample – top and bottom segments

### HVAC Simplified Approach Option Part I

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_  
 HVAC System Designer of Record: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Qualification: The building is 3 stories or less in height and...  
☐ Exception: An energy recovery ventilation system is provided in accordance with the requirements in...  
☐ (i) If piping is insulated in accordance with Table 6.5.3, insulation exposed to weather is suitable for outdoor service. (ii) Piping is...

Equipment Efficiency				Cooling			
System Tag(s)	Mfg. & Model No.	Equipment Type	Rated Capacity	Rated Efficiency	Minimum Efficiency	Rated Capacity	Rated Efficiency

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Six (6) ASHRAE 90.1-2007 workshops were presented in 2009.

TITLE	LOCATION	DATE	ATTENDEES
ASHRAE-90.1-2007	San Antonio	5/21/2009	17
ASHRAE-90.1-2008	Houston	10/15/2009	5
ASHRAE-90.1-2009	Arlington - UT	8/6/2009	54
ASHRAE-90.1-2010	Houston - MD And	5/21/2009	31
ASHRAE-90.1-2011	Austin - TFC	6/7/2009	25
ASHRAE-90.1-2012	Austin - UT PMCS	5/1/2009	52
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>184</b>

Presented by Larry Degelman, P.E., HBDP									
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Presented by Larry Degelman, P.E., HBDP

August 6, 2009

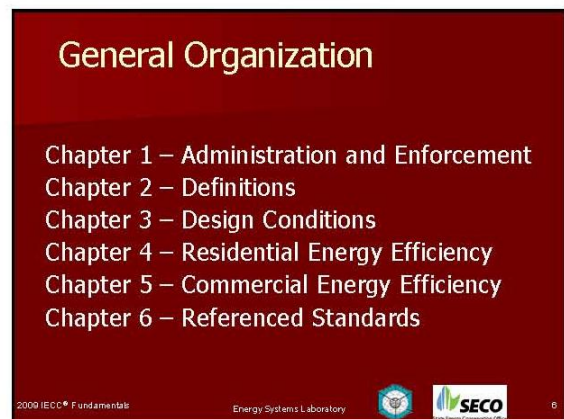
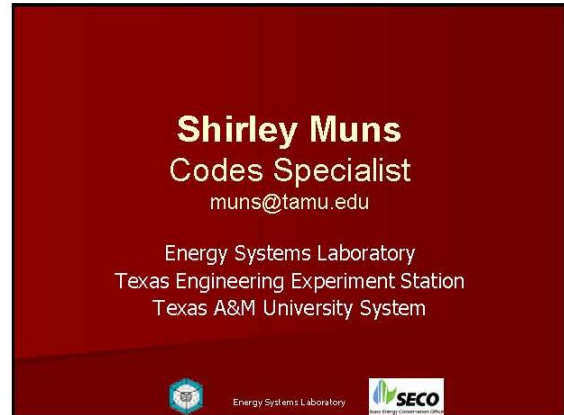
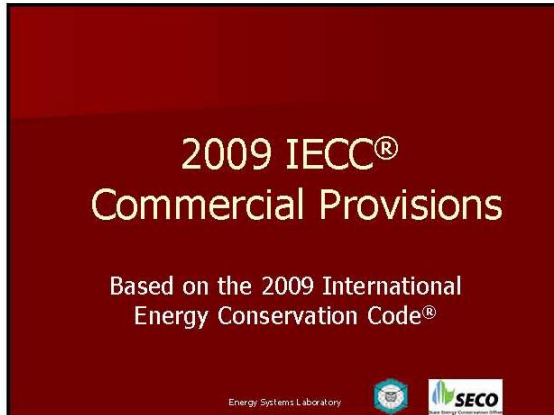
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In 2009, the TERP group prepared for the trainings that were to be offered in 2010.





## Objectives of the Code

The following are regulated:

- Building Envelope
- Mechanical Systems
- Electrical Systems
- Service Water Heating Systems

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## Code Compliance Process

1. Determine if the project must comply with the IECC
2. Determine if the project is residential or commercial
3. Compliance documentation
4. Plan reviewer is to ensure the documentation is clearly identified.
5. Confirm that energy-using features of the building are installed per the approved plans and documentation

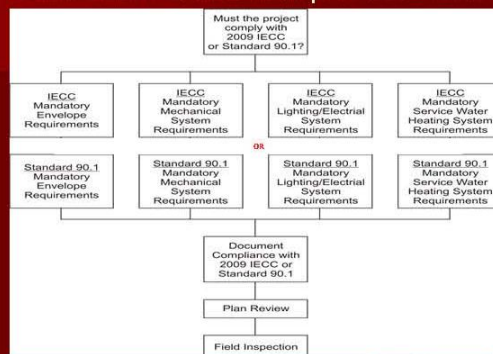
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## IECC Commercial Compliance Process



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## Chapter 1 Administration and Enforcement

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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### ■ 101.2 – Scope

The provisions apply to several different project types:

- Newly conditioned space
- New construction in existing buildings
- Additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings
- Mixed use buildings
- Change in occupancy

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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### Newly Conditioned Space – New Buildings



New Construction - Hotel

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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

Newly Conditioned Space – Previously Unconditioned



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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.3 – Intent

Life safety, health and environmental requirements take precedence over energy provisions.



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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

- 101.4 – Applicability
- 101.4.2 – Historic buildings



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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.4.3 – Additions, alterations, renovations or repairs

- Where change increases energy use
- Applies to alteration as if it were new construction
- Exceptions
  - Storm windows over existing fenestration.
  - Glass only replacements in existing frame.
  - Existing ceiling, wall or floor cavities filled with insulation.
  - Where existing roof, wall or floor cavity is not exposed.

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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.4.3 – Additions, alterations, renovations or repairs (cont.)

#### Exceptions

- Reroofing.
- Replacement of existing doors
- Alterations that replace less than 50% of the luminaires in a space provided that there is no increase in installed lighting power.
- Alterations that replace only the bulb and ballast with the existing luminaires.

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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.4.4 – Change in Occupancy

An alteration that increases demand for fossil fuel or electrical energy onsite as a result of a change must comply with the code.

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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.4.5 – Change in space conditioning

Any conditioned space that is altered to become conditioned space, must meet the requirements of the code.

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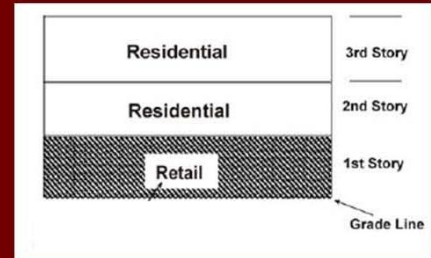
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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.4.6 – Mixed Occupancy Mixed-use building



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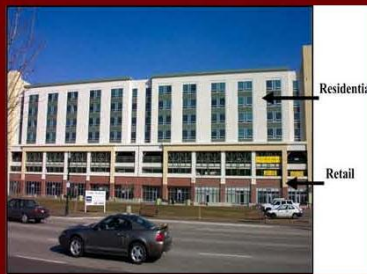
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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.4.6 – Mixed Occupancy Mixed-use building



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## 101 – Scope and General Requirements

### 101.5.2 – Low Energy Buildings

- Buildings designated as exempt include buildings that use less than 1 watt/ft<sup>2</sup> or 3.4 Btu/h ft<sup>2</sup> for space conditioning.
- Buildings, or portions thereof, that are not conditioned are exempt from thermal envelope requirements.

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## 102 Alternative Materials – Methods of Construction Design or Insulating Systems

### 102.1.1 – Above code program

- Authority to approve "above code" program is vested in the code official.
- Language does not guarantee alternative programs exceed the performance required by IECC
- Burden of proof to establish equivalency is on the applicant.

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## 103 – Construction Documents

### 103.2 – Information on Construction Documents

- Level of efficiency used to demonstrate compliance with the code must be clearly identified
- Complete set of building plans with efficiency requirements clearly labeled

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## 103 – Construction Documents

Information about the following systems, which can be presented in a number of ways, should be included on the plans:

- Building envelope
- Mechanical system
- Lighting system
- Service water heating

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## 103 – Construction Documents

Information can be presented in a number of ways:

- On the drawings.
- On sections and in schedules.
- Through notes and callouts.
- Through supplementary worksheets or calculations.

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## 103 – Construction Documents

### 103.3 Examination of documents

- This section of the code covers the examination of documents and the various types of approvals that the code official will deal with on both new and existing buildings.

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## 104 - Inspections

The code states:

- All construction is subject to inspection.
- Construction shall not be concealed without inspection approval.
- A final inspection is required before occupancy.
- A building shall be reinspected when determined necessary by the code official.

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## 106 – Referenced Standards

### 106.2 – Conflicting requirements

Code takes precedence when the requirements of the standard conflict with the requirements of the code

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## 106 – Referenced Standards

### 106.2 – Other laws

The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state, or federal law.

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## Chapter 2 Definitions

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## 202 – General Definitions

Building Thermal  
Envelope

Exterior Wall

Commercial Building

Heated Slab

Conditioned Space

Residential  
Building

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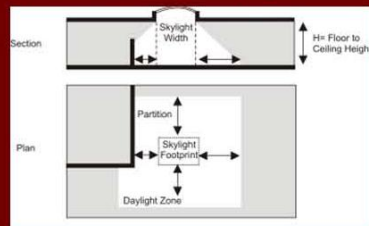
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## 202 – General Definitions

### ■ Day light Zone Under Skylight



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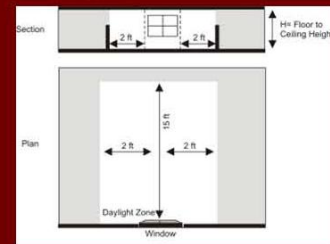
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## 202 – General Definitions

### ■ Day light Zone Adjusted to Vertical Fenestration



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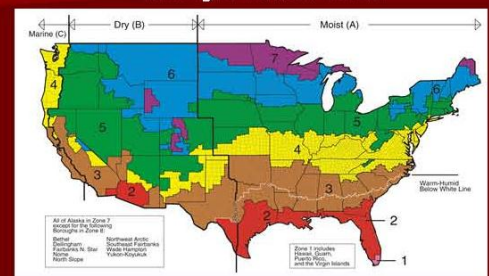
## Chapter 3 Design Conditions

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## Design Conditions

Three separate moisture regimes overlay  
the eight climate zones



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## 303 – Materials, Systems, and Equipment

### 303.1 – Identification

Requires materials to be labeled on site with the rated  $R$ -value



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## 303 – Materials, Systems, and Equipment

### 303.1.3 – Fenestration product rating

<b>World's Best Window Co.</b> Millennium 2000+ Vinyl-Clad Wood Frame Double Glazing • Argon Fill • Low E Product Type: Vertical Slider	
<b>ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b>	
U-Factor (U.S./I-P)	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b>	
Visible Transmittance	Air Leakage (U.S./I-P)
<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<small>Manufacturer indicates that these ratings conform to applicable NFRC procedures for determining whole product performance. NFRC ratings are determined by a third party in environmental conditions and a specific product size. Consult manufacturer's literature for other product performance information. www.nfrc.org</small>	

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## 303 – Materials, Systems, and Equipment

Table 303.1.3(1)  
Default Window  $U$ -Factors

TABLE 303.1.3(1) DEFAULT GLAZED FENESTRATION $U$ -FACTOR				
FRAME TYPE	SINGLE PANE	DOUBLE PANE	SKYLIGHT	
			Single	Double
Metal	1.20	0.80	2.00	1.30
Metal with Thermal Break	1.10	0.65	1.90	1.10
Nonmetal or Metal Clad	0.95	0.55	1.75	1.05
Glazed Block	0.60			

Fenestration maximum  $U$ -factor is the Laboratory measurement of the overall thermal performance of a fenestration product

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## 303 – Materials, Systems, and Equipment

Table 303.1.3(2)  
Default Door  $U$ -Factors

TABLE 303.1.3(2) DEFAULT DOOR $U$ -FACTORS	
DOOR TYPE	$U$ -FACTOR
Uninsulated Metal	1.20
Insulated Metal	0.60
Wood	0.50
Insulated, nonmetal edge, max 45% glazing, any glazing double pane	0.35

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## 303 – Materials, Systems, and Equipment

Table 303.1.3(3)  
Default Glazed Fenestration SHGC

TABLE 303.1.3(3) DEFAULT GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC				
SINGLE GLAZED		DOUBLE GLAZED		GLAZED BLOCK
Clear	Tinted	Clear	Tinted	
0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6

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## Chapter 5 Commercial Energy Efficiency

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## 501 - General

### 501.1 – Scope

#### Standard 90.1

Commercial buildings shall meet either the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1 or the requirements contained in this chapter.



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## 501 - General

### Structure of Standard 90.1-2007:

- Section 5 - Building Envelope
- Section 6 - Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning
- Section 7 - Service Water Heating
- Section 8 - Power
- Section 9 - Lighting
- Appendix A Assembly U-factor, C-factor, and F-factor determination
- Appendix B Building Envelope Criteria
- Appendix C Trade-off Option
- Appendix D Climate Data

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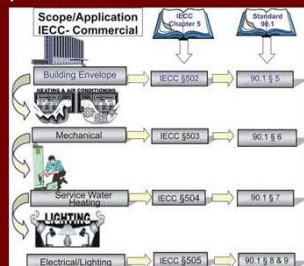
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## 501 - General

### 501.2 – Application



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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

The building envelope requirements focus on three types of provisions:

- Air leakage
- Moisture protection
- Building envelope insulation and glazing requirements

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.2 – Specific insulation requirements (prescriptive)

Based on:

- Climate zone
- Window wall ratio and
- Construction assembly

All components must meet or exceed building envelope requirements.

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### Table 502.2(1) – Building envelope requirements – Opaque assemblies

- Determine the climate zone
- Each assembly will have maximum  $U$ -factor and SHGC requirements and minimum  $R$ -value requirements
- $R$ -value requirements apply to the insulation only

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

**TABLE 502.2  
BUILDING ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS: OPAQUE ELEMENT MAXIMUM U-FACTORS**

CLIMATE ZONE	1	2	3	4 EXCEPT MARINE	5 AND MARINE 4	6	7	8
	All other	Group B	All other	Group B	All other	Group B	All other	Group B
<b>Roofs</b>								
Insulation entirely above deck	U-0.05	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.03	U-0.03
Mixed buildings	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.04	U-0.03
Slab and other	U-0.04	U-0.02	U-0.02	U-0.02	U-0.02	U-0.02	U-0.02	U-0.02
<b>Walls, Above Grade</b>								
Mass	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05
Mixed building	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05
Mixed framed	U-0.12	U-0.12	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.05	U-0.05
Wood framed and other	U-0.09	U-0.09	U-0.09	U-0.09	U-0.09	U-0.09	U-0.05	U-0.05
<b>Walls, Below Grade</b>								
Below-grade wall <sup>a</sup>	C-1.14	C-1.14	C-1.14	C-1.14	C-1.14	C-0.19	C-0.19	C-0.19
<b>Floors</b>								
Mass	U-0.32	U-0.32	U-0.10	U-0.10	U-0.10	U-0.04	U-0.04	U-0.04
Joist/Truss	U-0.25	U-0.25	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.05	U-0.03	U-0.03	U-0.03
<b>Sub-grade Floors</b>								
Unheated slab	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.54	F-0.52	F-0.52
Heated slab	F-1.03	F-1.03	F-1.03	F-0.90	F-0.90	F-0.60	F-0.50	F-0.48

<sup>a</sup> When heated slabs are placed below-grade, below-grade walls must meet the F-factor requirements for perimeter insulation according to the heated slab-on-grade construction.

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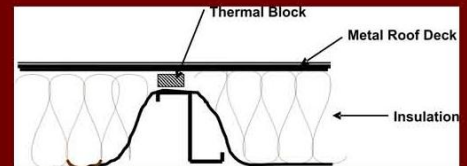
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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### Metal buildings



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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.2.7 – Opaque doors

All are required to meet the *U*-factor requirement for doors as specified in Table 502.2(1).

Includes overhead coiling and metal roll-up doors used for conditioned loading docks.

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### Table 502.3 – Building Envelope Requirements: Fenestration

The gross wall area includes:

- Above-grade walls
- Band and rim joists and spandrel area between floors
- Area of all doors and windows

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

**TABLE 502.3  
BUILDING ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS: FENESTRATION**

CLIMATE ZONE	1	2	3	4 EXCEPT MARINE	5 AND MARINE 4	6	7	8
	All other	Group B	All other	Group B	All other	Group B	All other	Group B
<b>Vertical fenestration (40% maximum of above-grade wall)</b>								
<b>U-factor</b>								
Framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcement or cladding	1.20	0.75	0.65	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
<b>Metal framing with or without thermal break</b>								
Curtain wall/storefront U-factor	1.0	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40
Entrance door U-factor	1.20	1.10	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
All other U-factor <sup>a</sup>	1.20	0.75	0.65	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.45	0.45
<b>SHGC-all frame types</b>								
SHGC: PF < 0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.45
SHGC: 0.25 ≤ PF < 0.5	0.33	0.33	0.33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
SHGC: PF ≥ 0.5	0.40	0.40	0.40	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Skylights (3% maximum)</b>								
U-factor	0.75	0.75	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
SHGC	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40	NR	NR

NR = No requirement.  
PF = Projection factor (see Section 502.3.2).  
<sup>a</sup> All others includes operable windows, fixed windows and nonentrance doors.

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### Skylights

- A skylight *U*-factor is based on the interior surface area of the entire skylight assembly, including glazing, sash, curbing and other framing elements.

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.4 – Air Leakage (mandatory)

#### 502.4.1 – Window and door assemblies

#### 502.4.2 – Curtain wall, storefront glazing, and commercial entrance doors



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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.4.3 – Sealing of the building envelope

- Exterior joints around windows and door frames.
- Between wall sole plates, floors, and exterior wall panels.
- Openings for plumbing, electricity, refrigerant and gas lines in exterior walls, floors, and roofs.

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.4.3 – Sealing of the building envelope

- Openings in the attic floor (such as where ceiling panels meet interior and exterior walls and masonry fireplaces).
- Service and access doors or hatches.
- All similar openings in the building envelope.

Sealing the building envelope reduces air infiltration in the building.

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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.4.3 – Sealing of the building envelope



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## 502.4.6 Loading Dock Weatherseals

- Equip cargo doors and loading dock doors with weatherseals
- Restrict infiltration



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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.4.7 – Vestibules



For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m².

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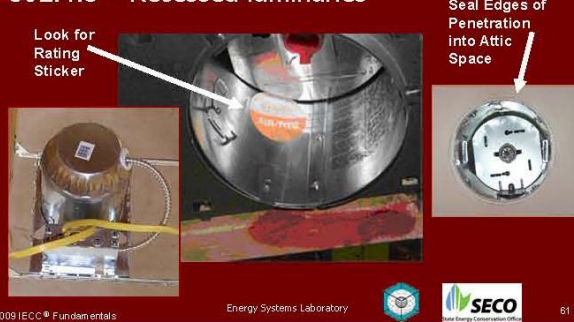


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## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### 502.4.8 – Recessed luminaries



## 502 – Building Envelope Requirements

### Moisture control (See IBC Sections 1405.3 and IRC Section R601.3)

- General requirements for control of moisture vapor entering the building have been relocated to the construction requirements of the IBC.

## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### Seven key elements to ensure HVAC system design is efficient:

- Equipment efficiency
- Proper equipment sizing and selection
- Distribution losses
- Transmission losses
- Controls
- Free-cooling
- Heat recovery

## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

- 503.2.1 – Calculation of heating and cooling loads
  - Designers must perform heating and cooling load calculations before sizing and selecting HVAC
  - HVAC systems must be sized based on the heating and cooling loads calculated in Section 503.2.1.
  - When the cooling load is predominant the system must be sized to not exceed that load.

## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.2 – Equipment and system sizing

- "Shall not exceed the loads calculated."
- Equipment selected to meet space cooling loads must select capacity for heating based on smallest size within available equipment options.
- Standby equipment to have controls and devices to operate automatically when primary equipment is not operating.
- Multiple units with combined capacities that exceed design load shall have controls to sequence operation.

## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.3 – HVAC equipment performance requirements

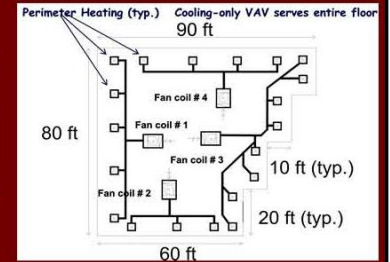
- Equipment efficiency

### Table 503.2.3(7) – Water Chilling Packages, Minimum Efficiency Requirements

[illegible]

### 503.2.4 – HVAC system controls

#### 503.2.4.1 – Thermostatic controls



## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

#### 503.2.4.4 – Shutoff damper controls

#### 503.2.4.5 – Snow melt system controls

### 503.2.5 –Ventilation

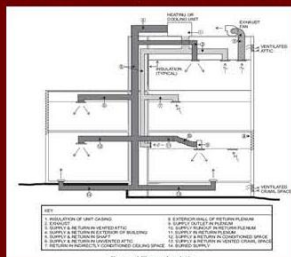
## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.5.1 – Demand control ventilation

### 503.2.6 – Energy Recovery Ventilation System

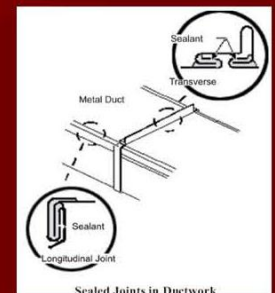
## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.7 – Ducts and plenum insulation and sealing



## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.7.1 – Duct construction



## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.8 – Piping insulation

- Piping serving as part of heating or cooling systems must be insulated according to Table 503.2.8.

FLUID	NOMINAL PIPE DIAMETER	
	≤ 1.5"	> 1.5"
Steam	1½	3
Hot water	1½	2
Chilled water, brine or refrigerant	1½	1½

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.9 – HVAC system completion

#### 503.2.9.1 – Air system balancing

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.2.9.2 – Hydronic system balancing

- Individual hydronic heating and cooling coils to be equipped with means for balancing and pressure test connectors.

#### 503.2.9.3 - Manuals



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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.3 – Simple HVAC systems and equipment

Simple systems are served by unitary or packaged HVAC equipment, each serving one zone and controlled by a single thermostat in the zone served. It also applies to two-pipe heating system, where no cooling system is installed.

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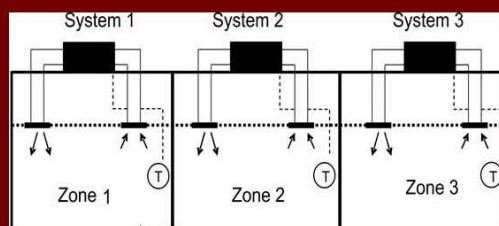
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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.3 – Simple HVAC systems and equipment



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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.3.1 – Economizers

TABLE 503.3.1(1)  
ECONOMIZER REQUIREMENTS

CLIMATE ZONES	ECONOMIZER REQUIREMENT
1A, 1B, 2A, 7, 8	No requirement
2B, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4A, 4B, 4C, 5A, 5B, 5C, 6A, 6B	Economizers on all cooling systems ≥ 54,000 Btu/h <sup>a</sup>

For SI: 1 British thermal unit per hour = 0.293 W.

a. The total capacity of all systems without economizers shall not exceed 480,000 Btu/h per building, or 20 percent of its air economizer capacity, whichever is greater.

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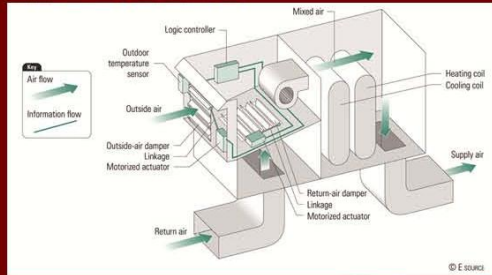


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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.3.1 – Economizers



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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4 – Complex HVAC systems and equipment

Includes:

- Systems serving multiple zones.
- Hydronic steam heating and water chilling packages.
- Variable air volume (VAV) systems.
- Two-pipe changeover.
- Four-pipe systems.
- Hydronic (water loop) heat pump systems.

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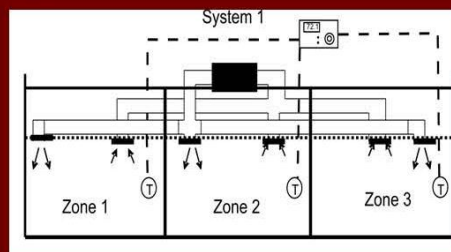
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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4 – Complex HVAC systems and equipment



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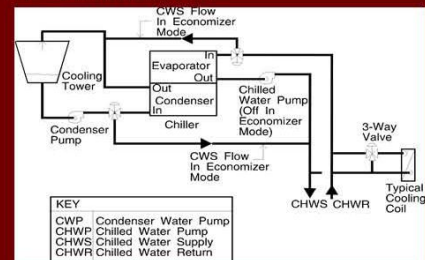
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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.1 – Economizers



KEY  
CWP Condenser Water Pump  
CHWP Chilled Water Pump  
CHWS Chilled Water Supply  
CHWR Chilled Water Return

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.2 – Variable air volume (VAV) fan control

Individual VAV fan motors  $\geq 10$  Hp (7.5 kW)

- Driven by mechanical or electrical variable speed drive,

or

- Have controls or devices resulting in a fan motor demand  $\leq 50\%$  of the design wattage at  $50\%$  of design airflow when static pressure set point =  $1/3$  of the total design static pressure

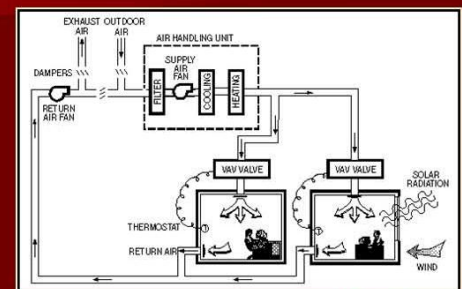
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## Variable Air Volume



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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.3 – Hydronic systems controls

#### 503.4.3.1 – Three-pipe systems

#### 503.4.3.2 – Two-pipe changeover system



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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.3.3 – Hydronic (water loop) heat pump systems

- Heat pumps connected to a water loop with central heat rejection and heat addition.
- Controls capable of providing 20°F dead band outside air temperature between initiation of heat rejection and heat addition.

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.3.4 – Part load controls

### 503.4.3.5 – Pump isolation

- Chilled water plants with multiple chillers must have the capability to reduce flow automatically when a chiller shut down.
- Boiler plants must have the capability to reduce flow automatically when a boiler is shut down.

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.4 – Heat rejection equipment fan speed control

Fan Motors >7½ HP must have:

- Capability to operate fan at  $\leq 2/3$  of full speed or less, and
- Controls that automatically change the fan speed to control the leaving fluid temperature or condensing temperature/pressure of heat rejection device.
- Exception: Factory installed heat rejection devices within HVAC equipment meeting equipment efficiency requirements.

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.5 – Requirements for complex mechanical systems serving multiple zones

Supply air systems must be VAV systems. Controls are required to reduce primary air to each space before allowing:

- Reheating
- Recooling
- Mixing

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.5 – Requirements for complex mechanical systems serving multiple zones

The primary air supply must be reduced by one of the following means before reheating, recooling, or mixing takes place:

- 30% of the maximum supply air flow to each zone.
- 300 cfm (142 L/s) where maximum flow rate is less than 10% of total fan system supply airflow rate.
- Minimum ventilation requirements of the International Mechanical Code® (IMC®).

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## 503 – Building Mechanical Systems

### 503.4.6 – Heat recovery for service water heating

Condenser heat recovery required for heating or reheating service hot water where

- Facility operates 24 hours a day, and
- Total installed heat capacity of water cooled systems >6,000,000 Btu/hr of heat rejection, and
- Design service water heating load exceed 1,000,000 Btu/h

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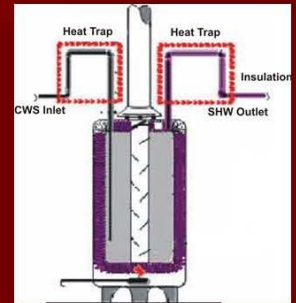
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## 504 – Service Water Heating

### 504.4 – Heat traps



Manufactured Heat Trap Device



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### 504.5 – Pipe insulation

- Circulating systems
  - 1" of insulation on piping
  - R-3.5/inch minimum
- Noncirculating systems
  - without integral heat traps
    - 1/2" for first 8 feet
    - R-3.5/inch minimum



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### 504.6 – Hot water system controls

Automatic circulating hot water systems and heat trace

Turned off automatically or manually when the system is not in operation



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### 504.7 – Pools

#### Pool Heaters

- Readily accessible On/Off switch on heater
- Natural gas heaters shall not have continuously burning pilot lights

#### Time switches

- All – Heated and Unheated
  - Time clocks for circulation pumps according to a preset schedule
  - Exception
    - Where 24 hour operation is required for public health standards
    - Where pumps are required to operate solar and waste-heat recovery pool heating systems

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### Pool Covers

#### – Pool Covers

- Required on heated pools
  - 90°F requires R-12 minimum
- Vapor retardant, on or at the pool surface
- Exception
  - 60% of the energy for heating is from site-recovered or site-solar energy



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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

Interior lighting plays a major role in the energy usage of a commercial building. An increased lighting load increases the capacity requirements for the cooling system.

The lighting requirements focus on these elements:

- Controls
- Light reduction methods
- Tandem wiring
- Interior and exterior lighting power

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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.1 – General

The lighting requirements apply to the design of:

- New lighting systems in conditioned or unconditioned spaces
- Altered components/systems as part of alteration

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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.1 – General

The lighting requirements apply to the design of:

- Altered system that increases the lighting load resulting from change of occupancy
- Exterior lighting systems

### 505.2.1 – Interior lighting controls

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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.2.2.1 – Light reduction controls

Light reduction controls differ from switching controls in that instead of turning the lights off after a period of inactivity, these controls lower the light output, and therefore the energy consumed, when areas are unoccupied or when there is suitable light supplied from another source such as windows or skylights.

These controls can be either “dimming” or “switching” depending on the light source you are controlling and the area being controlled.

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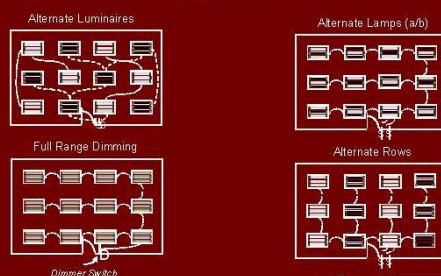
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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.2.2 – Additional controls



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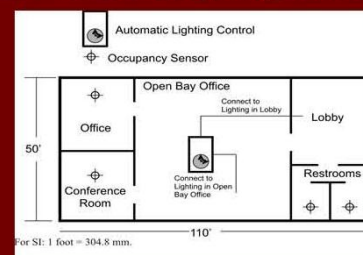
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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.2.2.2 – Automatic lighting shutoff



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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.2.2.2.1 – Occupant override

If an automatic time switch control is installed, it must have an occupant override, be readily accessible, and have the following:

- Be in view of the lights.
- Manually operated.
- Two-hour override limit.
- Controls area less than 5,000 square feet.
- Holiday scheduling feature.

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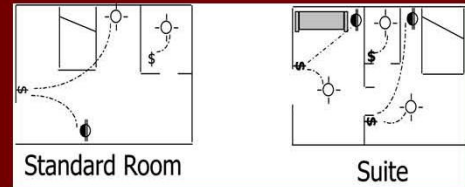
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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.2.3 – Sleeping units



Standard Room

Suite

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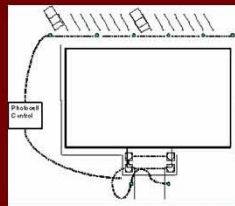


104

## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.2.4 – Exterior lighting controls

- Must be controlled so they are automatically shut off during daylight hours
- Seven day/seasonal daylight program
- Minimum 4-hour battery backup



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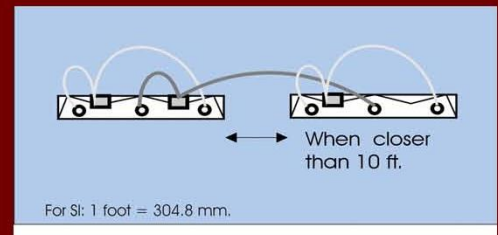
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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.3 – Tandem wiring



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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.4 – Exit signs



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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.5 – Interior lighting power requirement

#### 505.5.1 – Total connected interior lighting power

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TABLE 505.5.2 INTERIOR LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCES	
Building Area Type <sup>a</sup>	(w/m <sup>2</sup> )
Automotive Facility	0.9
Convention Center	1.2
Court House	1.2
Dining: Bar Lounge/Leisure	1.3
Dining: Cafeteria/Fast Food	1.4
Dining: Family	1.6
Department Store	1.0
Exercise Center	1.0
Gymnasium	1.1
Healthcare—clinic	1.0
Hospital	1.2
Hotel	1.0
Library	1.3
Manufacturing Facility	1.3
Motel	1.0
Motion Picture Theater	1.2
Multifamily	0.7
Museum	1.1
Office	1.0
Parking Garage	0.5
Peripartum	1.0
Performing Arts Theater	1.6
Police/Fire Station	1.0
Post Office	1.1
Religious Building	1.3
Retail	1.5
School/University	1.2
Sports Arena	1.1
Town Hall	1.1

(continued)

TABLE 505.5.2—continued INTERIOR LIGHTING POWER ALLOWANCES	
Building Area Type <sup>a</sup>	(W/ft <sup>2</sup> )
Transportation	1.0
Warehouse	0.8
Workshop	1.4

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 watt per square foot = W/0.0929 m<sup>2</sup>.

a. In cases where both a general building area type and a more specific building area type are listed, the more specific building area type shall apply.

b. Where lighting equipment is specified to be installed to highlight specific merchandise in addition to lighting equipment specified for general lighting and is switched or dimmed on circuits different from the circuits for general lighting, the smaller of the actual wattage of the lighting equipment installed specifically for merchandise, or additional lighting power as determined below shall be added to the interior lighting power determined in accordance with this table.

Calculate the additional lighting power as follows:  
Additional Interior Lighting Power Allowance = 1000 watts + (Retail Area 1 × 0.6 W/ft<sup>2</sup>) + (Retail Area 2 × 0.6 W/ft<sup>2</sup>) + (Retail Area 3 × 1.4 W/ft<sup>2</sup>) + (Retail Area 4 × 2.5 W/ft<sup>2</sup>)  
where:  
Retail Area 1 = The floor area for all products not listed in Retail Area 2, 3 or 4.  
Retail Area 2 = The floor area used for the sale of vehicles, sporting goods and small electronics.  
Retail Area 3 = The floor area used for the sale of furniture, clothing, cosmetics and artwork.  
Retail Area 4 = The floor area used for the sale of jewelry, crystal and china.  
Exception: Other merchandise categories are permitted to be included in Retail Area 2 through 4 above, provided that justification documenting the need for additional lighting power based on visual inspection, contrast, or other critical display is approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### Additional Lighting Power Allowances

- Table 505.5.2, Note b – Merchandise Display
- Merchandise Display - (Note b)

The additional lighting allowance for merchandise display lighting applies to:

- Retail sales

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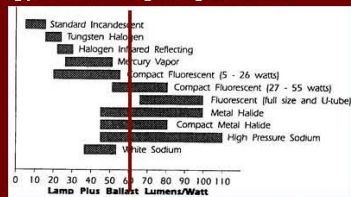
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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.6.1 – Exterior building and grounds lighting Energy-efficient lighting sources



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## 505 – Electrical Power and Lighting Systems

### 505.6.2 – Exterior building lighting power

Table 505.6.2 – Lighting Power Densities for Building Exteriors

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TABLE 505.6.2 LIGHTING POWER DENSITIES FOR BUILDING EXTERIORS	
Area/Location	Maximum Power Density
<b>Treatable Surfaces</b> (Lighting Power Densities for unenclosed parking areas, building grounds, building entrances and exits, canopies and overhangs, and outdoor sites areas may be treated.)	
Unenclosed Parking Areas	0.15 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Parking Lots and Drives	0.15 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Building Grounds	0.15 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Walkways less than 10 feet wide	1.0 watt/linear foot
Walkways 10 feet wide or greater, plaza areas and special feature areas	0.2 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Stairways	1.0 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Building Entrances and Exits	20 watt/linear foot of door width
Main entries	20 watt/linear foot of door width
Other doors	20 watt/linear foot of door width
Canopies and Overhangs	1.25 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Canopies (free standing & attached and overhangs)	1.25 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Outdoor Sites	0.5 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Open area as including vehicle sales lots	0.5 W/ft <sup>2</sup>
Open storage for vehicle sales lots in addition to "open area" allow area	20 watt/linear foot
<b>Nontreatable Surfaces</b> (Lighting Power Density exceptions for the following applications can be used only for the specific application and cannot be treated between surfaces or walls other exterior lighting. The following allowances are in addition to any allowance otherwise permitted in the Treatable Surfaces section of this table.)	
Building facades	0.2 W/ft <sup>2</sup> for each illuminated wall or surface or 5.0 Watt/linear foot for each illuminated wall or surface length
Automated teller machines and night depositories	270 watts per location plus 30 watts per additional ATM per location
Entrances and glasshouse inspection stations at garages facilities	1.25 W/ft <sup>2</sup> of enclosed area (enclosed area are included in the Canopies and Overhangs section of Treatable Surfaces)
Loading areas for law enforcement, fire, ambulance and other emergency	0.5 W/ft <sup>2</sup> of enclosed area (enclosed area are included in the Canopies and Overhangs section of Treatable Surfaces)
Drive-up windows at fast food restaurants	400 watts per drive-through
Parking near 24-hour retail entrances	800 watts per main entry

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 watt per square foot = W/0.0929 m<sup>2</sup>

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## 506 – Total Building Performance

### 506.1 – General

The Total Building Performance Method allows trade-offs among the building envelope, mechanical systems, and lighting systems in commercial buildings.



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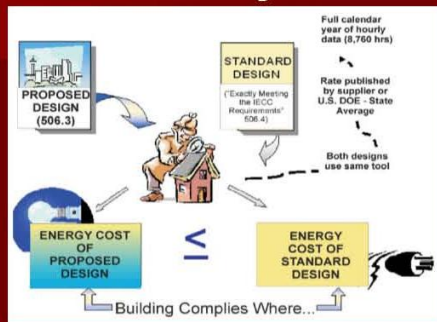
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## 506 – Total Building Performance



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## 506 – Total Building Performance

### 506.4 – Documentation

The documentation that is required to support the analysis must provide the following information:

- Annual energy use and cost.
- List of building features.
- Output files showing energy use totals.
- Energy use by source and end use.
- Total hours that the space conditioning loads were not met.
- Software error messages or warnings.
- Written explanations of any error messages or warnings.

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## Thanks for the Support of the

- State Energy Conservation Office (SECO)
- especially Felix Lopez



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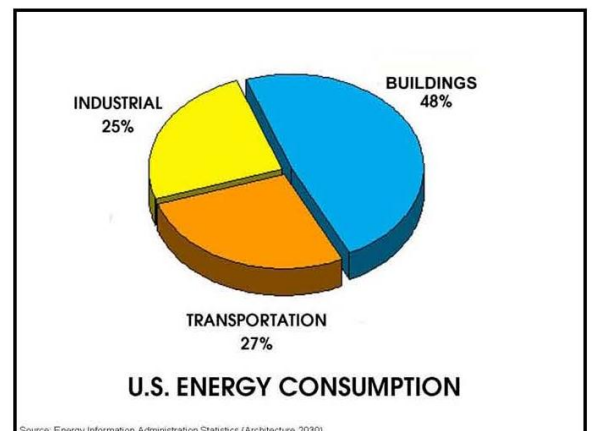
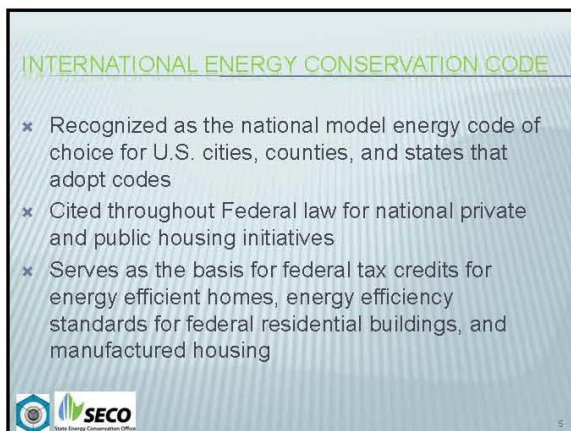
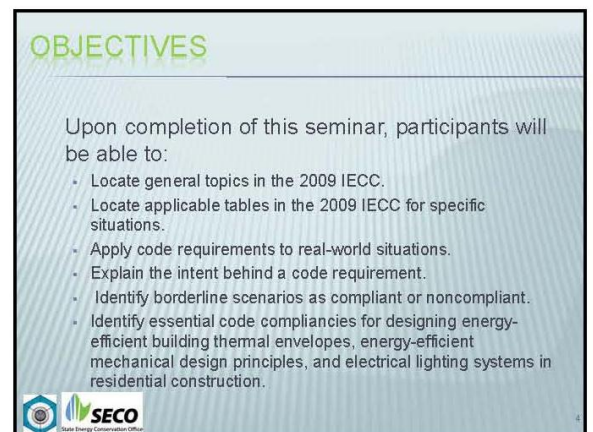
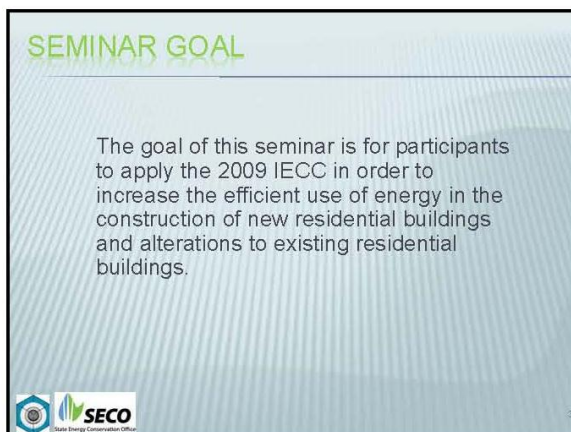
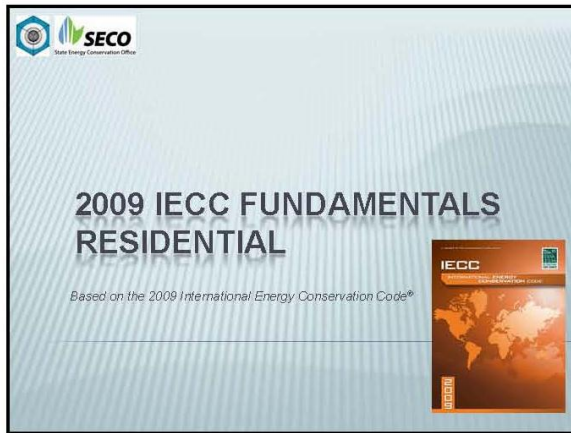
## Questions and Answers

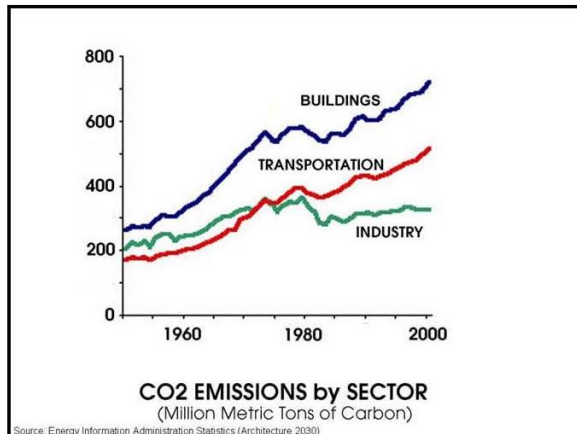


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## 2009 IECC Fundamentals Residential Seminar





## CODE COMPLIANCE PROCESS

1. Determine if the project must comply with the IECC.
2. Determine if the project is residential or commercial.
3. Compliance documentation.
4. Plan reviewer is to ensure the documentation is clearly identified.
5. Confirm that energy-using features of the building are installed per the approved plans and documentation.



8

## SCOPE

The code applies to:

- ✕ Eight global climate zones and three moisture regimes.
- ✕ Compliance assessment:
  - Prescriptive criteria ("Meet-or-Beat" and "Use-it or Lose-it" criteria)
  - Simulated Performance criteria (Energy simulation tools)



9

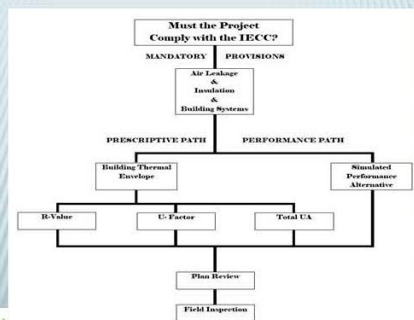
## THE FOLLOWING ARE REGULATED:

- Building Envelope
- Mechanical Systems
- Electrical Systems
- Service Water Heating Systems



10

## RESIDENTIAL COMPLIANCE PROCESS



11

## ORGANIZATION

- Chapter 1 – Administration and Enforcement
- Chapter 2 – Definitions
- Chapter 3 – Design Conditions
- Chapter 4 – Residential Energy Efficiency
- Chapter 5 – Commercial Energy Efficiency
- Chapter 6- Referenced Standards



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## Chapter 1 Administration and Enforcement



### 101.2 SCOPE

The code applies to:

- ✱ Residential Buildings
  - One- and two-family dwellings, townhomes (not-IRC buildings)
  - Multi-family dwellings three stories or less in height
- ✱ Commercial Buildings
  - Multi-family dwellings four stories or greater in height



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### 101.3 – INTENT

- ✱ The IECC continues to emphasize both prescriptive and performance-related provisions for both commercial and residential buildings
- ✱ Provide flexibility to permit the use of innovative approaches and techniques



15

### 101.3 – INTENT

101.3 – Intent

Life safety, health and environmental requirements take precedence over energy provisions.



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### 101.4 – APPLICABILITY

The provisions apply to several different project types:

- Newly conditioned space
- Existing buildings - new construction - remodels
- Additions, alterations, renovations or repairs
- Change in occupancy or use
- Change in space conditioning
- Mixed occupancy



### 101 – NEWLY CONDITIONED SPACE

New buildings



New Construction - Hotel



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## 101.4 – APPLICABILITY

- 101.4.1 – Existing Buildings
- 101.4.2 – Historic Buildings



19

## 101.4.3 – ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, RENOVATIONS OR REPAIRS

- Where change increases energy use.
- Applies to alteration as if it were new construction.
- Exceptions
  - Storm windows over existing fenestration
  - Glass only replacements in existing frame
  - Existing ceiling, wall or floor cavities filled with insulation
  - Where existing roof, wall or floor cavity is not exposed
  - Re-roofing where the sheathing is not disturbed
  - Replacement of existing door
  - Alterations that replace less than 50 percent of the luminaries
  - Alterations that replace only the bulb and ballast within the existing luminaries



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## 101 – SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### 101.4.4 – Change in Occupancy

An alteration that increases the demand for fossil fuel, or electrical energy onsite as a result of a change, must comply with the code.



21

## 101 – NEWLY CONDITIONED SPACE

Any unconditioned space that is altered to become conditioned space shall be required to be brought into full compliance with this code.



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## 101.4.6 – MIXED OCCUPANCY

### 101.4.6 – Commercial building



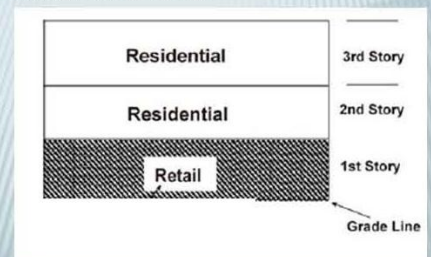
New Strip Shopping Center



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## MIXED USE BUILDING

### 101.4.6 – Mixed use building

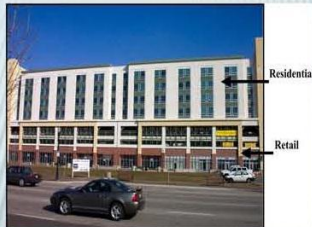


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## 101.4.6 – EXAMPLE

### 101.4.6 – Mixed Occupancy Mixed-use building



Mixed Hotel/Motel and Commercial



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## 102.1.1 – ABOVE CODE PROGRAM

- Authority to approve “above code” program is vested in the code official.
- Language does not guarantee alternative programs to exceed the performance required by IECC.
- Burden of proof to establish equivalency is on the applicant.



## 101.5.2 – LOW ENERGY BUILDINGS

Buildings that are exempt from the building envelope provisions are:

- Buildings with a peak design rate of energy use less than 3.4 Btu/h ft<sup>2</sup> or 1 watt/ft<sup>2</sup> of floor area for space conditioning purposes
- Those that do not contain conditioned space



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## MATERIALS, SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

Section 102 is now found in Section 303 - Materials, Systems and Equipment

Provisions applicable to the identification, installation, and use of energy efficient materials, systems and equipment are moved from Section 102 to Section 303. These are general technical requirements, not administrative requirements.



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## 103 – CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

- Level of efficiency used to demonstrate compliance with the code must be clearly identified.
- Complete set of building plans with efficiency requirements clearly labeled.



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## CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Information about the following systems should be included on the plans:

- + Building envelope
- + Mechanical system
- + Lighting system
- + Service water heating



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## 103 – CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

Information can be presented in a number of ways:

- + On the drawings.
- + On sections and in schedules.
- + Through notes and callouts.
- + Through supplementary worksheets or calculations.



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## 103.3 – PLAN REVIEW

### 103.3 Examination of documents

- + This section of the code covers the examination of documents, and the various types of approvals that the code official will deal with on both new and existing buildings



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## 104 - INSPECTIONS

The code states:

- All construction is subject to inspection.
- Construction shall not be concealed without inspection approval.
- A final inspection is required before occupancy.
- A building shall be re-inspected when determined necessary by the code official.



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## 106 – REFERENCED STANDARDS

### 106.2 – Conflicting requirements

Code takes precedence when the requirements of the referenced standards, in Chapter 6, with the requirements of the code.

### 106.2 – Other laws

The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state, or federal law.



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LET'S TAKE A...



...ten-minute break.



35

## Chapter 2 Definitions



## 202 – GENERAL DEFINITIONS

- × Building Thermal Envelope
- × Commercial Building
- × Conditioned Space
- × Exterior Wall
- × Residential Building



## NEW DEFINITIONS

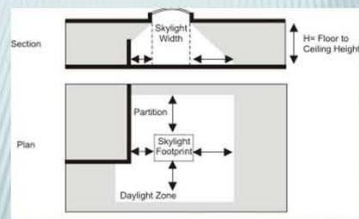
- + Air barrier
- + C-factor (thermal conductance)
- + Daylight zone
- + Demand control ventilation
- + Entrance door
- + Fan systems
- + F-factor
- + High-efficiency lamps
- + Nameplate horsepower



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## DAY LIGHT ZONE

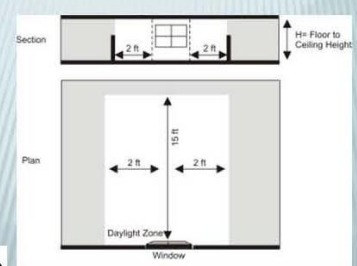
- × Under Skylight



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## DAY LIGHT ZONE

- × Adjusted to Vertical Fenestration



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## REVISED DEFINITIONS

- + Labeled
- + Listed
- + Storefront

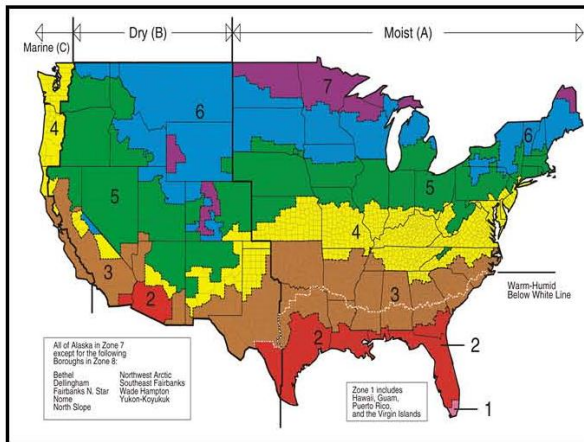


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## Chapter 3 Design Conditions







## INSULATION PRODUCT RATING

### Section 303.1.4

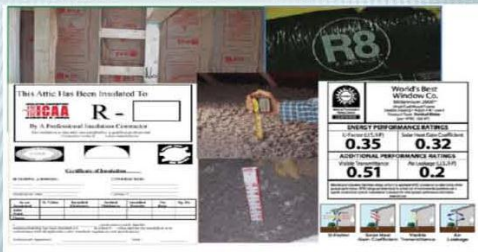
Provides reference to the specific standards and rating conditions for the testing and listing of insulation  $R$ -values specific to the type of insulation and intended use



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## 303 – IDENTIFICATION

### 303.1 – Materials to be labeled on site with the rated $R$ -value



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## 303 – FENESTRATION LABELS

### 303.1.3 – Fenestration product rating

<b>World's Best Window Co.</b> Millennium 2000® Vinyl Clad Wood Frame Double Glazing Argon Gas Unit Product Type: Vertical Slider	
<b>ENERGY PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b> U-Factor (U.S.A-F) <b>0.34</b> Solar Heat Gain Coefficient <b>0.25</b>	
<b>ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS</b> Visible Transmittance <b>0.41</b> Air Leakage (U.S.A-F) <b>0.2</b>	



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## 303 – DEFAULT FENESTRATION VALUES

- ✕ Table 303.1.3(1)  
Default Glazed Fenestration  $U$ -Factor
- ✕ Table 303.1.3(2)  
Default Door  $U$ -Factors
- ✕ Table 303.1.3(3)  
Default Glazed Fenestration SHGC



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## TABLE 303.1.3(1) GLAZED FENESTRATION VALUES

TABLE 303.1.3(1) DEFAULT GLAZED FENESTRATION $U$ -FACTOR				
FRAME TYPE	SINGLE PANE	DOUBLE PANE	SKYLIGHT	
			Single	Double
Metal	1.20	0.80	2.00	1.30
Metal with Thermal Break	1.10	0.65	1.90	1.10
Nonmetal or Metal Clad	0.95	0.55	1.75	1.05
Glazed Block	0.60			



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TABLE 303.1.3(2) DOOR VALUES

TABLE 303.1.3(2)  
DEFAULT DOOR U-FACTORS

DOOR TYPE	U-FACTOR
Uninsulated Metal	1.20
Insulated Metal	0.60
Wood	0.50
Insulated, nonmetal edge, max 45% glazing, any glazing double pane	0.35



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TABLE 303.1.3(3) – SOLAR HEAT GAIN COEFFICIENT

TABLE 303.1.3(3)  
DEFAULT GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC

SINGLE GLAZED		DOUBLE GLAZED		GLAZED BLOCK
Clear	Tinted	Clear	Tinted	
0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6



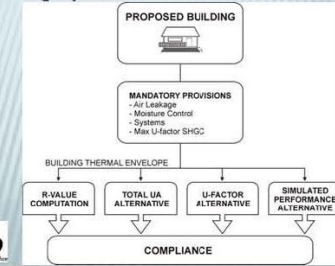
50

## Chapter 4 Residential Energy Efficiency



## RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Contains requirements for the building envelope, heating and cooling systems, and water heating systems in residential buildings.



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## COMPLIANCE METHODS

402.1.2 – Compliance by *R*-value computation  
Table 402.1.1 – Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component

402.1.3 – *U*-factor alternative  
Table 402.1.3 – Equivalent *U*-Factors



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TABLE 402.1.1  
INSULATION AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT\*

CLIMATE ZONE	FENESTRATION U-FACTOR <sup>a</sup>	SKYLIGHT U-FACTOR	GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC <sup>a</sup>	CEILING R-VALUE	WOOD FRAME WALL R-VALUE	MASS WALL R-VALUE <sup>b</sup>	FLOOR R-VALUE	BASEMENT <sup>c</sup> WALL R-VALUE	SLAB <sup>d</sup> R-VALUE & DEPTH	CRAWL SPACE <sup>e</sup> WALL R-VALUE
1	1.2	0.75	0.30	30	13	34	13	0	0	0
2	0.65 <sup>f</sup>	0.75	0.30	30	13	46	13	0	0	0
3	0.50 <sup>f</sup>	0.65	0.30	30	13	58	19	5/13 <sup>g</sup>	10, 2 ft	10/13
4 except Marine	0.35	0.60	NK	38	13	5/10	19	10/13	10, 2 ft	10/13
5 and Marine 4	0.35	0.60	NR	38	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	13/17	30 <sup>i</sup>	10/13	10, 2 ft	10/13
6	0.35	0.60	NR	49	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	15/19	30 <sup>i</sup>	15/19	10, 4 ft	10/13
7 and 8	0.35	0.60	NR	49	21	19/21	38 <sup>j</sup>	15/19	10, 4 ft	10/13

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.  
 a. *R*-values are minimums. *U*-factors and SHGC are maximums. *R*-19 bats compressed into a nominal 2 x 6 framing cavity such that the *R*-value is reduced by *R*-1 or more shall be marked with the compressed batt *R*-value in addition to the full thickness *R*-value.  
 b. The fenestration *U*-factor column excludes skylights. The SHGC column applies to all glazed fenestration.  
 c. "15/19" means R-15 continuous insulated sheathing on the interior or exterior of the home or R-19 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall. "15/19" shall be permitted to be used with R-15 cavity insulation on the interior of the basement wall plus R-5 continuous insulated sheathing on the interior or exterior of the home. "10/13" means R-10 continuous insulated sheathing on the interior or exterior of the home or R-13 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall.  
 d. *R*-5 shall be added to the required slab-edge *R*-values for heated slabs. Insulation depth shall be the depth of the footing or 2 feet, whichever is less in Zones 1 through 3 for heated slabs.  
 e. There are no SHGC requirements in the Marine Zone.  
 f. Basement wall insulation is not required in water-borne locations as defined by Figure X0.1 and Table 303.1.  
 g. Or insulation sufficient to fill the framing cavity, *R*-19 minimum.  
 h. "13+5" means R-13 cavity insulation plus R-5 insulated sheathing. If structural sheathing covers 25 percent or less of the exterior, insulating sheathing is not required where structural sheathing is used. If structural sheathing covers more than 25 percent of exterior, structural sheathing shall be supplemented with insulated sheathing of at least *R*-2.  
 i. The second *R*-value applies when more than half the insulation is on the interior of the mass wall.  
 j. For impact rated fenestration complying with Section R301.2.1.2 of the International Residential Code or Section 1608.1.2 of the International Building Code, the maximum *U*-factor shall be 0.75 in Zone 2 and 0.65 in Zone 3.

**TABLE 402.1.3  
EQUIVALENT U-FACTORS<sup>a</sup>**

CLIMATE ZONE	FENESTRATION U-FACTOR	SKYLIGHT U-FACTOR	CEILING U-FACTOR	FRAME WALL U-FACTOR	MASS WALL U-FACTOR <sup>b</sup>	FLOOR U-FACTOR	BASEMENT WALL U-FACTOR <sup>c</sup>	CRAWL SPACE WALL U-FACTOR <sup>d</sup>
1	1.20	0.75	0.035	0.082	0.197	0.064	0.360	0.477
2	0.65	0.75	0.035	0.082	0.165	0.064	0.360	0.477
3	0.50	0.65	0.035	0.082	0.141	0.047	0.091 <sup>e</sup>	0.136
4 except Marine	0.35	0.60	0.030	0.082	0.141	0.047	0.059	0.065
5 and Marine 4	0.35	0.60	0.030	0.057	0.082	0.033	0.059	0.065
6	0.35	0.60	0.026	0.057	0.060	0.033	0.050	0.065
7 and 8	0.35	0.60	0.026	0.057	0.057	0.028	0.050	0.065

a. Nonresidential U-factors shall be obtained from measurement, calculation or an approved source.  
b. When more than half the insulation is on the interior, the mass wall U-factors shall be a maximum of 0.17 in Zone 1, 0.14 in Zone 2, 0.12 in Zone 3, 0.10 in Zone 4 except Marine, and the same as the frame wall U-factor in Marine Zone 4 and Zones 5 through 8.  
c. Basement wall U-factor of 0.360 in warm-humid locations as defined by Figure 301.1 and Table 301.2.  
d. Foundation U-factor requirements shown in Table 402.1.3 include wall correction and interior air film but exclude soil conductivity and exterior air film. U-factors for determining code compliance in accordance with Section 402.1.4 (total UA alternative) of Section 405 (Simulated Performance Alternative) shall be modified to include soil conductivity and exterior air film.

55

## DETERMINING COMPLIANCE

An assembly *U*-factor must be calculated for each applicable assembly type proposed for the project.

The ASHRAE *Handbook of Fundamentals* is an excellent source of information on how to calculate an assembly *U*-factor.



56

## CALCULATING ASSEMBLY U-FACTORS

- ✕ The calculation must include the effects of framing.
- ✕ A *R*-value must be determined for each different material in the assembly.
- ✕ The *R*-values are then totaled to determine the total *R*-value through each thermal path of the assembly.
- ✕ The total *R*-values are then converted to *U*-factors by taking the reciprocal of the *R*-value.
- ✕ An area-weighted average *U*-factor is calculated for the wall system that takes into account the effects of framing.



57

## SAMPLE CALCULATION—WALLS

$$U_{ow} = \frac{(U_{w1} \times A_{w1}) + (U_{w2} \times A_{w2}) + \dots}{A_{w1} + A_{w2} + \dots}$$

Where

- $U_{w1}$  = *U*-factor of opaque wall number 1
- $A_{w1}$  = Area of opaque wall number 1
- $U_{w2}$  = *U*-factor of opaque wall number 2
- $A_{w2}$  = Area of opaque wall number 2



58

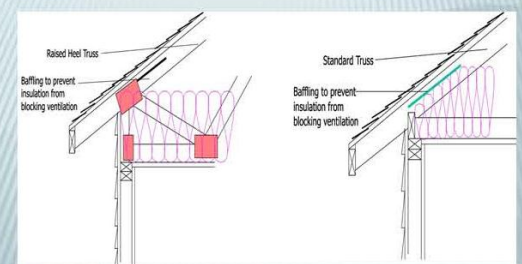
## 402.1.4 – TOTAL UA ALTERNATIVE

- The building envelope design is permitted to deviate from *R*-values or *U*-factors in Tables 402.1.1 or 402.1.3, respectively, provided the total thermal transmittance (*UA*) is the same or less as the very same building envelope geometry designed to code



59

## 402.2.1 – CEILINGS WITH ATTIC SPACES



60

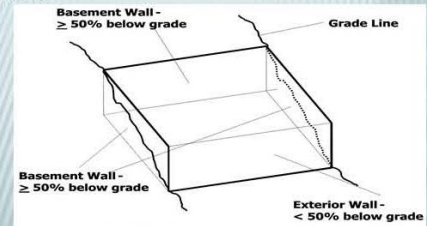


## EXAMPLES OF WALL INSULATION

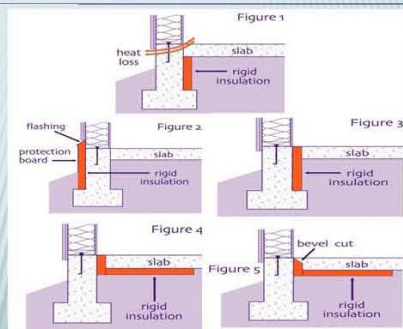


## 402.2.7 – BASEMENT WALLS

Defined as walls greater than or equal to 50 percent below grade.



## 402.2.7 – SLAB-ON-GRADE FLOORS



## 402.2.9 – CRAWL SPACE WALLS

Criteria:

- Must be insulated to the  $R$ -value specified in the energy code.
- May not have ventilation openings that communicate directly with outside air.
- Must be mechanically ventilated or supplied with conditioned air.
- Exposed earth floors must be covered with an approved vapor retarding material, which extends up the stem wall and then sealed and taped to the wall.



## 402.2.11, 402.3.5 – THERMALLY ISOLATED SUNROOMS

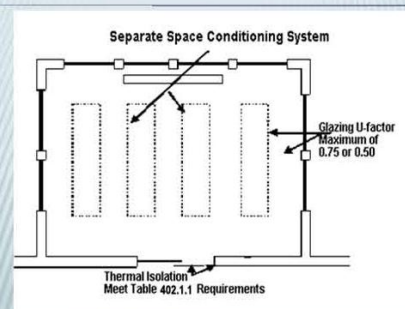
Thermal Isolation - Physical and space conditioning separation from conditioned space(s). The conditioned space(s) shall be controlled as separate zones for heating and cooling or conditioned by separate equipment.

Requirements:

- A separate space conditioning system
- The glass used must have a maximum  $U$ -factor of 0.75 in climate zones 1-3 and 0.50  $U$ -factor in climate zones 4-8
- Minimum ceiling  $R$ -value shall be  $R$ -19 in zones 1-4 and  $R$ -24 in zones 5-8
- Minimum wall  $R$ -value shall be  $R$ -13
- Must maintain thermal isolation



## THERMALLY ISOLATED SUNROOMS





## 402.3 – FENESTRATION

### 402.3.1 *U*-factor

- Area weighted average *U*-factors and SHGCs may be used to comply with Table 402.1.1.
- Up to 15 ft<sup>2</sup> of glazed fenestration per dwelling unit can be exempted from *U*-factor and SHGC requirements.



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## 402.3.2 – GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC

The SHGC measures how well a window or translucent product blocks heat caused by sunlight. SHGC is expressed as a number between 0 and 1. The lower the number, the lower the amount of heat that passes into the building through the glazing.

Fenestration must be rated using NFRC 200 or a default SHGC value is to be assigned from Table 303.1.3(3).



68

## EXEMPTION

- \* 402.3.3 Glazed fenestration SHGC & 402.3.3 Glazed fenestration exemption
  - + Up to 15 square feet (1.4 m<sup>2</sup>) of glazed fenestration per dwelling unit can be exempted from *U*-factor and SHGC requirements
- \* 402.3.4 Opaque door
  - One hinged opaque door up to 24 square feet (2.22m<sup>2</sup>) is also exempt
- \* 402.3.6 Replacement fenestration
  - Replacement windows and skylights must comply with the fenestration *U*-factor requirements of Table 402.1.1.



69

## 402.4, 402.5, 402.6, 403 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

### 402.4 – Air Leakage (mandatory)

#### 402.4.1 – Building thermal envelope

#### 402.4.2 – Air Sealing and Insulation

- Building envelope air tightness and insulation shall be demonstrated in one of two ways.



70

### 402.4.2.1 TESTING OPTION

Requires testing at specific air changes per hour at a specific air pressure

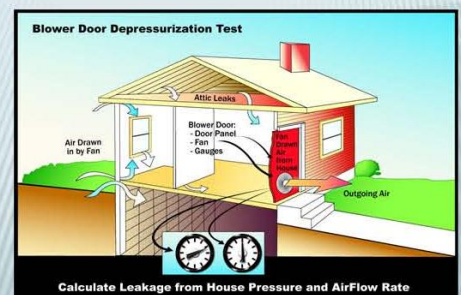
There are seven requirements:

1. Exterior windows and doors, fireplaces and stove doors closed, but not sealed
2. Dampers shall be closed but not sealed
3. Interior doors open
4. Exterior openings for continuous ventilation systems and heat recovery ventilators closed and sealed
5. Heating and cooling systems turned off
6. HVAC shall not be sealed
7. Supply and return registered shall not be sealed.



71

## BLOWER DOOR TESTING



72

#### 402.4.2.2 VISUAL INSPECTION OPTION

- + Follows Table 402.4.2 and can include an independent third party if approved by the code official.



73

#### 402.4.3 – FIREPLACES

New wood-burning fireplaces shall have gasketed doors and outdoor combustion air.



74

#### 402.4.4 – FENESTRATION AIR LEAKAGE

Sets the testing requirements for air leakage rates in windows, skylights and sliding glass and swinging doors.



75

#### 402.4.5 – RECESSED LIGHTING



76

#### 402.5 – MAXIMUM FENESTRATION U-FACTOR AND SHGC (MANDATORY)

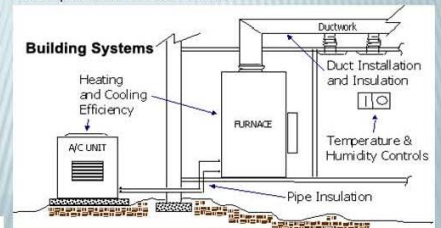
Limits the maximum area-weighted  $U$ -factor and SHGC that can be traded-off among opaque envelope components for the purpose of envelope compliance.



77

#### 403 – BUILDING SYSTEMS

The building systems addressed, consist of a heating and/or cooling system, a distribution system, and temperature controls.



78



## THERMOSTAT AND CONTROLS

- × 403.1.1 – Programmable Thermostat
- × 403.1.2 – Heat pump supplementary heat (Mandatory)



79

## 403.2 – DUCTS

- × 403.2.1 – Insulation
  - + Supply ducts in attics shall be R-8 min
  - + All other ducts shall be R-6 min
  - + Exception
    - × Ducts located completely inside the building thermal envelope (don't have to be insulated)
- × 403.2.2 – Sealing
  - + All ducts, air handlers, filter boxes and building cavities used as ducts shall be sealed in accordance with Section M1601.4.1 IRC
  - + Duct tightness shall be verified by testing
    - × Post-construction or rough-in
    - × The test is not required where the air handler and entire duct system are located within conditioned space



80

## 403.4 – CIRCULATING HOT WATER

- × Insulation
  - + All hot water piping shall be R-2 min
- × Controls
  - + Automatic controls OR
  - + Readily accessible manual switch



81

## 403.6 AND 403.7 – SIZING, MULTIPLE UNITS

- × Sizing
  - + Heating and cooling equipment shall be sized in accordance with Section M1401.3 of the IRC
    - Use Design conditions specified in IECC Chapter 3.
    - "Part IV—Mechanical" of the IRC refers specifically to the Air Conditioning, Contractors of America (ACCA) Manual J for building loads (IRC Section M1401.3).
    - "Part IV—Mechanical" of the IRC refers specifically to the Air Conditioning, Contractors of America (ACCA) Manual S for sizing equipment (IRC Section M1401.3).
- × Multiple Units
  - + All systems serving multiple dwelling units shall comply with Sections 503 and 504 in lieu of Section 403



82

## OVERSIZING = SHORT CYCLING

Oversized Air Conditioning Equipment Results in Short Cycling

Impacts of oversizing are:

- Reduces equipment life
- Reduces efficiency (SEER)
- Results in poor dehumidification
- Reduces filter effectiveness



83

## 403.8 - SNOWMELT SYSTEMS

- × Snow and ice-melting equipment controls
  - + Automatic controls capable of shutting down the system when:
    - × The pavement temperature is above 50°F and no precipitation is falling AND
    - × An automatic or manual control that will allow shutoff when the outdoor temperature is above 40°F



84



## 403.9 – POOLS

Energy conservation requirements are required for residential pools the same as commercial pools. These include pool heaters, time switches to control circulation pumps, heaters, and vapor retardant pool covers



86

## 403.9.1 POOL HEATERS

- All pool heaters shall be equipped with a readily accessible on-off switch to allow shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat setting. Pool heaters fired by natural gas shall not have continuously burning pilot lights.



86

## 403.9.2 TIME SWITCHES.

- Time switches to automatically turn on and off heaters and pumps according to a preset schedule, shall be installed on swimming pool heaters and pumps. The two exceptions address public health standards and circumstances where the pumps serve pools with solar-waste-heat recovery heating systems.



87

## 403.9.3 POOL COVERS

- Heated pools shall have a vapor-retardant pool cover on or at the water surface
- Pools heated to more than 90°F shall have a R-12 min value pool cover
- Exception
  - Pools deriving over 60 percent of the energy for heating from site-recovered or solar energy source



88

## 404.1 - LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

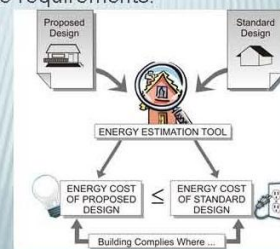
A minimum of fifty percent of the lamps in permanently installed lighting fixtures shall be high-efficiency lamps.



89

## 405 – SIMULATED PERFORMANCE ALTERNATIVE

An energy estimation tool is used to compare the energy use of the proposed design with that of the standard design building, just meeting the minimum code requirements.



90



## THANKS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE

- ✧ State Energy Conservation Office (SECO)
- + especially Felix Lopez



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



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### 3.9 Evaluation of Additional Technologies for Reducing Energy Use in Existing Buildings

The Laboratory provided technical assistance to the TCEQ, the PUCT, SECO and ERCOT, as well as Stakeholders participating in the Energy Code and Renewables programs.

- In 2008, the Laboratory continued to work with the TCEQ to develop an integrated NOx emissions reductions calculation that provided the TCEQ with a creditable NOx emissions reductions from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) programs reported to the TCEQ in 2008 by the Laboratory, PUCT, SECO, and ERCOT (i.e., wind).
- At the request of the TCEQ, the Laboratory has continued the development of procedures for quantifying NOx emissions reductions from wind turbines that includes weather normalization and the quantification of NOx emissions reductions from the new Federal regulations for SEER 13 air conditioners.

### 3.10 Planned Focus for 2010

In FY 2009, the Energy Systems Laboratory will continue in its cooperative efforts with the TCEQ, PUCT, SECO, US EPA and others to ensure EE/RE measures remain a cost-effective solution to clean air, and continue to support the energy efficiency and renewable energy opportunities of the TERP. The Laboratory team will:

- Assist the TCEQ to obtain SIP credits from energy efficiency and renewable energy using the Laboratory's Emissions Reduction Calculator technology;
- Verify, document and report energy efficiency and renewable energy savings in all TERP EE/RE programs for the SIP in each non-attainment and affected county using the TCEQ/US EPA approved technology;
- Assist the PUCT with determining emissions reductions credits from energy efficiency programs funded by SB 7 and SB 5;
- Assist political subdivisions and Councils of Governments with calculating emissions reductions from local code changes and voluntary EE/RE programs for SIP inclusion;
- Continue to refine the cost-effective techniques to implement 15% above code (2009 IECC) energy efficiency in low-priced and moderately-priced residential housing;
- Continue to refine the cost-effective methods and techniques to implement 15% above code energy efficiency in low-priced and moderately-priced commercial buildings;
- Continue to develop creditable procedures for calculating NOx emissions reductions from green renewable technologies, including wind power, solar energy and geothermal energy systems;
- Continue development of well-documented, integrated NOx emissions reductions methodologies for calculating and reporting NOx reductions, including a unified database framework for required reporting to TCEQ of potentially creditable measures from the ESL, PUCT, and SECO SB 5 initiatives;
- Upon request, provide written recommendations to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) about whether or not the energy efficiency provisions of latest published edition of the International Residential Code (IRC), or the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), are equivalent to, or better than, the energy efficiency and air quality achievable under the editions adopted under the 2001 IRC/IECC. This will consider comments made by persons who have an interest in the adoption of the energy codes in the recommendations made to SECO.
- Develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings, including different report formats for rating newly constructed residences from those for existing residences.
- Continue to cooperate with an industry organization or trade association to: develop guidelines for home energy ratings; provide training for individuals performing home energy ratings and providers of home energy ratings; and provide a registry of completed ratings for newly constructed residences and residential improvement projects for the purpose of computing the energy savings and emissions reductions benefits of the home energy ratings program.
- Include all benefits attained from this program in an annual report to the commission.

- Enhance IC3 to support multifamily residences, and add other features to enhance adoption.
- Engage production builders and municipalities in overcoming obstacles to their using IC3 for their new home construction.
- Seek funding to enhance TCV (Austin's version of Ice).
- Replace ESL and TERP (SB5) websites with more accessible, easily navigable sites.

The Laboratory has and will continue to provide leading-edge technical assistance to counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering emissions and improving the air for all Texans. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through efforts with the TCEQ and US EPA. The efforts taken by the Laboratory have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the SIP.

## 4 Introduction

### 4.1 Background

In 2001, the Texas Legislature adopted the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan, identifying thirty-eight counties in Texas where a focus on air quality improvements was deemed critical to public health and economic growth. These areas are shown on the map in Figure 8 as non-attainment and near nonattainment. In 2008, the twenty counties designated as nonattainment counties include: Brazoria, Chambers, Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Fort Bend, Hardin, Harris, Jefferson, Galveston, Johnson, Kaufman, Liberty, Montgomery, Orange, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Waller Counties. The fourteen counties designated as Ozone Early Action Compact counties include: Bastrop, Bexar, Caldwell, Comal, Gregg, Guadalupe, Harrison, Hays, Rusk, Smith, Travis, Upshur, Williamson, and Wilson County.

These counties represent several geographic areas of the state, which have been assigned to different climate zones by the 2001 IECC<sup>12</sup> as shown in Figure 9, based primarily on Heating Degree Days (HDD). These include climate zone 5 or 6 (i.e., 2,000 to 2,999 HDD<sub>65</sub>) for the Dallas-Ft. Worth and El Paso areas, and climate zones 3 and 4 (i.e., 1,000 to 1,999 HDD<sub>65</sub>) for the Houston-Galveston-Beaumont-Port Arthur-Brazoria areas. Also shown in Figure 9 are the locations of the various weather data sources, including the Typical Meteorological Year (TMY2) (NREL 1995) stations, the Weather Year for Energy Calculations (WYEC2) (Stoffel 1995) weather stations, the National Weather Service weather stations, (NWS) (NOAA 1993) weather stations, the ASHRAE 90.1 1989 weather locations<sup>13</sup>, the ASHRAE 90.1 1999 weather locations, the solar stations measured by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)<sup>14</sup>, the solar stations measured by the TCEQ<sup>15</sup>, and F-CHART and PV F-CHART weather locations<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> The "2000 IECC" notation is used to signify the 2000 International Residential Code (IRC), which includes the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) as modified by the 2001 Supplement (IECC 2001), published by the ICC in March of 2001, as required by Senate Bill 5.

<sup>13</sup> The ASHRAE 90.1-1989 and 90.1-1999 weather stations are used in the emissions calculator for determining the building characteristics.

<sup>14</sup> The NREL stations were the primary source of the 1999 global horizontal, direct normal and diffuse solar radiation used to determine the 1999 peak-day and annual emissions for the DOE-2 simulations for code-compliant housing and commercial buildings.

<sup>15</sup> The TCEQ stations were used as the secondary source for global horizontal solar radiation when the NREL sites were missing data or no NREL site was nearby.

<sup>16</sup> The F-Chart and PV F-Chart weather locations are used to determine the solar thermal or electricity produced by the systems specified by the use in the emissions calculation. The monthly energy or electricity production from F-Chart or PV F-Chart is then weather-normalized using ASHRAE's Inverse Model Toolkit to develop coefficients that are then used to determine the 1999 annual and peak day energy or electricity production for emissions calculations.

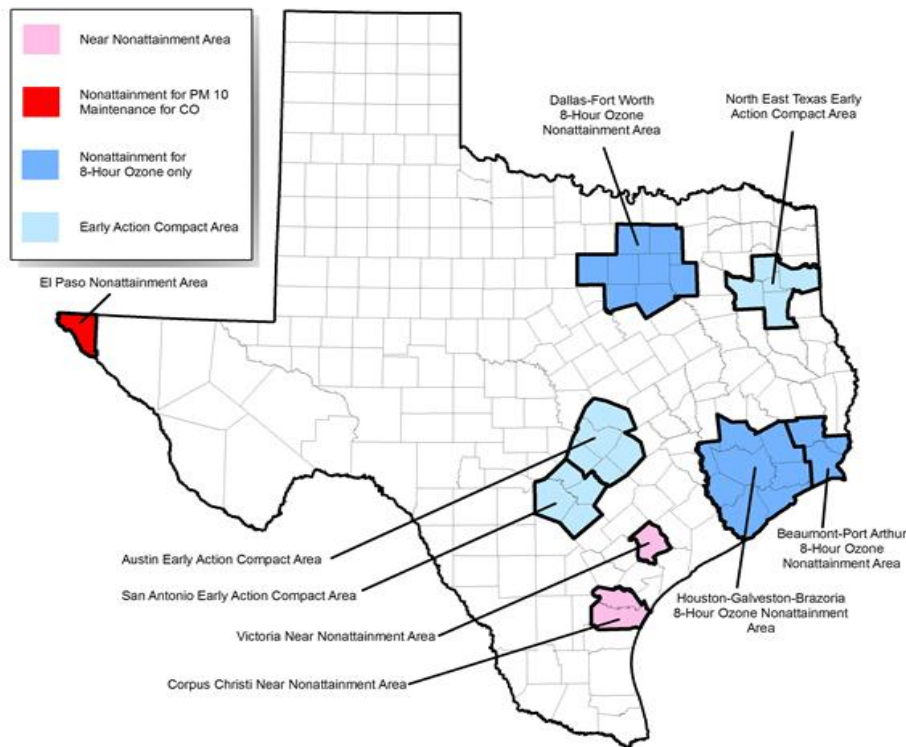


Figure 8: US EPA Nonattainment and Near Nonattainment

#### 4.2 Energy Systems Laboratory's Responsibilities in the TERP

In 2001, Texas Senate Bill 5 outlined the following responsibilities for the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) within the TERP:

- Sec. 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy Efficiency Programs.
- Sec. 388.003. Adoption of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards.
- Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality.
- Sec. 388.007. Distribution of Information and Technical Assistance.
- Sec. 388.008. Development of Home Energy Ratings.

These responsibilities were updated in 2003:

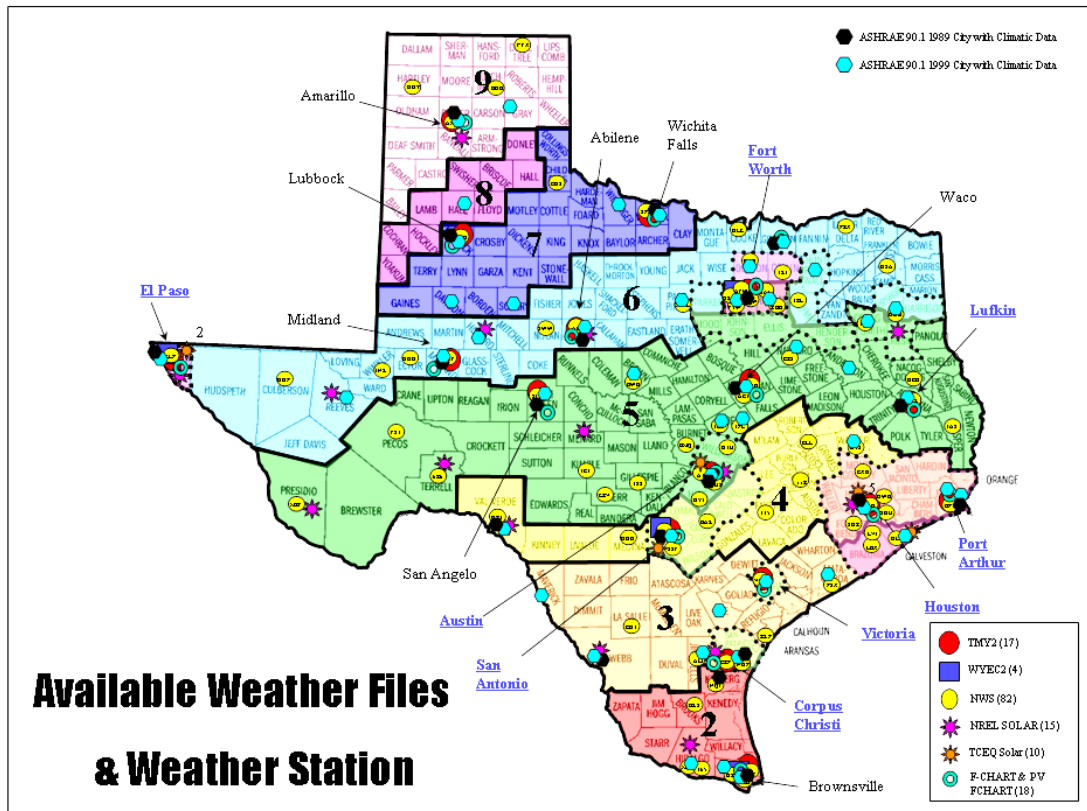
1) with House Bill 1365, including modifications to:

- Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality.
- Sec. 388.009. Energy-Efficient Building Program.

2) with House Bill 3235, including modifications to:

- Sec. 388.009. Certification of Municipal Building Inspectors.





List of Available Weather Files and Weather Stations of Texas			
<b>Texas Weather Stations (NWS)</b>			
1	Abilene Regional Airport (ABI)	51	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
2	Alaska International Airport (AKL)	52	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
3	Anaheim International Airport (ANA)	53	Marfa: MARFA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (MRF)
4	Angelo / Lake Jackson Airport (LJC)	54	McAllen: McAllen International Airport (MFE)
5	Arlington Municipal Airport (GKY)	55	McAllen: McAllen International Airport (MFE)
6	Austin - Bergstrom International Airport (AUS)	56	Midland International Airport (MAF)
7	Austin-Camp Mabey (ATT)	57	Midland International Airport (MAF)
8	Bogert-Hitchcock County Airport (BGO)	58	Midland International Airport (MAF)
9	Brenham: BRENHAM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (11R)	59	Midland International Airport (MAF)
10	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	60	Midland International Airport (MAF)
11	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	61	Midland International Airport (MAF)
12	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	62	Midland International Airport (MAF)
13	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	63	Midland International Airport (MAF)
14	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	64	Midland International Airport (MAF)
15	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	65	Midland International Airport (MAF)
16	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	66	Midland International Airport (MAF)
17	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	67	Midland International Airport (MAF)
18	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	68	Midland International Airport (MAF)
19	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	69	Midland International Airport (MAF)
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28	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	78	Midland International Airport (MAF)
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30	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	80	Midland International Airport (MAF)
31	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	81	Midland International Airport (MAF)
32	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	82	Midland International Airport (MAF)
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35	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	85	Midland International Airport (MAF)
36	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	86	Midland International Airport (MAF)
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43	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	93	Midland International Airport (MAF)
44	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	94	Midland International Airport (MAF)
45	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	95	Midland International Airport (MAF)
46	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	96	Midland International Airport (MAF)
47	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	97	Midland International Airport (MAF)
48	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	98	Midland International Airport (MAF)
49	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	99	Midland International Airport (MAF)
50	Brownsville: Brownsville International Airport (BRO)	100	Midland International Airport (MAF)
<b>Texas TMY2 Weather Files</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Amarillo	2	Amarillo
3	Austin	3	Austin
4	Brownsville	4	Brownsville
5	Corpus Christi	5	Corpus Christi
6	El Paso	6	El Paso
7	Fort Worth	7	Fort Worth
8	Houston	8	Houston
9	Lubbock	9	Lubbock
10	Midland	10	Midland
11	San Antonio	11	San Antonio
12	San Diego	12	San Diego
13	San Jose	13	San Jose
14	San Jose	14	San Jose
15	San Jose	15	San Jose
16	San Jose	16	San Jose
17	San Jose	17	San Jose
<b>Texas WYEC2 Weather Files</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Amarillo	2	Amarillo
3	Austin	3	Austin
4	Brownsville	4	Brownsville
5	Corpus Christi	5	Corpus Christi
6	El Paso	6	El Paso
7	Fort Worth	7	Fort Worth
8	Houston	8	Houston
9	Lubbock	9	Lubbock
10	Midland	10	Midland
11	San Antonio	11	San Antonio
12	San Diego	12	San Diego
13	San Jose	13	San Jose
14	San Jose	14	San Jose
15	San Jose	15	San Jose
16	San Jose	16	San Jose
17	San Jose	17	San Jose
<b>NREL Solar Stations</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Amarillo	2	Amarillo
3	Austin	3	Austin
4	Brownsville	4	Brownsville
5	Corpus Christi	5	Corpus Christi
6	El Paso	6	El Paso
7	Fort Worth	7	Fort Worth
8	Houston	8	Houston
9	Lubbock	9	Lubbock
10	Midland	10	Midland
11	San Antonio	11	San Antonio
12	San Diego	12	San Diego
13	San Jose	13	San Jose
14	San Jose	14	San Jose
15	San Jose	15	San Jose
<b>TCEQ Solar Stations</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Amarillo	2	Amarillo
3	Austin	3	Austin
4	Brownsville	4	Brownsville
5	Corpus Christi	5	Corpus Christi
6	El Paso	6	El Paso
7	Fort Worth	7	Fort Worth
8	Houston	8	Houston
9	Lubbock	9	Lubbock
10	Midland	10	Midland
11	San Antonio	11	San Antonio
12	San Diego	12	San Diego
13	San Jose	13	San Jose
14	San Jose	14	San Jose
15	San Jose	15	San Jose
<b>F-CHART and PV F-CHART (New Weather File)</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Amarillo	2	Amarillo
3	Austin	3	Austin
4	Brownsville	4	Brownsville
5	Corpus Christi	5	Corpus Christi
6	El Paso	6	El Paso
7	Fort Worth	7	Fort Worth
8	Houston	8	Houston
9	Lubbock	9	Lubbock
10	Midland	10	Midland
11	San Antonio	11	San Antonio
12	San Diego	12	San Diego
13	San Jose	13	San Jose
14	San Jose	14	San Jose
15	San Jose	15	San Jose
16	San Jose	16	San Jose
17	San Jose	17	San Jose

Figure 9: Available NWS, TMY2 and WYEC2 weather files compared to IECC/IRC weather zones for Texas

These same responsibilities were further updated in 2005:

- with Senate Bill 20, House Bill 2481, and 2129.

These responsibilities were further updated in 2007:

- with Senate Bill 12 and House Bill 3693.

These responsibilities were further updated in 2007:

- with Senate Bill 12 and House Bill 3693.

In the following sections each of these tasks is further described.

#### 4.2.1 (SB 5) Section 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy Efficiency Programs (w/PUCT)

The Laboratory is instructed to assist the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT) and provide an annual report that quantifies by county the reductions of energy demand, peak loads, and associated emissions of air contaminants achieved from the programs implemented under this subchapter and from those implemented under Section 39.905, Utilities Code (i.e., Senate Bill 7).(SB 5) Sec. 388.003. Adoption of Building Energy Efficiency Performance Standards.

TERP adopts the energy efficiency chapter of the 2001 International Residential Code (2001 IRC) as an energy code for single-family residential construction, and the 2001 International Energy Conservation Code (2001 IECC) for all other residential, commercial and industrial construction in the state. It requires that municipalities establish procedures for administration and enforcement, and ensure that code-certified inspectors perform inspections.

TERP provides that local amendments, in non-attainment areas and affected counties, may not result in less stringent energy efficiency requirements. The Laboratory is to review local amendments, if requested, and submit an annual report of savings impacts to the TCEQ. The Laboratory is also authorized to collect fees for certain of its tasks in Sections 388.004, 388.007 and 388.008.

#### 4.2.3 (SB 5) Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality

For construction outside of the local jurisdiction of a municipality, TERP provides for a building to comply if:

- a building certified by a national, state, or local accredited energy efficiency program shall be considered in compliance;
- a building with inspections from private code-certified inspectors using the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code or International Energy Conservation Code shall be considered in compliance; and
- a builder who does not have access to either of the above methods for a building shall certify compliance using a form provided by the Laboratory, enumerating the code-compliance features of the building.

#### 4.2.4 (SB 5) Sec. 388.007. Distribution of Information and Technical Assistance

The Laboratory is required to make available to builders, designers, engineers, and architects code implementation materials that explain the requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code and

the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code. TERP authorizes the Laboratory to develop simplified materials to be designed for projects in which a design professional is not involved. It also authorizes the Laboratory to provide local jurisdictions with technical assistance concerning implementation and enforcement of the International Energy Conservation Code and the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code. (SB 5) Sec. 388.008. Development of Home Energy Ratings.

TERP requires the Laboratory to develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings (HERs). The form must be designed to give potential buyers information on a structure's energy performance, including certain equipment. TERP requires the Laboratory to establish a public information program to inform homeowners, sellers, buyers, and others regarding home energy ratings.

#### 4.2.6 (HB 1365) Sec. 388.004. Enforcement of Energy Standards Outside of Municipality

In 2003, House Bill 1365 modified Section 388.004 of The TERP to include the following new requirements:

- That builders shall retain for three years documentation which shows their building is in compliance with the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards, and that builders shall provide a copy of the compliance documentation to homeowners.
- That single-family residences built in unincorporated areas of counties, which were completed on or after September 1, 2001, but not later than August 31, 2003, are considered in compliance with the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards.

To help builders comply with these requirements, the Laboratory will enhance the current form, which is posted on the Laboratory's The TERP website.

#### 4.2.7 (HB 1365) Sec. 388.009. Energy-Efficient Building Program

In 2003, House Bill 1365 modified the TERP, adding a new Section 388.009. In this section the General Land Office, the TCEQ and the Laboratory, working with an advisory committee, may develop an energy-efficient building accreditation program for buildings that exceed the building energy performance standards under Section 388.003 by 15% or more. This program shall be updated annually to include best available energy-efficient building practices. This program shall use a checklist system to produce an energy-efficient building scorecard to help: (1) home buyers compare potential homes and, by providing a copy of the completed scorecard to a mortgage lender, qualify for energy-efficient mortgages under the National Housing Act; and (2) communities qualify for emissions reduction credits by adopting codes that meet or exceed the energy-efficient building or energy performance standards established under this chapter. This effort may include a public information program to inform homeowners, sellers, buyers, and others regarding energy-efficient building ratings. The Laboratory shall establish a system to measure the reduction in energy and emissions produced under the energy-efficient building program and report those savings to the commission.

#### 4.2.8 (HB 3235) Sec. 388.009. Certification of Municipal Inspectors

Also in 2003, House Bill 3235 modified the TERP to add the new Section 388.009. In this section the Laboratory is required to develop and administer a state-wide training program for municipal building inspectors who seek to become code-certified inspectors. To accomplish this, the Laboratory will work with national code organizations to assist participants in the certification program and is allowed to collect a reasonable fee from participants in the program to pay for the costs of administering the program. This program is required to be developed no later than January 1, 2004, with state-wide training sessions starting no later than March 1, 2004.



#### 4.2.9 (SB 20, HB 2481, HB 2129). Additional Energy-Efficiency Initiatives

The 79<sup>th</sup> Legislature, through SB 20, HB 2481 and HB 2129, amended SB 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding the following additional energy-efficiency initiatives, including requiring 5,880 MW of generating capacity from renewable energy technologies by 2015, and 500 MW from non-wind renewables.

This legislation also requires PUCT to establish a target of 10,000 MW of installed renewable capacity by 2025, and requires TCEQ to develop a methodology for computing emissions reductions from renewable energy initiatives and the associated credits. The Laboratory is to assist TCEQ in quantifying emissions reductions credits from energy-efficiency and renewable-energy programs, through a contract with the Texas Environmental Research Consortium (TERC) to develop and annually calculate creditable emissions reductions from wind and other renewable energy resources for the state's SIP.

Finally, this legislation requires the Laboratory to develop at least 3 alternative methods for achieving a 15% greater potential energy savings in residential, commercial and industrial construction. To accomplish this, the Laboratory will be using the code-compliance calculator to ascertain which measures are best suited for reducing energy use without requiring substantial investments.

#### 4.2.10 (SB 12, HB 3693). Additional Energy-Efficiency Initiatives

The 80<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2007), through SB 12, and HB 3693 amended SB 5 to enhance its effectiveness by adding several new energy efficiency initiatives. First, it requires the Laboratory to provide written recommendations to the State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) about whether or not the energy efficiency provisions of latest published edition of the International Residential Code (IRC), or the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), are equivalent to or better than the energy efficiency and air quality achievable under the editions adopted under the 2001 IRC/IECC. The laboratory shall make its recommendations not later than six months after publication of new editions at the end of each three-year code development cycle of the International Residential Code and the International Energy Conservation Code. As part of this work with SECO, the Laboratory is required to consider comments made by persons who have an interest in the adoption of the energy codes in the recommendations made to SECO.

In addition, it requires the Laboratory to develop a standardized report format to be used by providers of home energy ratings, including different report formats for rating newly constructed residences from those for existing residences. The form must be designed to give potential buyers information on a structure's energy performance, including: insulation; types of windows; heating and cooling equipment; water heating equipment; additional energy conserving features, if any; results of performance measurements of building tightness and forced air distribution; and an overall rating of probable energy efficiency relative to the minimum requirements of the International Energy Conservation Code or the energy efficiency chapter of the International Residential Code, as appropriate.

It also encourages the Laboratory to cooperate with an industry organization or trade association to: develop guidelines for home energy ratings; provide training for individuals performing home energy ratings and providers of home energy ratings; and provide a registry of completed ratings for newly constructed residences and residential improvement projects for the purpose of computing the energy savings and emissions reductions benefits of the home energy ratings program. Finally, it requires the Laboratory shall to include information on the benefits attained from this program in an annual report to the commission.

### 5 Progress: January 2009 through December 2009

#### 5.1 (SB 5) Section 386.205. Evaluation of State Energy-Efficiency Programs (w/PUCT)

##### 5.1.1 Implemented Procedures for Evaluating State Energy-Efficiency Programs

In 2004 the Laboratory held several meetings with the Public Utility Commission of Texas to discuss the development of a framework for reporting emissions reduction from the State Energy Efficiency Programs administered by the PUCT. The State Energy-Efficiency Programs administered by the PUCT include programs under Senate Bill 7 (i.e., Section 39.905 Utilities Code) and Senate Bill 5.

In 2003 and 2004, the Laboratory worked with the TCEQ to identify a method to help the PUCT more accurately report their deemed savings as peak-day savings in 1999, using the Laboratory's new emissions reductions calculator. In 2005, this method was implemented in the TCEQ's Integrated Emissions Calculations, which was reported in the 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 annual report.

## 5.2 (SB 5) Sec. 388.003. Adoption of Building Energy-Efficiency Performance Standards

### 5.2.1 Provide Code Training Sessions

During the 77<sup>th</sup> Legislature, Senate Bill 5 (SB 5) adopted the 2000 International Residential Code (IRC) as the energy code for single-family residential construction and the 2000 edition of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), with the 2001 Supplement for all other residential, commercial and industrial construction in the state. It requires that municipalities establish procedures for administration and enforcement, and ensure that code-certified inspectors perform inspections.

These codes are published by the International Code Council (ICC), which publishes a new edition every three years and a supplement in the intervening years. The 2003 Codes have been reviewed and determined to be no less stringent than the editions currently adopted by SB 5. Transition to the 2003 IRC and IECC can be easily accomplished. The 2006 Codes were reviewed and the residential provisions were determined to be less stringent than the editions adopted by SB 5 while the commercial provisions were determined to be as stringent as those in SB 5. Energy System Laboratory has assisted the local legislative bodies with amendments to the residential portions of the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code to insure it remains in compliance with the State Regulations concerning stringency.

Section 388.009 requires the Laboratory to develop and administer a state-wide training program for municipal building inspectors who seek to become code-certified inspectors. To accomplish this, the Laboratory developed the Energy Code Workshops which are based on the 2003 and 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) as published by the International Code Council (ICC) for residential and commercial buildings, with amendments. In addition, three more workshops were developed that offered software training, ASHRAE Standard 62.1 and ASHRAE Standard 90.1.

The Residential Energy Code Training Workshop and Commercial Requirements of the International Energy Conservation Workshop both include an overview of the TERP program and extensive instruction on all chapters of the IECC, which include the general requirements, definitions, and design conditions. The 2003 and 2006 Residential Workshops also includes detailed instruction on Chapter(s) which contain specific regulations relating to residential construction, in addition to a comparison of the IECC and the energy provisions of the International Residential Code (IRC). The 2003 and 2006 Commercial Workshops includes detailed instruction on Chapter(s), which relate to commercial regulations and a summary of the relationship between ASHRAE 90.1 and the commercial provisions of the IECC.

In 2009 the TERP group prepared for the trainings that were to be offered in 2010.

- January 23-27: Gathering of 90.1 updated materials from the ASHRAE 90.1 Standards committee meetings in Orlando, Florida. These were organized into workshop presentation materials for workshops offered in 2010.
- June 26-30: Participation in the ASHRAE 90.1 Standards committee meetings in Albuquerque, New Mexico, to obtain critical updates for the offering of 90.1 training workshops, which came later in 2010.

### 5.2.2 Summary of ASHRAE Standard 90.1 Standards Committee Activities during 2009, and Ongoing Subcommittee Actions

The following paragraphs summarize discussions at the ASHRAE Standards Committee meetings at Chicago, IL in January 2009 and Louisville, KY in June 2009 and the subcommittee actions. This update is divided into four subsections. Each subsection presents notes from discussions and addenda proposed by the envelope, mechanical, lighting and ECB subcommittees.

#### 5.2.2.1 From the Envelope Subcommittee

Two items were proposed as addenda to the 2007 version of the ASHRAE 90.1 code. Addendum g updates the building envelope criteria for metal buildings. Addendum q modifies the vestibule requirements for climate zone 4.

#### Addenda:

**Addendum g:** This addendum updates the building envelope criteria for metal buildings for the first time since Standard 90.1-1999. Other envelope criteria were updated through addenda as and at to Standard 90.1-2004.

**TABLE 5.5-1 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 1 (A, B)\***

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.063	R-15.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.218	R-3.8 ci
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	U-0.065	R-19.0	U-0.065	R-19.0	<del>U-1.280</del>	<del>NR</del>
					<del>U-0.167</del>	<del>R-6.0</del>
Attic and Other	U-0.034	R-30.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.081	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.580	NR	U-0.151 <sup>ab</sup>	R-5.7 c.i. <sup>ab</sup>	U-0.580	NR
	<del>U-0.113</del>	<del>R-13.0</del>	<del>U-0.113</del>	<del>R-13.0</del>	<del>U-1.180</del>	<del>NR</del>
Metal Building	<del>U-0.093</del>	<del>R-16.0</del>	<del>U-0.093</del>	<del>R-16.0</del>	<del>U-0.113</del>	<del>R-13.0</del>
Steel-Framed	U-0.124	R-13.0	U-0.124	R-13.0	U-0.352	NR
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.292	NR
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.322	NR	U-0.322	NR	U-0.322	NR
Steel-Joist	U-0.350	NR	U-0.350	NR	U-0.350	NR
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.282	NR	U-0.282	NR	U-0.282	NR
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.700		U-0.700		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-1.450		U-1.450		U-1.450	
Fenestration		Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, 0%–40% of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>bc</sup>	U-1.20		U-1.20		U-1.20	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>cd</sup>	U-1.20	SHGC-0.25 all	U-1.20	SHGC-0.25 all	U-1.20	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>cd</sup>	U-1.20		U-1.20		U-1.20	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>cd</sup>	U-1.20		U-1.20		U-1.20	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.16	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.34	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\*The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2); NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.

<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.

<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.

<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 10: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 1



TABLE 5.5-2 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 2 (A, B)\*

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.218	R-3.8 c.i.
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	<del>U-0.167</del> U-0.097	<del>R-6.0</del> R-10.0
Attic and Other	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.081	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.151 <sup>b</sup>	R5.7 c.i. <sup>b</sup>	U-0.123	R-7.6 c.i.	U-0.580	NR
Metal Building	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.093	<del>R-13.0</del> R-16.0	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.093	<del>R-13.0</del> R-16.0	<del>U-0.184</del> U-0.113	<del>R-6.0</del> R-13.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.124	R-13.0	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.124	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.089	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.107	R-6.3 c.i.	U-0.087	R-8.3 c.i.	U-0.322	NR
Steel-Joist	U-0.052	R-19.0	U-0.052	R-19.0	U-0.069	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.051	R-19.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.066	R-13.0
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.700		U-0.700		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-1.450		U-0.500		U-1.450	
Fenestration	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, 0%-40% of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b,c</sup>	U-0.75		U-0.75		U-1.20	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>d</sup>	U-0.70	SHGC-0.25 all	U-0.70	SHGC-0.25 all	U-1.20	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>d</sup>	U-1.10		U-1.10		U-1.20	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>d</sup>	U-0.75		U-0.75		U-1.20	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.34	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\*The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2), NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.

<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.

<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.

<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 11: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 2

**TABLE 5.5-3 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 3 (A, B, C)\***

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.173	R-5.0 c.i.
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	U-0.097	R-10.0
Attic and Other	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.053	R-19.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.123	R-7.6 c.i.	U-0.104	R-9.5 c.i.	U-0.580	NR
Metal Building	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.084	<del>R-13.0</del> R-19.0	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.084	<del>R-13.0</del> R-19.0	<del>U-0.184</del> U-0.113	<del>R-6.0</del> R-13.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.084	R-13.0 + R-3.8 c.i.	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.124	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.089	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.107	R-6.3 c.i.	U-0.087	R-8.3 c.i.	U-0.322	NR
Steel-Joist	U-0.052	R-19.0	U-0.052	R-19.0	U-0.069	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.051	R-19.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.066	R-13.0
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-0.900	R-10 for 24 in.	F-0.900	R-10 for 24 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.700		U-0.700		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-1.450		U-0.500		U-1.450	
Fenestration	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, 0%-40% of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b,c</sup>	U-0.65		U-0.65		U-1.20	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.60	SHGC-0.25 all	U-0.60	SHGC-0.25 all	U-1.20	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.90		U-0.90		U-1.20	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.65		U-0.65		U-1.20	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.65	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.34	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\* The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2), NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.

<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.

<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.

<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 12: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 3

**TABLE 5.5-4 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 4 (A, B, C)\***

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.173	R-5.0 c.i.
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	U-0.097	R-10.0
Attic and Other	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.053	R-19.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.104	R-9.5 c.i.	U-0.090	R-11.4 c.i.	U-0.580	NR
Metal Building	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.084	<del>R-13.0</del> R-19.0	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.084	<del>R-13.0</del> R-19.0	<del>U-0.134</del> U-0.113	<del>R-10.0</del> R-13.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.124	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.089	R-13.0	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-3.8 c.i.	U-0.089	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-1.140	NR	C-0.119	R-7.5 c.i.	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.087	R-8.3 c.i.	U-0.074	R-10.4 c.i.	U-0.137	R-4.2 c.i.
Steel-Joist	U-0.038	R-30.0	U-0.038	R-30.0	U-0.069	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.066	R-13.0
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.730	NR	F-0.540	R-10 for 24 in.	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-0.860	R-15 for 24 in.	F-0.860	R-15 for 24 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.700		U-0.700		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-1.500		U-0.500		U-1.450	
Fenestration	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, 0%-40% of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b,c</sup>	U-0.40		U-0.40		U-1.20	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.50	SHGC-0.40 all	U-0.50	SHGC-0.40 all	U-1.20	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.85		U-0.85		U-1.20	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.55		U-0.55		U-1.20	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.65	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.62	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.34	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.27	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.19	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\*The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2), NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.

<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.

<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.

<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 13: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 4



TABLE 5.5-5 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 5 (A, B, C)\*

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.119	R-7.6 c.i.
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.055	<del>R-19.0</del> R-13.0 + R-13.0	<del>U-0.097</del> U-0.083	<del>R-10.0</del> R-13.0
Attic and Other	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.053	R-19.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.090	R-11.4 c.i.	U-0.080	R-13.3 c.i.	U-0.151 <sup>b,c</sup>	R-5.7 c.i. <sup>b,c</sup>
Metal Building	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.069	<del>R-13.0</del> R-13.0 + R-5.6 c.i.	<del>U-0.057</del> U-0.069	<del>R-13.0 + R-13.0</del> R-13.0 + R-5.6 c.i.	<del>U-0.123</del> U-0.113	<del>R-11.0</del> R-13.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.124	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-3.8 c.i.	U-0.051	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.089	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-0.119	R-7.5 c.i.	C-0.119	R-7.5 c.i.	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.074	R-10.4 c.i.	U-0.064	R-12.5 c.i.	U-0.137	R-4.2 c.i.
Steel-Joist	U-0.038	R-30.0	U-0.038	R-30.0	U-0.052	R-19.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.051	R-19.0
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.730	NR	F-0.540	R-10 for 24 in.	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-0.860	R-15 for 24 in.	F-0.860	R-15 for 24 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.700		U-0.500		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-0.500		U-0.500		U-1.450	
Fenestration	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, % of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b,c</sup>	U-0.35		U-0.35		U-1.20	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.45	SHGC-0.40 all	U-0.45	SHGC-0.40 all	U-1.20	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.80		U-0.80		U-1.20	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.55		U-0.55		U-1.20	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.10	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.77	U <sub>all</sub> -1.10	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.77	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.10	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.62	U <sub>all</sub> -1.10	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.62	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\*The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2), NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 14: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 5

TABLE 5.5-6 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 6 (A, B)\*

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.093	R-10.0 c.i.
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.049	<del>R-10.0</del> R-13.0 + R-19.0	<del>U-0.065</del> U-0.049	<del>R-10.0</del> R-13.0 + R-19.0	<del>U-0.097</del> U-0.072	<del>R-10.0</del> R-16.0
Attic and Other	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.034	R-30.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.080	R-13.3 c.i.	U-0.071	R-15.2 c.i.	U-0.151 <sup>a</sup>	R-5.7 c.i. <sup>a</sup>
Metal Building	<del>U-0.113</del> U-0.069	<del>R-13.0</del> R-13.0 + R-5.6 c.i.	<del>U-0.057</del> U-0.069	<del>R-12.0 + R-12.0</del> R-13.0 + R-5.6 c.i.	U-0.113	R-13.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.124	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.051	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.051	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.089	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-0.119	R-7.5 c.i.	C-0.119	R-7.5 c.i.	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.064	R-12.5 c.i.	U-0.057	R-14.6 c.i.	U-0.137	R-4.2 c.i.
Steel-Joist	U-0.038	R-30.0	U-0.032	R-38.0	U-0.052	R-19.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.051	R-19.0
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.540	R-10 for 24 in.	F-0.520	R-15 for 24 in.	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-0.860	R-15 for 24 in.	F-0.688	R-20 for 48 in.	F-1.020	R-7.5 for 12 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.700		U-0.500		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-0.500		U-0.500		U-1.450	
Fenestration	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, 0%-40% of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b,c</sup>	U-0.35		U-0.35		U-0.65	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.45	SHGC-0.40 all	U-0.45	SHGC-0.40 all	U-0.60	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.80		U-0.80		U-0.90	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.55		U-0.55		U-0.65	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.46	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.36	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.87	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.71	U <sub>all</sub> -0.74	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.65	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.87	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.58	U <sub>all</sub> -0.74	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.55	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.49	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.39	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\*The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2), NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.

<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.

<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.

<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 15: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 6

TABLE 5.5-7 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 7\*

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.093	R-10.0 c.i.
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	U-0.065 <u>U-0.049</u>	R-19.0 <u>R-13.0 + R-19.0</u>	U-0.065 <u>U-0.049</u>	R-19.0 <u>R-13.0 + R-19.0</u>	U-0.097 <u>U-0.072</u>	R-10.0 <u>R-16.0</u>
Attic and Other	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.027	R-38.0	U-0.034	R-30.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.071	R-15.2 c.i.	U-0.071	R-15.2 c.i.	U-0.123	R-7.6 c.i.
Metal Building	U-0.057	<u>R-13.0 + R-13.0</u> <u>R-19.0 + R-5.6 c.i.</u>	U-0.057	<u>R-13.0 + R-13.0</u> <u>R-19.0 + R-5.6 c.i.</u>	U-0.113	R-13.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.042	R-13.0 + R-15.6 c.i.	U-0.124	R-13.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.051	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.051	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.089	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-0.119	R-7.5 c.i.	C-0.092	R-10.0 c.i.	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.064	R-12.5 c.i.	U-0.051	R-16.7 c.i.	U-0.107	R-6.3 c.i.
Steel-Joist	U-0.038	R-30.0	U-0.032	R-38.0	U-0.052	R-19.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.051	R-19.0
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.520	R-15 for 24 in.	F-0.520	R-15 for 24 in.	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-0.843	R-20 for 24 in.	F-0.688	R-20 for 48 in.	F-0.900	R-10 for 24 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.500		U-0.500		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-0.500		U-0.500		U-1.450	
Fenestration	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, 0%–40% of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b,c</sup>	U-0.35		U-0.35		U-0.65	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.40	SHGC-0.45 all	U-0.40	SHGC-NR all	U-0.60	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.80		U-0.80		U-0.90	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>a,d</sup>	U-0.45		U-0.45		U-0.65	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.68	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.64	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.64	U <sub>all</sub> -1.17	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.64	U <sub>all</sub> -1.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.87	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.77	U <sub>all</sub> -0.61	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.77	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.87	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.71	U <sub>all</sub> -0.61	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.77	U <sub>all</sub> -1.90	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%–2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.68	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.64	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%–5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.64	U <sub>all</sub> -0.69	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -0.64	U <sub>all</sub> -1.36	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\*The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2), NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 16: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 7



TABLE 5.5-8 Building Envelope Requirements For Climate Zone 8\*

Opaque Elements	Nonresidential		Residential		Semiheated	
	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value	Assembly Maximum	Insulation Min. R-Value
<i>Roofs</i>						
Insulation Entirely above Deck	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.048	R-20.0 c.i.	U-0.063	R-15.0 c.i.
Metal Building <sup>a</sup>	<del>U-0.049</del> U-0.035	<del>R-13.0 + R-19.0</del> R-11.0 + R-19.0 ls	<del>U-0.049</del> U-0.035	<del>R-13.0 + R-19.0</del> R-11.0 + R-19.0 ls	<del>U-0.072</del> U-0.065	<del>R-16.0</del> R-19.0
Attic and Other	U-0.021	R-49.0	U-0.021	R-49.0	U-0.034	R-30.0
<i>Walls, Above-Grade</i>						
Mass	U-0.071	R-15.2 c.i.	U-0.052	R-25.0 c.i.	U-0.104	R-9.5 c.i.
Metal Building	U-0.057	<del>R-13.0 + R-13.0</del> R-19.0 + R-5.6 c.i.	U-0.057	<del>R-13.0 + R-13.0</del> R-19.0 + R-5.6 c.i.	U-0.113	R-13.0
Steel-Framed	U-0.064	R-13.0 + R-7.5 c.i.	U-0.037	R-13.0 + R-18.8 c.i.	U-0.084	R-13.0 + R-3.8 c.i.
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.036	R-13.0 + R-15.6 c.i.	U-0.036	R-13.0 + R-15.6 c.i.	U-0.089	R-13.0
<i>Walls, Below-Grade</i>						
Below-Grade Wall	C-0.119	R-7.5 c.i.	C-0.075	R-12.5 c.i.	C-1.140	NR
<i>Floors</i>						
Mass	U-0.057	R-14.6 c.i.	U-0.051	R-16.7 c.i.	U-0.087	R-8.3 c.i.
Steel-Joist	U-0.032	R-38.0	U-0.032	R-38.0	U-0.052	R-19.0
Wood-Framed and Other	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.033	R-30.0	U-0.033	R-30.0
<i>Slab-On-Grade Floors</i>						
Unheated	F-0.520	R-15 for 24 in.	F-0.510	R-20 for 24 in.	F-0.730	NR
Heated	F-0.688	R-20 for 48 in.	F-0.688	R-20 for 48 in.	F-0.900	R-10.0 for 24 in.
<i>Opaque Doors</i>						
Swinging	U-0.500		U-0.500		U-0.700	
Nonswinging	U-0.500		U-0.500		U-0.500	
Fenestration	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC	Assembly Max. U	Assembly Max. SHGC
<i>Vertical Glazing, 0%-40% of Wall</i>						
Nonmetal framing (all) <sup>b,c</sup>	U-0.35		U-0.35		U-0.65	
Metal framing (curtainwall/storefront) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.40	SHGC-0.45 all	U-0.40	SHGC-NR all	U-0.60	SHGC-NR all
Metal framing (entrance door) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.80		U-0.80		U-0.90	
Metal framing (all other) <sup>c,d</sup>	U-0.45		U-0.45		U-0.65	
<i>Skylight with Curb, Glass, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.98	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -1.30	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight with Curb, Plastic, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.61	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.61	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -1.10	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.61	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.61	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -1.10	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
<i>Skylight without Curb, All, % of Roof</i>						
0%-2.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.81	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR
2.1%-5.0%	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.58	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR	U <sub>all</sub> -0.81	SHGC <sub>all</sub> -NR

\*The following definitions apply: c.i. = continuous insulation (see Section 3.2), NR = no (insulation) requirement.

<sup>a</sup>When using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block is required; otherwise use the U-factor compliance method. See Table A2.3.<sup>b</sup>Exception to Section A3.1.3.1 applies.<sup>c</sup>Nonmetal framing includes framing materials other than metal with or without metal reinforcing or cladding.<sup>d</sup>Metal framing includes metal framing with or without thermal break. The "all other" subcategory includes operable windows, fixed windows, and non-entrance doors.

Figure 17: Building Envelope Requirements for Climate Zone 8

## A2.3 Metal Building Roofs

**A2.3.1 General.** For the purpose of A1.2, the base assembly is a roof with thermal spacer blocks where the insulation is draped over the steel structure (purlins), spaced nominally 5 ft on center and then compressed when the metal roof panels are attached to the steel structure (purlins).

### A2.3.2 Rated R-Value of insulation

**A2.3.2.1** The first rated R-value of insulation is for insulation draped over purlins and then compressed when the metal roof panels are attached, or for insulation hung between the purlins. A minimum R-3.51 thermal spacer block between the purlins and the metal roof panels is required when specified in Table A2.3.

**A2.3.2.2** For double-layer installations, the second rated R-value of insulation is for insulation installed parallel to the purlins.

**A2.3.2.3** For continuous insulation (e.g., insulation boards or blankets), it is assumed that the insulation is installed below the purlins and is uninterrupted by framing members. Insulation exposed to the conditioned space or semi-heated space shall have a facing, and all insulation seams shall be continuously sealed to provide a continuous air barrier.

**A2.3.2.4** Liner System (Ls). A continuous vapor barrier liner is installed below the purlins and uninterrupted by framing members. Uncompressed, unfaced insulation rests on top of the liner between the purlins. For multilayer installations, the first rated R-Value of insulation is for unfaced insulation draped over purlins and then compressed when the metal roof panels are attached. A minimum R-3.5 thermal spacer block between the purlins and the metal roof panels is required when specified in Table A2.3 (Figure 19).

**A2.3.3** U-Factor. U-factors for metal building roofs shall be taken from Table A2.3 (Figure 19) It is not acceptable to use these U-factors if additional insulated sheathing is not continuous.

**Exception to A3.1.3.1:** For mass walls, where the requirement in Tables 5.5-1 (Figure 10) through 5.5-8 (Figure 17) is for a maximum assembly U-0.151 followed by footnote "ab,".

**TABLE A3.2 Assembly U-Factors for Metal Building Walls**

Insulation System	Rated R-Value of Insulation	Total Rated R-Value of Insulation	Overall U-Factor for Entire Base Wall Assembly	Overall U-Factor for Assembly of Base Wall Plus Continuous Insulation (Uninterrupted by Framing)					
				Rated R-Value of Continuous Insulation					
				R-5.6	R-11.2	R-16.8	R-22.4	R-28.0	R-33.6
Single Layer of Mineral Fiber									
	None	0	1.180	0.161	0.086	0.059	0.045	0.036	0.030
	R-6	6	0.184	0.091	0.060	0.045	0.036	0.030	0.026
	R-10	10	0.134	0.077	0.054	0.051	0.033	0.028	0.024
	R-11	11	0.123	0.073	0.052	0.040	0.033	0.028	0.024
	R-13	13	0.113	0.069	0.050	0.039	0.032	0.027	0.024
	<u>R-16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0.093</u>	<u>0.061</u>	<u>0.046</u>	<u>0.036</u>	<u>0.030</u>	<u>0.026</u>	<u>0.023</u>
	<u>R-19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0.084</u>	<u>0.057</u>	<u>0.043</u>	<u>0.035</u>	<u>0.029</u>	<u>0.025</u>	<u>0.022</u>
Double Layer of Mineral Fiber									
(Second layer inside of girts)									
(Multiple layers are listed in order from inside to outside)									
	R-6 + R-13	19	0.070	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R-10 + R-13	23	0.061	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R-13 + R-13	26	0.057	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	R-19 + R-13	32	0.048	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 18: Assembly U-Factors for Metal Building Walls

**TABLE A2.3 Assembly U-Factors for Metal Building Roofs**

Insulation System	Rated R-Value of Insulation	Total Rated R-Value of Insulation	Overall U-Factor for Entire Base Roof Assembly	Overall U-Factor for Assembly of Base Roof Plus Continuous Insulation (Uninterrupted by Framing)					
				Rated R-Value of Continuous Insulation					
				R-5.6	R-11.2	R-16.8	R-22.4	R-28.0	R-33.6
Standing Seam Roofs with Thermal Spacer Blocks									
Single Layer	None	0	U-1.280	<u>0.162</u> <u>0.157</u>	<u>0.087</u> <u>0.083</u>	<u>0.059</u> <u>0.057</u>	<u>0.045</u> <u>0.043</u>	<u>0.036</u> <u>0.035</u>	<u>0.030</u> <u>0.029</u>
	R-6	6	U-0.167	0.086	0.058	0.044	0.035	0.029	0.025
	R-10	10	U-0.097	0.063	0.046	0.037	0.031	0.026	0.023
	R-11	11	U-0.092	0.061	0.045	0.036	0.030	0.026	0.022
	R-13	13	U-0.083	0.057	0.043	0.035	0.029	0.025	0.022
	R-16	16	U-0.072	0.051	0.040	0.033	0.028	0.024	0.021
	R-19	19	U-0.065	0.048	0.038	0.031	0.026	0.023	0.020
Double Layer	R-10 + R-10	20	U-0.063	0.047	0.037	0.031	0.026	0.023	0.020
	R-10 + R-11	21	U-0.061	0.045	0.036	0.030	0.026	0.023	0.020
	R-11 + R-11	22	U-0.060	0.045	0.036	0.030	0.026	0.022	0.020
	R-10 + R-13	23	U-0.058	0.044	0.035	0.029	0.025	0.022	0.020
	R-11 + R-13	24	U-0.057	0.043	0.035	0.029	0.025	0.022	0.020
	R-13 + R-13	26	U-0.055	0.042	0.034	0.029	0.025	0.022	0.019
	R-10 + R-19	29	U-0.052	0.040	0.033	0.028	0.024	0.021	0.019
	R-11 + R-19	30	U-0.051	0.040	0.032	0.027	0.024	0.021	0.019
	R-13 + R-19	32	U-0.049	0.038	0.032	0.027	0.023	0.021	0.019
	R-16 + R-19	35	U-0.047	0.037	0.031	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.018
Liner System	R-19 + R-19	38	U-0.046	0.037	0.030	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.018
	<u>R-11 + R-19</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>U-0.035</u>						
	<u>R-11 + R-25</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>U-0.031</u>						
	<u>R-11 + R-30</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>U-0.029</u>						
	<u>R-11 + R-11 + R-25</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>U-0.026</u>						
Standing Seam Roofs without Thermal Spacer Blocks									
Liner System	<u>R-11 + R-19</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>U-0.040</u>		<u>0.028</u>	<u>0.024</u>	<u>0.021</u>	<u>0.020</u>	<u>0.017</u>
Filled Cavity with Thermal Spacer Blocks									
	R-19 + R-10	29	U-0.041	0.033	0.028	0.024	0.021	<del>0.020</del> <u>0.019</u>	0.017
(Multiple R-values are listed in order from inside to outside.)									
Thru-Fastened without Thermal Spacer Blocks									
	R-10	10	U-0.153						
	R-11	11	U-0.139						
	R-13	13	U-0.130						
	R-16	16	U-0.106						
	R-19	19	U-0.098						
Liner System	<u>R-11 + R-19</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>U-0.044</u>						

Figure 19: Assembly U-Factors for Metal Building Roofs



**Addendum q:** This addendum modifies the vestibule requirements for Climate Zone 4.

**5.4.3.4 Vestibules.** Building entrances that separate conditioned space from the exterior shall be protected with an enclosed vestibule, with all doors opening into and out of the vestibule equipped with self-closing devices. Vestibules shall be designed so that in passing through the vestibule, it is not necessary for the interior and exterior doors to open at the same time. Interior and exterior doors shall have a minimum distance between them of not less than 7 ft (2.1 m) when in the closed position. The exterior envelope of conditioned vestibules shall comply with the requirements for a conditioned space. The interior and exterior envelope of unconditioned vestibules shall comply with the requirements for a semi-heated space.

**Exceptions:**

- a. Building entrances with revolving doors.
- b. Doors not intended to be used as a building entrance.
- c. Doors opening directly from a dwelling unit.
- d. Building entrances in buildings located in climate zone 1 or 2.
- e. Building entrances in buildings located in climate zone 3 or 4 that are less than four stories above grade and less than 10,000 ft<sup>2</sup> (930 m<sup>2</sup>) in area.
- f. Building entrances in buildings located in climate zone 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 that are less than 1000 ft<sup>2</sup> (90 m<sup>2</sup>) in area.
- g. Doors that open directly from a space that is less than 3000 ft<sup>2</sup> (280 m<sup>2</sup>) in area and is separate from the building entrance.

**Discussions:**

**Comparing 2009 IECC with ASHRAE 90.1 2010 draft:** A comparison was made between 2009 IECC and the proposed criteria tables for the ASHRAE 90.1 2010. Details include: CZ 1, skylight U-factors: 6 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 2, skylight U-factors: 4 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 3, skylight U-factors: 6 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 3, skylight SHGC: 3 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 4, skylight U-factors: 4 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 4, skylight SHGC: 4 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 5, skylight U-factors: 4 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 5, skylight SHGC: 6 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 6, skylight U-factors: 4 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 6, skylight SHGC: 6 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 7, skylight U-factors: 4 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 8, skylight U-factors: 4 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC CZ 8, mass wall U-factors: 2 of the proposed values are less stringent than the 2009 IECC.

**Incorporating high-performance metal frames into the criteria for envelope selection in the**

**ASHRAE 90.1 Standard:** Previously, the calculations were lacking data for the high performance metal frame. This was skewing the fenestration results since the optimization spreadsheet was selecting that product in most cases, carrying through the placeholder numbers, even though they were estimates and not real. More information is now obtained from both thermal break manufacturers and heavy commercial window manufacturers about more representative frame U-factors for high performance framing. For curtainwall, the frame U-factor had to be increased somewhat, because of the heavier and deeper frames used in curtainwall to compensate for the decrease in structural performance from adding a wider thermal break. In the end, for the high performance frame with an insulating spacer, a  $U_f = 1.0$  was put for curtainwall and  $U_f = 0.74$  for windows. Costs of high performance frames have yet to be obtained.

**Incorporating prescriptive values for  $V_t$  and SHGC:** PNA and AGC ask the Committee to reconsider its preliminary decision to include VT/SHGC in the standard. Its inclusion is arbitrary and has no rational relationship to its intended purpose. The only thing it does is to unfairly discriminate against moderate glare-control low-e products in favor of clear low-e products. In that regard, it clearly does not reduce lighting loads since a larger piece of medium VT glass that does not meet the Committee's VT/SHGC can deliver exactly the same number of lumens to a work space within a building as a smaller piece of clear glass that does meet the proposed VT/SHGC requirement. Likewise, it is uncertain whether it will even save any energy. In that regard, the Committee has not assessed and, indeed, has no basis upon which to assess, whether the inclusion of a prescriptive VT/SHGC value will save any energy. The criteria generator

that the Committee uses to evaluate whether or not energy is saved does not include VT in the energy savings calculation. While it does include the effect of lighting controls (even where lighting controls are not required by the standard - which raises additional questions), there is no quantification of the energy savings to determine whether the savings are insignificant or not, or even positive or negative in any climate zone.

PNA's and AGC's comments in opposition to the inclusion of VT/SHGC are not resolved. Its inclusion unfairly and irrationally discriminates by precluding the use of numerous glazing products that perform equally to those that will be permitted under the Committee's proposed 1.5 VT/SHGC. Further, a technically sound alternative that does not unfairly discriminate against those products exists and can be used, namely, effective aperture.

PNA and AGC submit that the dislike of glare control low-e glass by some members of the Committee does not warrant the time, cost and expense that will ultimately be involved if PNA and AGC are forced to pursue their objections. Accordingly, we ask that the Committee reconsider its preliminary decision to include VT/SHGC and its preliminary decision to reject consideration of effective aperture as an alternative.

**Reducing the allowable window to wall area ratio for the envelope base-case:** The discussion on reduction of window-to-wall area ratio opposed the idea because properly designed windows and skylights can improve energy performance and help our buildings be habitable during power outages and other emergencies. Windows are also an amenity, just like floor area or volume. Another discussion upholding this idea was to incorporate the variations in vertical fenestration usage.

#### 5.2.2.2 From the Mechanical Subcommittee

Several addenda were passed by this subcommittee to modify the ASHRAE 90.1 2007 code. Addendum a seeks to clarify that the current cooling tower requirements in the Standard apply to open-circuit cooling towers only. Addendum b updates the references for outdoor ventilation rates. Addendum c adds vivariums to the list of spaces that require specific humidity levels to satisfy process needs. Addendum h adds a new exception that is geared toward zones with direct digital controls (DDC). Addendum k specifies specific sections of reference standards in Tables 6.8.1E (Figure 21) and 7.8 (Figure 22). Addendum l adds minimum efficiency and certification requirements for both axial and centrifugal fan closed-circuit cooling towers (also known as *fluid coolers*) to Table 6.8.1G (Figure 23). In addition, a reference to ATC-105S, the Cooling Technology Institute test standard for closed-circuit cooling towers, has been added to Section 12, Normative References. Addendum m establishes effective January 1, 2010, an additional path of compliance for water-cooled chillers and also combines all water-cooled positive displacement chillers into one category and adds a new size category for centrifugal chillers at or above 600 tons. Addendum n extends variable air volume fan control requirements to large single-zone units. Addendum p addresses fan power limitations to all fan systems with exceptions to those serving fume hoods. Addendum s updates the COP at 17°F efficiency levels for commercial heat pumps and introduces a new part load energy efficiency descriptor for all commercial unitary products above 65,000 Btu/hr of cooling capacity. Addendum t removes the term “replacement” and “new construction” from the product classes listed in Table 6.8.1D (Figure 28) and replaces them with the terms “non-standard size” and “standard size”, respectively, to clarify that one product class is intended for applications with non-standard size exterior wall openings while the other is intended for applications with standard size exterior wall openings. The addendum also amends Section 6.4.1.5.2 and footnote b to Table 6.8.1D (Figure 28) to clarify that non-standard size packaged terminal equipment have sleeves with an external wall opening less than 16 in. high or less than 42 in. wide to reflect existing applications where the wall opening is not necessarily less than 16 in. high and less than 42 in. wide. Addendum u adds requirements for axial fan open-circuit cooling towers. Addendum ad adds requirements for liquid to liquid heat exchangers and adds a reference to AARI 400-2008.

#### **Addenda:**

**Addendum a:** Efficiency and certification requirements for open cooling towers were first incorporated into the 2001 edition of Standard 90.1. At the time, closed circuit cooling towers were known as “fluid coolers” with no established certification program and were not covered by these requirements. Since then,

fluid coolers have become known as “closed circuit cooling towers” and the Cooling Technology Institute adopted a certification standard that covers this equipment. This has led to confusion in the industry with consulting engineers and inspectors on occasion trying to apply the current open circuit cooling tower requirements in the standard to closed circuit cooling towers. This addendum seeks to clarify that the current cooling tower requirements in the standard apply to open circuit cooling towers only, until such time that separate requirements for closed circuit cooling towers are established in the standard.

Changes are presented in the tables below:

**TABLE 6.8.1G Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment**

Equipment Type <sup>d</sup>	Total System Heat Rejection Capacity at Rated Conditions	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Performance Required <sup>a,b</sup>	Test Procedure <sup>c</sup>
Propeller or Axial Fan <u>Open</u> Cooling Towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F wb Outdoor air	38.2 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201
Centrifugal Fan <u>Open</u> Cooling Towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F wb Outdoor air	20.0 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201
Air-Cooled Condensers	All	125°F Condensing Temperature R-22 Test Fluid 190°F Entering Gas Temperature 15°F Subcooling 95°F Entering db	176,000 Btu/h-hp	ARI 460

<sup>a</sup> For purposes of this table, open cooling tower performance is defined as the maximum flow rating of the tower at the thermal rating condition listed in Table 6.8.1G, divided by the fan nameplate rated motor power.

<sup>b</sup> For purposes of this table, air-cooled condenser performance is defined as the heat rejected from the refrigerant divided by the fan nameplate rated motor power.

<sup>c</sup> Section 12 contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

<sup>d</sup> The efficiencies for open cooling towers listed in Table 6.8.1G are not applicable for closed-circuit cooling towers.

Figure 20: Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment

**Addendum b:** Some facilities covered by Standard 90.1 are challenged to demonstrate compliance with fan power limitations requirements of Standard 90.1 while including design features protecting the safety of inhabitants and compliance of other applicable standards, codes, laws, or regulations. These facilities often require compliance with NIH, NFPA, and other standards with air control and conditioning more stringent than Standard 90.1 and 62.1 requirements. An example of these facilities is vivariums. In exception section 6.5.2.3 (a) of Standard 90.1-2004, the reference to the requirements of Standard 62.1 as the minimum ventilation required is an example of this conflict. This addendum corrects the reference by eliminating the specific section and denoting only Standard 62.1 and allows for another, higher outdoor ventilation rate to be set by the regulating body for these specific applications.

Changes are provided in the table below:

### 6.5.2.3

#### Exceptions:

a. The system is capable of reducing supply air volume to 50% or less of the design airflow rate or the minimum outdoor air ventilation rate specified in 6.2 of ASHRAE Standard 62.1 or other applicable federal, state or local code or recognized standard, whichever is larger, before simultaneous heating and cooling takes place.

**Addendum c:** Some facilities covered by Standard 90.1 are challenged to demonstrate compliance with fan power limitations requirements of Standard 90.1 while including design features protecting the safety of inhabitants and compliance of other applicable standards, codes, laws, or regulations. These facilities often require compliance with NIH, NFPA, and other standards with air control and conditioning more stringent than Standard 90.1 and 62.1 requirements. An example of these facilities is vivariums. In ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004 Section 6.5.2.3, Exception (d), this application was not included. This addendum adds vivariums to the list of spaces that require specific humidity levels to satisfy process needs.

Changes are provided in the table below:

### 6.5.2.3



**Exceptions:**

d. Systems serving spaces where specific humidity levels are required to satisfy process needs such as vivariums, museums, surgical suites and buildings with refrigerating systems such as supermarkets, refrigerated warehouses and ice arenas. This exception also applies to other applications for which fan volume controls in accordance with Exception (a) are proven to be impractical to the enforcement agency.

**Addendum h:** This change includes a new exception to Section 6.5.2.1 that is geared toward zones with direct digital controls (DDC). The new exception (exception b) largely addresses the apparent conflict between Standards 55, 62.1, and 90.1, and also takes advantage of the energy-saving potential of DDC controls in order to save about \$0.20/ft<sup>2</sup>/yr with a simple payback of less than two years. The apparent conflict is that the current 30% reheat maximum typically requires very high supply air temperatures (e.g., >100°F) to meet peak heating load. High supply air temperatures result in poor comfort per Standard 55 and poor ventilation effectiveness per Standard 62.1. The new exception allows reheat to increase from 30% to 50%, which means lower supply air temperatures and better comfort and ventilation effectiveness. The energy savings come from the fact that maximum airflow in deadband is being lowered from 30% to 20%. This saves fan energy and cooling energy in deadband, and also reduces the amount of time when the zone will be overcooled in deadband and forced into reheat.

This new exception will also alleviate a common problem where engineers feel compelled to violate the current 30% exception in order to provide adequate heating. In addition to poor comfort and ventilation effectiveness, high supply air temperatures also lead to short-circuiting. When hot supply air short circuits directly from the supply to the return, the space takes longer to warm up and may not warm up at all. Therefore, it is very common for designers and contractors to disregard the current 30% requirement and use 40% or 50% minimum flow setpoints to ensure adequate heating. No one likes to disregard the code, but if the choice is between code and comfort, comfort wins. The new exception allows users to achieve comfort, meet the code, and save energy at minimal cost.

Because not all zones have DDC controls and because this is a fairly significant shift in zone controls, the existing 30% exception is left in the standard. However, two clauses from the existing exception are deleted. The 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> exception is deleted because it implies that a minimum air speed in the occupied space is required for comfort. ASHRAE Standard 55, however, indicates that no minimum air speed is required for comfort. Furthermore, 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> does not guarantee any particular air speed because 0.4 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup> can be a small fraction (e.g., 10%) or a large fraction (e.g., 50%) of the design flow rate and, thus, can result in a low or high airspeed. The 300 cfm exception is deleted because the situation that it was intended to address has been largely eliminated by the new 50% exception described above. This criterion was intended to address the following applications: the occasional small zone in a VAV reheat system for which 30% is insufficient to handle heating loads, such as spaces with large north-facing glass areas.

**Exceptions to 6.5.2.1:**

a. Zones for which the volume of air that is reheated, re-cooled, or mixed is less than the larger of the following:

1. 30% of the zone design peak supply rate;
2. The volume of outdoor air required to meet the ventilation requirements of Section 6.2 of ASHRAE Standard 62.1 for the zone;
3. Any higher rate that can be demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the authority having jurisdiction, to reduce overall system annual energy usage by offsetting reheat/re-cool energy losses through a reduction in outdoor air intake.

b. Zones that comply with all of the following:

1. The volume of air that is reheated, re-cooled, or mixed in dead band between heating and cooling does not exceed the larger of the following:
  - a. 20% of the zone design peak supply rate;
  - b. the volume of outdoor air required to meet the ventilation requirements of Section 6.2 of ASHRAE Standard 62.1 for the zone;
  - c. any higher rate that can be demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the authority having jurisdiction, to reduce overall system annual energy usage by offsetting reheat/re-cool energy losses through a reduction in outdoor air intake.

2. The volume of air that is reheated, re-cooled, or mixed in peak heating demand shall be less than 50% of the zone design peak supply rate.
3. Airflow between dead band and full heating or full cooling shall be modulated.
- c. Zones where special pressurization relationships, cross-contamination requirements, or code-required minimum circulation rates are such that variable-air volume systems are impractical.
- d. Zones where at least 75% of the energy for reheating or for providing warm air in mixing systems is provided from a site-recovered (including condenser heat) or site- solar energy source.

**Addendum k:** This addendum revises Tables 6.8.1E (Figure 21) and 7.8 (Figure 22) in ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007, identifying the specific sections of the referenced standards. Table 7.8 (Figure 22) is also updated to reflect the current federal efficiency levels for residential water heaters. Additionally, a requirement in Table 7.8 (Figure 22) for electric table top water heaters has been added.

**TABLE 6.8.1E Warm Air Furnaces and Combination Warm Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm Air Duct Furnaces, and Unit Heaters**

Equipment Type	Size Category (Input)	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency <sup>a</sup>	Test Procedure <sup>b</sup>
Warm Air Furnace, Gas-Fired	<225,000 Btu/h		78% AFUE or 80% $E_{td}$	DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or <u>Section 2.39, Thermal Efficiency, of ANSI Z21.47</u>
	$\geq 225,000$ Btu/h	Maximum Capacity <sup>d</sup>	80% $E_{cc}$	<u>Section 2.39, Thermal Efficiency, of ANSI Z21.47</u>
Warm Air Furnace, Oil-Fired	<225,000 Btu/h		78% AFUE or 80% $E_{td}$	DOE 10 CFR Part 430 or <u>Section 42, Combustion, of UL 727</u>
	$\geq 225,000$ Btu/h	Maximum Capacity <sup>e</sup>	81% $E_{tf}$	<u>Section 42, Combustion, of UL 727</u>
Warm Air Duct Furnaces, Gas-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity <sup>e</sup>	80% $E_{cg}$	<u>Section 2.10, Efficiency, of ANSI Z83.9<sup>g</sup></u>
Warm Air Unit Heaters, Gas-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity <sup>e</sup>	80% $E_{cg}$	<u>Section 2.10, Efficiency, of ANSI Z83.8</u>
Warm Air Unit Heaters, Oil-Fired	All Capacities	Maximum Capacity <sup>e</sup>	80% $E_{cg}$	<u>Section 40, Combustion, of UL 731</u>

<sup>a</sup>  $E_{td}$  = thermal efficiency. See test procedure for detailed discussion.

<sup>b</sup> Section 12 contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

<sup>c</sup>  $E_{cc}$  = combustion efficiency. Units must also include an interrupted or intermittent ignition device (IID), have jacket losses not exceeding 0.75% of the input rating, and have either power venting or a flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for those furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space.

<sup>d</sup> Combination units not covered by NAECA (three-phase power or cooling capacity greater than or equal to 65,000 Btu/h) may comply with either rating.

<sup>e</sup> Minimum and maximum ratings as provided for and allowed by the unit's controls.

<sup>f</sup>  $E_{tf}$  = thermal efficiency. Units must also include an interrupted or intermittent ignition device (IID), have jacket losses not exceeding 0.75% of the input rating, and have either power venting or a flue damper. A vent damper is an acceptable alternative to a flue damper for those furnaces where combustion air is drawn from the conditioned space.

<sup>g</sup>  $E_{cg}$  = combustion efficiency (100% less flue losses). See test procedure for detailed discussion.

Figure 21: Warm Air Furnaces and Combination Warm Air Furnaces/Air-Conditioning Units, Warm Air Duct Furnaces, and Unit Heaters

**TABLE 7.8 Performance Requirements for Water Heating Equipment**

Equipment Type	Size Category (Input)	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Performance Required <sup>a</sup>	Test Procedure <sup>b,c</sup>
<u>Electric Table Top Water Heaters</u>	<u>≤12 kW</u>	<u>Resistance ≥20 gal</u>	<u>0.93-0.00132V EF</u>	<u>DOE 10 CFR Part 430</u>
Electric Water Heaters	≤12 kW	Resistance ≥20 gal	0.93-0.00132V EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
	>12 kW	Resistance ≥20 gal	20 + 35 √V SL, Btu/h	Section G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	≤24 Amps and ≤250 Volts	Heat Pump	0.93-0.00132V EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
Gas Storage Water Heaters	≤75,000 Btu/h	≥20 gal	0.62-0.0019V EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
	>75,000 Btu/h	<4000 (Btu/h)/gal	80% $E_t$ (Q/800 + 110 √V) SL, Btu/h	Sections G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	>50,000 Btu/h and <200,000 Btu/h	≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and <2 gal	0.62-0.0019V EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
Gas Instantaneous Water Heaters	≥200,000 Btu/h <sup>d</sup>	≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and <10 gal	80% $E_t$	Sections G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	≥200,000 Btu/h	≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and ≥10 gal	80% $E_t$ (Q/800 + 110 √V) SL, Btu/h	
Oil Storage Water Heaters	≤105,000 Btu/h	≥20 gal	0.59-0.0019V EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
	>105,000 Btu/h	<4000 (Btu/h)/gal	78% $E_t$ (Q/800 + 110 √V) SL, Btu/h	Sections G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	≤210,000 Btu/h	≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and <2 gal	0.59-0.0019V EF	DOE 10 CFR Part 430
Oil Instantaneous Water Heaters	>210,000 Btu/h	≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and <10 gal	80% $E_t$	Sections G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
	>210,000 Btu/h	≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and ≥10 gal	78% $E_t$ (Q/800 + 110 √V) SL, Btu/h	
Hot Water Supply Boilers, Gas and Oil	≥300,000 Btu/h and <12,500,000 Btu/h	≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and <10 gal	80% $E_t$	Sections G.1 and G.2 of ANSI Z21.10.3
Hot Water Supply Boilers, Gas		≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and ≥10 gal	80% $E_t$ (Q/800 + 110 √V) SL, Btu/h	
Hot Water Supply Boilers, Oil		≥4000 (Btu/h)/gal and ≥10 gal	78% $E_t$ (Q/800 + 110 √V) SL, Btu/h	
Pool Heaters Oil and Gas	All		78% $E_t$	ASHRAE 146
Heat Pump Pool Heaters	All		4.0 COP	ASHRAE 146
Unfired Storage Tanks	All		R-12.5	(none)

<sup>a</sup> Energy factor (EF) and thermal efficiency ( $E_t$ ) are minimum requirements, while standby loss (SL) is maximum Btu/h based on a 70°F temperature difference between stored water and ambient requirements. In the EF equation,  $F$  is the rated volume in gallons. In the SL equation,  $F$  is the rated volume in gallons and  $Q$  is the nameplate input rate in Btu/h.

<sup>b</sup> Section 12 contains a complete specification, including the year version, of the referenced test procedure.

<sup>c</sup> Section G1 is titled "Test Method for Measuring Thermal Efficiency" and Section G2 is titled "Test Method for Measuring Standby Loss."

<sup>d</sup> Instantaneous water heaters with input rates below 200,000 Btu/h must comply with these requirements if the water heater is designed to heat water to temperatures 180°F or higher.

Figure 22: Performance Requirements for Water Heating Equipment

**Addendum I:** The purpose of this addendum is to add minimum efficiency and certification requirements for both axial and centrifugal fan closed-circuit cooling towers (also known as fluid coolers) into Table 6.8.1G (Figure 23). In addition, a reference to ATC-105S, The Cooling Technology Institute (CTI) test standard for closed-circuit cooling towers, has been added to Section 12, Normative References. A subcommittee of ASHRAE TC 8.6, Technical Committee on Cooling Towers and Evaporative Condensers, developed this addendum, which has been unanimously supported by the entire TC. Closed-circuit cooling



towers differ from open-circuit cooling towers in that the process fluid is kept isolated from the open loop spray water and airflow by an intermediate heat exchanger, typically a coil. Closed-circuit devices also have an integral spray pump to re-circulate the spray water over the coil. To account for this, the gpm/hp value for closed-circuit cooling towers includes both the unit fan and spray pump motors, where hp equals the sum of the fan motor and integral spray pump motor nameplate horsepower. Lastly, the minimum efficiency values for closed-circuit cooling towers are based on typical water-source heat pump conditions, as the water-source heat pump industry is the largest HVAC market for this type of equipment.

The addition of minimum efficiency and certification requirements will provide consulting engineers, system designers, and contractors guidelines for the selection of independently certified, energy-efficient closed-circuit cooling towers. This change will also complement the existing minimum efficiency and certification requirements for open-circuit cooling towers, helping to prevent confusion between the requirements for these two different types of cooling towers.

**TABLE 6.8.1G Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment**

Equipment Type <sup>d</sup>	Total System Heat Rejection Capacity at Rated Conditions	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Performance Required <sup>a,b,c</sup>	Test Procedure <sup>e,d</sup>
Propeller or Axial Fan Open-Circuit Cooling Towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F <del>wb Outdoor air</del> <u>Entering wb</u>	≥ 38.2 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201
Centrifugal Fan Open-Circuit Cooling Towers	All	95°F Entering Water 85°F Leaving Water 75°F <del>wb Outdoor air</del> <u>Entering wb</u>	≥ 20.0 gpm/hp	CTI ATC-105 and CTI STD-201
<u>Propeller or Axial Fan</u> <u>Closed-Circuit Cooling Towers</u>	All	<u>102°F Entering Water</u> <u>90°F Leaving Water</u> <u>75°F Entering wb</u>	<u>≥ 14.0 gpm/hp</u>	<u>CTI ATC-105S and</u> <u>CTI STD-201</u>
<u>Centrifugal Closed-Circuit</u> <u>Cooling Towers</u>	All	<u>102°F Entering Water</u> <u>90°F Leaving Water</u> <u>75°F Entering wb</u>	<u>≥ 7.0 gpm/hp</u>	<u>CTI ATC-105S and</u> <u>CTI STD-201</u>
Air-Cooled Condensers	All	125°F Condensing Temperature R-22 Test Fluid 190°F Entering Gas Temperature 15°F Subcooling 95°F Entering db	≥ 176,000 Btu/h·hp	ARI 460

<sup>a</sup> For purposes of this table, open-circuit cooling tower performance is defined as the water flow rating of the tower at the thermal rating condition listed in Table 6.8.1G divided by the fan ~~nameplate rated-motor~~ nameplate power.

<sup>b</sup> For purposes of this table, closed-circuit cooling tower performance is defined as the process water flow rating of the tower at the thermal rating condition listed in Table 6.8.1G divided by the sum of the fan motor nameplate power and the integral spray pump motor nameplate power.

<sup>c</sup> For purposes of this table, air-cooled condenser performance is defined as the heat rejected from the refrigerant divided by the fan ~~nameplate rated~~ motor nameplate power.

<sup>d</sup> Section 12 contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

<sup>e</sup> ~~The efficiencies for open cooling towers listed in Table 6.8.1G are not applicable for closed circuit cooling towers. The efficiencies and test procedures for both open- and closed-circuit cooling towers are not applicable to hybrid cooling towers that contain a combination of separate wet and dry heat exchange sections.~~

*Revise Section 12 as follows:*

Reference	Title
CTI ATC-105 (00)	Acceptance Test Code for Water Cooling Towers
<u>CTI ATC-105S (96)</u>	<u>Acceptance Test Code for Closed Circuit Cooling Towers</u>
CTI STD-201 (04)	Standard for the Certification of Water-Cooling Tower Thermal Performance

Figure 23: Performance Requirements for Heat Rejection Equipment

**Addendum m:** Product development for water-cooled chillers in recent years has focused on improving both full-load and part-load performance. Variable-speed drives (VSDs) have gone through significant technology advancements and are now finding application in water-cooled chillers. The use of VSDs shows significant improvement of chiller integrated part-load value (IPLV). Improvements of up to 30% in IPLV are possible.

Partially offsetting the part-load performance improvement is a small decrease in full-load efficiency at design conditions, nominally up to 4%. The decrease in full-load efficiency is due to inherent electronic drive losses and power line-filters.

This addendum establishes—effective January 1, 2010—an additional path of compliance for water-cooled chillers.

Path A is intended for applications where significant operating time is expected at full-load conditions. On the other hand, Path B is an alternative set of efficiency levels for water-cooled chillers intended for applications where significant time is expected at part load. Compliance with the standard can be achieved by meeting the requirements of either Path A or Path B. However, both full-load and IPLV levels must be met to fulfill the requirements of Path A or Path B.

The addendum also combines all water-cooled positive displacement chillers into one category and adds a new size category for centrifugal chillers at or above 600 tons. The air-cooled chiller without condenser equipment category has been eliminated. All air-cooled chillers without condensers must now be rated with matching condensers. The minimum efficiencies of air-cooled chillers have also been updated. The minimum efficiencies for absorption chillers were left unchanged, as efficiencies have not improved over the last few years and the absorption market has been shrinking, with less than 150 units sold in the US in 2006. Efficiencies in the I-P version of the standard are now expressed in EER for air-cooled chillers, kW/ton for water-cooled chillers, and COP for absorption chillers to reflect industry practices. Tables 6.8.1H through 6.8.1J, listing minimum full-load and NPLV efficiencies of water-cooled centrifugal chillers at nonstandard rating conditions, have been eliminated and replaced by an algebraic equation. The tables will now be included in the 90.1 User's Manual.

The effective date of the new efficiency standards is January 1, 2010, to coincide with the phase-out date of HCFC-22 mandated under the Clean Air Act of 1992. This addendum is expected to save 457.6 GWh of energy per year compared to the requirements of ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004. This represents an annual energy saving of 13.3%.

#### 6.4.1.2 Minimum Equipment Efficiencies—Listed

**Equipment—Nonstandard Conditions.** Water-cooled centrifugal water-chilling packages that are not designed for operation at ARI Standard 550/590 test conditions (and thus cannot be tested to meet the requirements of Table 6.8.1C (Figure 24)) of 44°F leaving chilled-water temperature and 85°F entering condenser water temperature with 3 gpm/ton condenser water flow shall have maximum full-load kW/ton and NPLV ratings adjusted using the following equation:

Adjusted maximum full-load kW/ton rating = (full-load kW/ton from Table 6.8.1C (Figure 24))/ $K_{adj}$

Adjusted maximum NPLV rating = (IPLV from Table 6.8.1C (Figure 24))/ $K_{adj}$

where

$$K_{adj} = 6.174722 - 0.303668(X) + 0.00629466(X)^2 - 0.000045780(X)^3$$

$$X = DT_{std} + LIFT$$

$$DT_{std} = (24 + (\text{full-load kW/ton from Table 6.8.1C (Figure 24)} \times 6.83) / \text{Flow})$$

$$\text{Flow} = \text{Condenser water flow (gpm)} / \text{Cooling full-load capacity (tons)}$$

$$LIFT = CEWT - CLWT$$

$$CEWT = \text{Full-load condenser entering water temperature (°F)}$$

$$CLWT = \text{Full-load leaving chilled-water temperature (°F)}$$

The adjusted full-load and NPLV values are only applicable over the following full-load design ranges:

- Minimum Leaving Chiller-Water Temperature: 40°F to 48°F 38°F
- Maximum Condenser Entering Condenser Water Temperature: 75°F to 85°F 102°F
- Condenser Water Temperature Rise: 5°F to 15°F Flow: 1 to 6 gpm/ton
- $X \geq 39^\circ\text{F}$  and  $\leq 60^\circ\text{F}$

Chillers designed to operate outside of these ranges or applications utilizing fluids or solutions with secondary coolants (e.g., glycol solutions or brines) with a freeze point of 27°F or lower for freeze protection are not covered by this standard.

Example: Path A 600 ton centrifugal chiller Table 6.8.1C efficiencies as of 1/1/2010

Full Load = 0.570 kW/ton

IPLV = 0.539 kW/ton

CEWT = 80°F

Flow = 2.5 gpm/ton

CLWT = 42°F

$$\text{LIFT} = 80 - 42 = 38^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{DT} = (24 + 0.570 \times 6.83)/2.5 = 11.16^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$X = 38 + 11.16 = 49.16^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Kadj} = 6.174772 - 0.303668(49.16) + 0.00629466(49.16)^2 - 0.00004578(49.16)^3 = 1.020$$

$$\text{Adjusted full load} = 0.570/1.020 = 0.559 \text{ kW/ton}$$

$$\text{NPLV} = 0.539/1.020 = 0.528 \text{ kW/ton}$$

Insert new Table 6.8.1C as follows and renumber the remaining tables appropriately.

**TABLE 6.8.1C Water Chilling Packages—Efficiency Requirements<sup>a</sup>**

Equipment Type	Size Category	Units	Before 1/1/2010		As of 1/1/2010 <sup>c</sup>				Test Procedure <sup>b</sup>
			Full Load	IPLV	Path A		Path B		
			Full Load	IPLV	Full Load	IPLV	Full Load	IPLV	
Air-Cooled Chillers	<150 tons	EER			≥9.562	≥12.500	NA <sup>d</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	
	≥150 tons	EER	≥9.562	≥10.416	≥9.562	≥12.750	NA <sup>d</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	
Air-Cooled without Condenser, Electrically Operated	All Capacities	EER	≥10.586	≥11.782	Air-cooled chillers without condensers must be rated with matching condensers and comply with the air-cooled chiller efficiency requirements				
Water Cooled, Electrically Operated, Reciprocating	All Capacities	kW/ton	≤0.837	≤0.696	Reciprocating units must comply with water cooled positive displacement efficiency requirements				
Water Cooled, Electrically Operated, Positive Displacement	<75 tons	kW/ton	≤0.790	≤0.676	≤0.780	≤0.630	≤0.800	≤0.600	ARI 550/590
	≥75 tons and <150 tons	kW/ton	≤0.790	≤0.676	≤0.775	≤0.615	≤0.790	≤0.586	
	≥150 tons and <300 tons	kW/ton	≤0.717	≤0.627	≤0.680	≤0.580	≤0.718	≤0.540	
	≥300 tons	kW/ton	≤0.639	≤0.571	≤0.620	≤0.540	≤0.639	≤0.490	
	<150 tons	kW/ton	≤0.703	≤0.669	≤0.634	≤0.596	≤0.639	≤0.450	
Water Cooled, Electrically Operated, Centrifugal	≥150 tons and <300 tons	kW/ton	≤0.634	≤0.596	≤0.634	≤0.596	≤0.639	≤0.450	
	≥300 tons and <600 tons	kW/ton	≤0.576	≤0.549	≤0.576	≤0.549	≤0.600	≤0.400	
	≥600 tons	kW/ton	≤0.576	≤0.549	≤0.570	≤0.539	≤0.590	≤0.400	
	<150 tons	kW/ton	≤0.703	≤0.669	≤0.634	≤0.596	≤0.639	≤0.450	
Air Cooled Absorption Single Effect	All Capacities	COP	≥0.600	NR <sup>e</sup>	≥0.600	NR <sup>e</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	ARI 560
Water-Cooled Absorption Single Effect	All Capacities	COP	≥0.700	NR <sup>e</sup>	≥0.700	NR <sup>e</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	
Absorption Double Effect Indirect-Fired	All Capacities	COP	≥1.000	≥1.050	≥1.000	≥1.050	NA <sup>d</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	
Absorption Double Effect Direct-Fired	All Capacities	COP	≥1.000	≥1.000	≥1.000	≥1.000	NA <sup>d</sup>	NA <sup>d</sup>	

<sup>a</sup> The chiller equipment requirements do not apply for chillers used in low-temperature applications where the design leaving fluid temperature is < 40°F.

<sup>b</sup> Section 17 contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

<sup>c</sup> Compliance with this standard can be obtained by meeting the minimum requirements of Path A or Path B. However, both the full load and IPLV must be met to fulfill the requirements of Path A or Path B.

<sup>d</sup> NA means that this requirement is not applicable and cannot be used for compliance.

<sup>e</sup> NR means that there are no minimum requirements for this category.

Figure 24: Water Chilling Packages—Efficiency Requirements



**Addendum n:** Variable-air-volume fan control is currently required in the standard for multiple-zone systems. This proposal extends these requirements for large single-zone units. Important aspects of this proposal include the following:

- It applies to both unitary (packaged) equipment and chilled water air-handling units.
- It only applies to units with a cooling capacity greater than or equal to 110,000 Btu/h.
- The proposal can be met using either two-speed motors or variable-speed drives on the supply fan(s).
- The minimum speed requirement is set at 67% fan speed.
- It does not take effect until 1/1/2012.

This proposal has achieved industry consensus through discussions with AHRI's Large Unitary Engineering (ULE) Group. Three of the criteria were critical to achieving that consensus:

- The lower threshold of 10 tons for unitary equipment,
- The 2/3 minimum threshold for fan speed, and
- The delay in implementation to 2012.

The significance of the two-thirds minimum speed threshold is to prevent coil frosting on DX coils (particularly for those units that are face split). The reasoning behind the delay in implementation to 2012 is to allow the AC unit manufacturers time to redesign and test their AC units. All of the manufacturers are currently redesigning their lines to meet the 2010 phase-out of certain refrigerants (R-22). Some have already completed this work for certain product lines. The volume of units being tested for refrigerant change outs is straining the available certified testing resources.

Although this requirement does not take effect until 2012, it is believed that manufacturers will begin introducing variable-volume signal-one units in advance of that date. Utility rebate programs, LEED certification, and other incentives should encourage wider demand for these units and will help this requirement to see real savings in advance of the 2012 date.

It should be noted that a second proposal is forthcoming to address the budget systems in the Energy Cost Budget Method (see Table 11.3.2A) to make the budget systems 5, 6, 7, 9, and 11 consistent with the requirements of this proposal.

**6.3.2 Criteria.** HVAC system must meet ALL of the following criteria:

- a. The system serves a single HVAC zone.
- b. The equipment must meet the variable flow requirements of Section 6.4.3.10
- c. Cooling (if any) shall be provided by a unitary packaged

**6.4.3.10 Single Zone Variable-Air-Volume Controls.** HVAC systems shall have variable airflow controls as follows:

- a. Effective January 1, 2010, air-handling and fan-coil units with chilled-water cooling coils and supply fans with motors greater than or equal to 5 hp shall have their supply fans controlled by two-speed motors or variable speed drives. At cooling demands less than or equal to 50%, the supply fan controls shall be able to reduce the airflow to no greater than the larger of the following:

1. One half of the full fan speed, or
2. The volume of outdoor air required to meet the ventilation requirements of Standard 62.1.

- b. Effective January 1, 2012, all air-conditioning equipment and air-handling units with direct expansion cooling and a cooling capacity at ARI conditions greater than or equal to 110,000 Btu/h that serve single zones shall have their supply fans controlled by two-speed motors or variable speed drives. At cooling demands less than or equal to 50%, the supply fan controls shall be able to reduce the airflow to no greater than the larger of the following:

1. Two-thirds of the full fan speed, or
2. The volume of outdoor air required to meet the ventilation requirements of Standard 62.1.

Include new item b in Section 6.3.2 as follows. Renumber subsequent section items as appropriate (SI units).

**6.3.2 Criteria.** HVAC system must meet ALL of the following criteria:

- a. The system serves a single HVAC zone.
- b. The equipment must meet the variable flow requirements of Section 6.4.3.10
- c. Cooling (if any) shall be provided by a unitary packaged

Addendum p: This addendum is the second phase of correcting the fan power limitation deficiencies of Standard 90.1-2004. The first phase was corrected by Addendum ac to the 2004 standard, which has been approved and is included in Standard 90.1-2007. That addendum addressed all fan systems with exception of those systems serving fume hoods. The reason for excluding fume hood systems was to allow Addendum ac to proceed, correcting a majority of the problems, and be included in the 2007 edition of Standard 90.1. This allowed time to assemble a lab working group that could properly address the needs of laboratory exhaust systems. This working group consisted of three individuals from Labs 21, three design engineers, and one person from the ECB subcommittee. This addendum provides the necessary pressure credits for laboratory exhaust systems that allow prescriptive compliance of these systems.

#### Exceptions to 6.5.3.1.1:

- a. Hospital, vivarium and laboratory systems that utilize flow control devices on exhaust and/or return to maintain space pressure relationships necessary for occupant health and safety or environmental control may use variable-volume fan power limitation.
- b. Individual exhaust fans with motor nameplate horsepower of 1 hp or less.

**TABLE 6.5.3.1.1B Fan Power Limitation Pressure Drop Adjustment**

Device	Adjustment
<b>Credits</b>	
Fully ducted return and/or exhaust air systems	0.5 in. w.c. ( <u>2.15 in. w.c. for laboratory and vivarium systems</u> )
Return and/or exhaust airflow control devices	0.5 in. w.c.
Exhaust filters, scrubbers, or other exhaust treatment	The pressure drop of device calculated at fan system design condition
Particulate Filtration Credit: MERV 9 through 12	0.5 in. w.c.
Particulate Filtration Credit: MERV 13 through 15	0.9 in. w.c.
Particulate Filtration Credit: MERV 16 and greater and electronically enhanced filters	Pressure drop calculated at 2× clean filter pressure drop at fan system design condition
Carbon and other gas-phase air cleaners	Clean filter pressure drop at fan system design condition
Heat recovery device, <u>biosafety cabinet</u>	Pressure drop of device at fan system design condition
Evaporative humidifier/cooler in series with another cooling coil	Pressure drop of device at fan system design condition
Sound Attenuation Section	0.15 in. w.c.
<u>Exhaust system serving fume hoods</u>	<u>0.35 in. w.c.</u>
<u>Laboratory and vivarium exhaust systems in high-rise buildings</u>	<u>0.25 in. w.c./100 ft of vertical duct exceeding 75 ft</u>
<b>Deductions</b>	
<del>Fume Hood Exhaust Exception</del> (required if 6.5.3.1.1 Exception [c] is taken)	<del>-1.0 in. w.c.</del>

Figure 25: Fan Power Limitation Pressure Drop Adjustment

Addendum s: In Summer 2005, ASHRAE approved addendum g to ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2004, which increased the minimum energy efficiency standards of commercial air-cooled air conditioners and heat pumps greater than 65,000 Btu/h. EER and COP (at 47°F) were amended, with new levels taking effect on January 1, 2010. However, IPLV and COP at 17°F were left unchanged.

This addendum updates the COP at 17°F efficiency levels for commercial heat pumps and introduces a new part-load energy efficiency descriptor for all commercial unitary products above 65,000 Btu/h of cooling capacity. The new descriptor, Integrated Energy Efficiency Ratio (IEER), is a replacement for IPLV. The IEER is a significant improvement over IPLV as it allows for uniform rating of all products including single- and multi-stage units. It is based on a weighted average of performance at 100%, 75%, 50%, and 25% of capacity. The new part-load metric is expected to more accurately rate the part-load performance of commercial unitary equipment.

The IEER and COP at 17°F levels in Tables 6.8.1A (Figure 26) and 6.8.1B (Figure 27) were derived based on the expected performance of commercial unitary products meeting the new full-load EER and COP at 47°F requirements that will take effect on January 1, 2010. In addition, IEER values are now for product

classes with cooling capacities between 65,000 and 240,000 Btu/h, which previously had no IPLV minimums.

**TABLE 6.8.1A Electrically Operated Unitary Air Conditioners and Condensing Units—Minimum Efficiency Requirements**

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency <sup>a</sup>	Test Procedure <sup>b</sup>
Air Conditioners, Air Cooled	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	10.3 EER (before 1/1/2010) 11.2 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>11.4 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	ARI 340/360
		All other	Split System and Single Package	10.1 EER (before 1/1/2010) 11.0 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>11.2 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥ 135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	9.7 EER (before 1/1/2010) 11.0 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>11.2 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	9.5 EER (before 1/1/2010) 10.8 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>11.0 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	9.5 EER (before 1/1/2010) 10.0 EER (as of 1/1/2010) 9.7 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>10.1 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	9.3 EER (before 1/1/2010) 9.8 EER (as of 1/1/2010) 9.5 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>9.9 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥ 760,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	9.2 EER (before 1/1/2010) 9.7 EER (as of 1/1/2010) 9.4 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>9.8 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	9.0 EER (before 1/1/2010) 9.5 EER (as of 1/1/2010) 9.2 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>9.6 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	< 65,000 Btu/h	All	Split System and Single Package	12.1 EER <u>12.3 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥ 65,000 Btu/h and < 135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.5 EER <u>11.7 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
Air Conditioners, Water and Evaporatively Cooled	≥ 135,000 Btu/h and < 240,000 Btu/h	All other	Split System and Single Package	11.3 EER <u>11.5 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	ARI 340/360
		Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.0 EER <u>11.2 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h	All other	Split System and Single Package	10.8 EER <u>11.0 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
		Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	11.0 EER 10.3 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>11.1 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥ 240,000 Btu/h	All other	Split System and Single Package	10.8 EER 10.1 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>10.9 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
		Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	10.3 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>11.1 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	

*The remainder of the table is left unchanged.*

Figure 26: Electrically Operated Unitary Air Conditioners and Condensing Units—Minimum Efficiency Requirements



**TABLE 6.8.1B Electrically Operated Unitary and Applied Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements**

Equipment Type	Size Category	Heating Section Type	Sub-Category or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency <sup>a</sup>	Test Procedure <sup>b</sup>
Air Cooled (Cooling Mode)	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	10.1 EER (before 1/1/2010) 11.0 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>11.2 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	ARI 340/360
		All other	Split System and Single Package	9.9 EER (before 1/1/2010) 10.8 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>11.0 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥135,000 Btu/h and <240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	9.3 EER (before 1/1/2010) 10.6 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>10.7 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	9.1 EER (before 1/1/2010) 10.4 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>10.5 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥240,000 Btu/h	Electric Resistance (or None)	Split System and Single Package	9.0 EER (before 1/1/2010) 9.5 EER (as of 1/1/2010) <u>9.2 IPLV (before 1/1/2010)</u> <u>9.6 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
		All other	Split System and Single Package	8.8 EER (before 1/1/2010) 9.3 EER (as of 1/1/2010) 9.0 IPLV (before 1/1/2010) <u>9.4 IEER (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
Air Cooled (Heating Mode)	≥65,000 Btu/h and <135,000 Btu/h (Cooling Capacity)	—	47°F db/43°F wb Outdoor Air	3.2 COP (before 1/1/2010) 3.3 COP (as of 1/1/2010)	ARI 340/360
			17°F db/15°F wb Outdoor Air	2.2 COP (before 1/1/2010) <u>2.25 COP (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	
	≥135,000 Btu/h (Cooling Capacity)	—	47°F db/43°F wb Outdoor Air	3.1 COP (before 1/1/2010) 3.2 COP (as of 1/1/2010)	
			17°F db/15°F wb Outdoor Air	2.0 COP (before 1/1/2010) <u>2.05 COP (as of 1/1/2010)</u>	

The remainder of the table is left unchanged.

Add the following in Section 3.2, just above IPLV:

integrated energy efficiency ratio (IEER): a single-number figure of merit expressing cooling part-load EER efficiency for commercial unitary air-conditioning and heat pump equipment on the basis of weighted operation at various load capacities for the equipment.

Modify the normative reference in Section 12 (under Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute) as follows:

Reference	Title
ARI 340/360-2004 <sup>7</sup>	<u>Performance Rating of Commercial and Industrial Unitary Air-Conditioning and Heat Pump Equipment</u>

Revise the Standard as follows (SI units).

Figure 27: Electrically Operated Unitary and Applied Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements

**Addendum t:** ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1 established a product class for “replacement” packaged terminal equipment to distinguish products intended to replace existing equipment in existing constructions with nonstandard external wall openings from products intended for existing and new construction with standard wall openings (16 in. high × 42 in. wide). However, the term “replacement” has been misinterpreted to mean any packaged terminal equipment intended as a replacement unit regardless of the exterior wall openings it must fit in. Conversely, the term “new construction” has been interpreted as meaning a product intended for new constructions only, while in fact it applies equally to existing and new buildings with standard wall openings.

This addendum removes the terms “replacement” and “new construction” from the product classes listed in Table 6.8.1D (Figure 28) and replaces them with the terms “nonstandard size” and “standard size,” respectively, to clarify that one product class is intended for applications with nonstandard size exterior wall openings while the other is intended for applications with standard size exterior wall openings. The addendum also amends Section 6.4.1.5.2 and footnote b to Table 6.8.1D (Figure 28) to clarify that nonstandard size packaged terminal equipment have sleeves with an external wall opening less than 16 in. high or less than 42 in. wide to reflect existing applications where the wall opening is not necessarily less than 16 in. high and less than 42 in. wide. However, to avoid a potential abuse of the definition, nonstandard size packaged terminal equipment are required to have a cross-sectional area of the sleeves less than 670 in.<sup>2</sup> (less than 16 × 42 in.).

**6.4.1.5.2 Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners.** Nonstandard size packaged terminal air conditioners and heat pumps with existing sleeves having an external wall opening of less than 16 in. high or less than 42 in. wide and having a cross-sectional area less than 670 in.<sup>2</sup> shall be factory labeled as follows: Manufactured for nonstandard size applications only; not to be installed in new construction projects.

**TABLE 6.8.1D Electrically Operated Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners, Packaged Terminal Heat Pumps, Single-Package Vertical Air Conditioners, Single-Package Vertical Heat Pumps, Room Air Conditioners, and Room Air Conditioner Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements**

Equipment Type	Size Category (Input)	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure <sup>a</sup>
PTAC (Cooling Mode) <del>New Construction</del> <u>Standard Size</u>	All Capacities	35.0°C db Outdoor air	$3.66 - (0.213 \times \text{Cap}/1000)^c \text{ COP}_C$	ARI 310/380
PTAC (Cooling Mode) <del>Replacements</del> <u>Nonstandard Size</u> <sup>b</sup>	All Capacities	35.0°C db Outdoor air	$3.19 - (0.213 \times \text{Cap}/1000)^c \text{ COP}_C$	
PTHP (Cooling Mode) <del>New Construction</del> <u>Standard Size</u>	All Capacities	35.0°C db Outdoor air	$3.60 - (0.213 \times \text{Cap}/1000)^c \text{ COP}_C$	
PTHP (Cooling Mode) <del>Replacements</del> <u>Nonstandard Size</u> <sup>b</sup>	All Capacities	35.0°C db Outdoor air	$3.16 - (0.213 \times \text{Cap}/1000)^c \text{ COP}_C$	
PTHP (Heating Mode) <del>New Construction</del> <u>Standard Size</u>	All Capacities		$3.2 - (0.026 \times \text{Cap}/1000)^c \text{ COP}_H$	
PTHP (Heating Mode) <del>Replacements</del> <u>Nonstandard Size</u> <sup>b</sup>	All Capacities		$2.9 - (0.026 \times \text{Cap}/1000)^c \text{ COP}_H$	

*The remainder of the table is left unchanged.*

*Revise footnote b of Table 6.8.1D as follows:*

<sup>b</sup> ~~Replacement~~ Nonstandard size units must be factory labeled as follows: “MANUFACTURED FOR ~~REPLACEMENT~~ NONSTANDARD SIZE APPLICATIONS ONLY; NOT TO BE INSTALLED IN NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.” ~~Replacement~~ Nonstandard size efficiencies apply only to units being installed in ~~with~~ existing sleeves having an external wall opening of less than 0.4 m high ~~and~~ or less than 1.0 m wide and having a cross-sectional area less than 0.4 m<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 28: Electrically Operated Packaged Terminal Air Conditioners, Packaged Terminal Heat Pumps, Single-Package Vertical Air Conditioners, Single-Package Vertical Heat Pumps, Room Air Conditioners, and Room Air Conditioner Heat Pumps—Minimum Efficiency Requirements

**Addendum u:** Axial fan open-circuit cooling towers use approximately 50% of the energy consumed by centrifugal fan open-circuit cooling towers. Substantial energy can be saved by requiring centrifugal fan units over 1,100 US gpm at the rating conditions to meet the energy efficiency requirements for axial fan units found in Table 6.8.1G (Figure 23). These requirements are 38.0 gpm/ hp for axial versus 20.0 gpm/hp for centrifugal, rated at 95°F entering, 85°F leaving, and 75°F entering wet-bulb temperature. This would encourage the current market trend towards lower energy axial fan designs. Exceptions are allowed for sound control and ducted installations (which might be used to reduce the potential for freezing in cold

climates). Like-for-like replacements on existing buildings that would require extensive rework of the site (such as to the supporting steel) are permitted under Section 6.1.1.3, Exception b.

**6.5.5.3 Limitation on Centrifugal Fan Open-Circuit Cooling Towers.** Centrifugal fan open-circuit cooling towers

with a combined rated capacity of 1,100 gpm or greater at 95°F condenser water return, 85°F condenser water supply, and 75°F outdoor air wet-bulb temperature shall meet the energy efficiency requirement for axial fan open-circuit cooling towers listed in Table 6.8.1G (Figure 23).

Exception: Open-circuit cooling towers that are ducted (inlet or discharge) or require external sound attenuation.

**Addendum y:** A product class for heat pump pool heaters was first established in 2002 and was included in the 2004 version of ASHRAE 90.1. At that time, the minimum coefficient of performance (COP) was based on the test methods and rating conditions contained in ASHRAE Standard 146-1998. The rating conditions in Standard 146 used to rate heat pump pool heaters relied on an outdoor temperature of 80°F and an entering water temperature of 80°F.

Since then, the Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) published ARI standard 1160 “Performance Rating of Heat Pump Pool Heaters,” which establishes testing and rating requirements for heat-pump pool heaters. The standard makes reference to ASHRAE 146 for the test methods and provides standard rating conditions at high (80°F) and low (50°F) outdoor temperatures (the entering water temperature being at 80°F). In addition, AHRI has launched a third-party certification program to independently verify the performance ratings (heating capacity and coefficient of performance) of heat pump pool heaters claimed by manufacturers based on ARI 1160.

This proposal establishes ARI 1160 as the test procedure for heat-pump pool heaters and requires that the minimum coefficient of performance (COP) of 4 be met at the low outdoor temperature of 50°F (instead of the high outdoor temperature of 80°F currently required). These proposed changes significantly increase the stringency of ASHRAE Standard 90.1, as heat pump pool heaters will now be required to deliver a COP of 4 at a higher temperature lift.

**TABLE 7.8 Performance Requirements for Water Heating Equipment**

Equipment Type	Size Category (Input)	Subcategory or Rating Condition	Minimum Efficiency	Test Procedure <sup>a</sup>
Heat pump pool heaters	All	<u>50.0°F [10.0°C] db</u> <u>44.2°F [6.78°C] wb</u> <u>Outdoor air</u> <u>80.0°F [26.7°C]</u> <u>Entering Water</u>	4.0 COP	<del>ASHRAE 146</del> <u>ARI 1160</u>
<i>Remainder of table unchanged.</i>				
<i>Add reference in Chapter 12 and modify as follows: (I-P and SI units).</i>				
Reference	Title			
<u>Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute,</u> <u>Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute</u> <u>4100 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22203</u> <u>ARI 1160-2008</u>	<u>Performance Rating of Heat Pump Pool Heaters</u>			

Figure 29: Performance Requirements for Water Heating Equipment

Addendum ad: Liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers are critical system components used in many buildings covered by ASHRAE Standard 90.1. Applications include, but are not limited to, free cooling with cooling towers, pressure interceptor, water-source heat pump loops, and heat recovery. The proper functioning of



these heat exchangers helps to ensure that the energy efficiency of other certified equipment, such as chillers and cooling towers, is fully achieved.

A relatively new certification program for ARI Standard 400 is now being widely adopted by this industry. This certification program provides a sound engineering basis for rating the performance of liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers. Inclusion of certification requirements for this equipment will benefit both manufacturers and consumers, allow product comparisons, and provide incentives to manufacturers to improve heat exchanger efficiency in order to gain market share. This program also complements the recently adopted certification requirements for closed-circuit cooling towers (Addendum I to Standard 90.1-2007). As these devices function to efficiently transfer heat between two fluids, no efficiency requirements are listed. Additionally, the cost for the ARI 400 certification program is similar to other ARI Certification Programs, involving thermal tests and the ARI program cost.

Lastly, the original Section 6.4.1.4f, addressing Table 6.8.1G (Figure 23) must be deleted based on Addendum ak to Standard 90.1-2004, as requirements for CTI certification were added back in to Table 6.8.1G (Figure 23) with that addendum, negating the original paragraph.

**TABLE 6.8.1K Heat Transfer Equipment**

<u>Equipment Type</u>	<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Minimum Efficiency*</u>	<u>Test Procedure†</u>
<u>Liquid-to-liquid heat exchangers</u>	<u>Plate type</u>	<u>NR</u>	<u>ARI 400</u>

\* NR = No Requirement  
† Section 12 contains a complete specification of the referenced test procedure, including the referenced year version of the test procedure.

Figure 30: Heat Transfer Equipment

**6.4.1.4 Verification of Equipment Efficiencies.** Equipment efficiency information supplied by manufacturers shall be verified as follows:

- a. Equipment covered under EPACT shall comply with U.S. Department of Energy certification requirements.
- b. If a certification program exists for a covered product, and it includes provisions for verification and challenge of equipment efficiency ratings, then the product shall be listed in the certification program, or
- c. if a certification program exists for a covered product, and it includes provisions for verification and challenge of equipment efficiency ratings, but the product is not listed in the existing certification program, the ratings shall be verified by an independent laboratory test report, or
- d. if no certification program exists for a covered product, the equipment efficiency ratings shall be supported by data furnished by the manufacturer, or
- e. where components such as indoor or outdoor coils from different manufacturers are used, the system designer shall specify component efficiencies whose combined efficiency meets the minimum equipment efficiency requirements in Section 6.4.1.
- f. Requirements for plate type liquid to liquid heat exchangers are listed in Table 6.8.1K.

#### 5.2.2.3 From the Lighting Subcommittee

##### **Addenda:**

Two addendums for the lighting section have been proposed to the ASHRAE 90.1 2007. Addendum i applies a four-zone lighting power density approach to exterior lighting requirements. Addendum aw recognizes the practical design application of excluding bathroom lighting from “master” switch control in hotel/motel guest rooms and adds a requirement to eliminate wasted light in guest room bathrooms.

**Addendum i:** This proposal will apply a four-zone lighting power density approach to exterior lighting requirements. This approach recognizes the varying lighting needs and design differences associated with different building locations. It is acceptable and prudent to reduce the light levels as the designer leaves the downtown city center entering into mixed commercial/ high-rise residential districts, then enters into residential areas, and then into rural areas. Several organizations, including the IESNA have been working to develop a zonal approach to exterior lighting recommended practice and this change in the standard will follow that guidance.

The specific IESNA documents used in this proposal are RP-20, DG-5, IESNA Handbook, RP-2, G-1 and RP-33. There are some instances where IESNA recommendations in these documents are available for all four zone criteria, but in many cases only three light level recommendations were found and referenced. Other standards use a multizone system to either classify LPD, lumen, or light trespass requirements—California T-24 (4-zone W/sf), the upcoming MOL (5-zone Lumen/sf, and LEED (light trespass). These standards were evaluated and in some cases incorporated into this proposal.

The first change in Section 9.4.5 is the deletion of the 5% additional power allowances, which is replaced by a base wattage allowance per site. The second change to this section is to define the four zones and apply appropriate requirements. The four zones are based on IESNA and other group definitions to match other requirements and guidance expected to be encountered by designers. The majority of building sites will fall into LZ3, LZ2, or LZ1, and the sites that remain in LZ4 will generally be of relatively small sizes. The added “Base Site Allowance” for each zone takes into account that most sites are not rectangular or match the iso-diagram of typical light luminaries.

The associated energy change from this proposal comes from the lower illuminance requirements for primarily zones 1–3, where the majority of buildings are constructed. Numerous point-by-point lighting calculations were performed for parking lots, walkways, stairways, pedestrian tunnels, entries (with and without canopies), sales canopies, service stations, and auto dealerships for the four zones. In the initial calculations for the parking lots, there was a noticeable difficulty in achieving the recommended light level when the space was 20,000 ft<sup>2</sup> and lower, without any additional power allowance (this was especially true in zone 4). Six odd shaped parking lots were modeled for all four lighting zones to verify that the requirement would cover varying design needs. This modeling was used to determine appropriate base site allowances. Because of the base site allowance, the actual LPDs are on a sliding scale, as shown below.

The energy savings from this zone approach is shown in the chart below, with total energy used in each lighting zone for the various square footages. The solid line is the current 2004 standard.

Revise the Standard as follows (I-P units):

Changes are presented in the tables below:

**9.4.5 Exterior Building Lighting Power.** The total exterior lighting power allowance for all exterior building applications is the sum of the base site allowance plus the individual allowances for areas that are designed to be illuminated and are lighting power densities permitted in Table 9.4.65 for the applicable lighting zone for these applications plus an additional unrestricted allowance of 5% of that sum. Trade-offs are allowed only among exterior lighting applications listed in the Table 9.4.65 “Tradable Surfaces” section. The lighting zone for the building exterior is determined from Table 9.4.5 unless otherwise specified by the local jurisdiction.

**Exceptions to 9.4.5:** Lighting used for the following exterior applications is exempt when equipped with a control device that complies with the requirements of Section 9.4.1.3 and is independent of the control of the nonexempt lighting:

- a. Specialized signal, directional, and marker lighting associated with transportation.
- b. Advertising signage or directional signage.
- c. Lighting integral to equipment or instrumentation and installed by its manufacturer.
- d. Lighting for theatrical purposes, including performance, stage, film production, and video production.
- e. Lighting for athletic playing areas.
- f. Temporary lighting.

- g. Lighting for industrial production, material handling, transportation sites, and associated storage areas.
- h. Theme elements in theme/amusement parks.
- i. Lighting used to highlight features of public monuments and registered historic landmark structures or buildings.

**Addendum aw:**

This change recognizes the practical design application of excluding bathroom lighting from “master” switch control in hotel/motel guest rooms and adds a requirement to eliminate wasted light in guest room bathrooms. Recent research shows that approximately 80% of the wasted guest room bathroom lighting can be saved with a 60-minute-limit control device. The 60-minute limit also provides ample time for any potential safety or convenience concerns related to bathrooms, such as the lights turning off too early while the bathroom is still occupied. The 5 W allowance for night lights recognizes the practical current design application of guest room bathroom night light use but at a reasonable low level.

**9.4.1.4 Additional Control.**

g. Hotel and Motel Guest Room Lighting—hotel and motel guest rooms and guest suites shall have a master control device at the main room entry that controls all permanently installed luminaires and switched receptacles.

Guest rooms in hotels, motels, boarding houses, and similar buildings shall have one or more control device(s) at the entry door that collectively control all permanently installed luminaires and switched receptacles, except those in the bathroom(s). Suites shall have control(s) meeting these requirements at the entry to each room or at the primary entry to the suite. Bathrooms shall have a control device installed to automatically turn off the bathroom lighting, except for night lighting not exceeding 5 W, within 60 minutes of the occupant leaving the space.

**Addendums out for public review:**

- "by" LPDs
- "dd" Toplighting change to 900 sqft
- "dc" remove Tandem wiring
- "cz" Parking garage control + exception
- "cu" Nighttime emergency lighting control
- "ct" daylighting change to 250 sqft
- "cs" receptacle control refinements
- "cn" advanced lighting control
- "cf" stairway lighting control
- "ce" multi-level control
- "cd" exterior control
- "bz" electrical monitoring
- "cx" 40% allowance - Working group is formed and meeting

**5.2.2.4 From the ECB Subcommittee**

Addendum w modifies requirements on exhaust air energy recovery for multifamily buildings in Appendix G and addendum r converts appendix G into a normative section. Addendums k and l proposed by the mechanical subcommittee do not prompt a change in section 11 or section G but addenda m, n and o do.

**Addenda:**

Addendum r: This addendum changes Informative Appendix G Performance Rating Method into a Normative Appendix. Additionally, some language has been modified to make the Appendix Enforceable.

Addendum w: This addendum contains two changes. The first change to the footnote of Table G3.1.1A (Figure 31) is to make it clear that Exception a to Section G3.1.1 also applies here. The second change is to the exception to G3.1.2.10 on Exhaust Air Energy Recovery for multifamily buildings because they are unlikely to have a centralized exhaust air system needed to effectively recover heat.



**TABLE G3.1.1A Baseline HVAC System Types**

Building Type	Fossil Fuel, Fossil/Electric Hybrid, and Purchased Heat	Electric and Other
Residential	System 1 – PTAC	System 2 – PTHP
Nonresidential & 3 Floors or Less & <25,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	System 3 – PSZ-AC	System 4 – PSZ-HP
Nonresidential & 4 or 5 Floors & <25,000 ft <sup>2</sup> or	System 5 – Packaged	System 6 – Packaged VAV w/PFP
5 Floors or Less & 25,000 ft <sup>2</sup> to 150,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	VAV w/ Reheat	Boxes
Nonresidential & More than 5 Floors or	System 7 – VAV	System 8 – VAV
>150,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	w/Reheat	w/PFP Boxes

**Notes:**

Residential building types include dormitory, hotel, motel, and multifamily. Residential space types include guest rooms, living quarters, private living space, and sleeping quarters. Other building and space types are considered nonresidential.

Where no heating system is to be provided or no heating energy source is specified, use the “Electric and Other” heating source classification.

Where attributes make a building eligible for more than one *baseline* system type, use the predominant condition to determine the system type for the entire building except as noted in Exception a to Section G3.1.1.

For laboratory spaces with a minimum of 5000 cfm of exhaust, use systems type 5 or 7 and reduce the exhaust and makeup air volume to 50% of design values during unoccupied periods. For all electric buildings the heating shall be Electric Resistance.

Figure 31: *Baseline HVAC System Types*

Add Exception i to the Exceptions to Section G3.1.2.10 as follows:

**G3.1.2.10 Exhaust Air Energy Recovery**

*Exceptions: If any of these exceptions apply, exhaust air energy recovery shall not be included in the baseline building design.....*

*i. Systems serving dwelling units in multifamily buildings.*

**General discussion and requests for interpretation:**

**Revising Table G3.1.1A** (Figure 31): A revision to table G3.1.1A (Figure 31) is proposed. Separate baselines are proposed for residential, healthcare and use of packaged systems instead of chilled water baselines for low-rise office buildings. Also, guidelines are proposed for what is acceptable by the industry for the baseline. For small multifamily - DX with gas heat was proposed as a baseline. For large multifamily – a water source heat pump with fluid cooler was proposed as the baseline. NYSERTA guideline for multifamily as a potential to generate baselines for multifamily buildings was proposed. Existing HVAC equipment that is not replaced or modified should be modeled as it exists in both the proposed and baseline buildings, resulting in neither a credit nor a penalty. With regard to Section G3.1.1 and Tables G3.1.1A (Figure 31) and G3.1.1B, the current approach is sufficient for Sports Arenas, with the exception of specific spaces for summer-season venues.

The enclosed restrooms, storage, concession or other building support areas adjacent or within open concourses for summer-season venues are generally heating only and so not applicable to the current standard base systems. The ECB Subcommittee recent development of the Heating Only System (System 10 and 11) appears to provide a solution for these areas, and thus could be used for the exception described in G3.1.1b.

The other consideration for Appendix G and sports arenas would be related to envelope insulation values. For summer-season venues, standard-level insulation likely has a poor cost-benefit ratio compared to reduced insulation levels, for enclosed spaces adjacent to the open concourses.

**Unmet load hours:** It was discussed that the throttling range is required to be simulated to match the design and be kept constant between the proposed and baseline model. An unmet load is redefined to be 2 or more degrees outside of temperature set point. It should also be clear that two zones out of set point during one hour is equivalent to one unmet load hour. It is proposed to eliminate the 50 hour maximum differential of unmet load hours between proposed and baseline. The understanding is that it’s a lot of work, but does not generally lead to improvements in the accuracy of the model. Also, the maximum

permissible hours unmet should be defined by number of hours instead of a %. While it is difficult for buildings with a large number of zones to comply, it is possible.

Temperature control throttling range: The number of degrees that room temperature must change in order to go from full heating to no heating or from full cooling to no cooling.

Unmet load hour: an hour in which one or more zones is two or more degrees outside of the thermostat setpoint range. If more than one zone is two or more degrees outside of thermostat setpoint range during the same hour that is considered one unmet load hour.

**Ventilation language update:** Changes were proposed to Section G3.1.2.5 on ventilation. The section will now read as:

*G3.1.2.5 Ventilation. Minimum ventilation system outdoor air intake flow, defined as design outdoor airflow required at the ventilation system outdoor air intake, shall be the same for the proposed and baseline building designs.*

*Exception: One or more of the following exceptions may be applied to earn credit for improved ventilation design and control strategies.*

*a) When modeling demand-control ventilation in the proposed design when its use is not required by Section 6.4.3.8.*

*b) When designing non-residential systems in accordance with ASHRAE 62.1 Section 6.2 Ventilation Rate Procedure, reduced ventilation airflow rates may be calculated for each HVAC zone in the proposed design with a zone air distribution effectiveness ( $E_z$ ) > 1.0 as defined by Table 6-2 in ASHRAE 62.1-2004. Baseline ventilation airflow rates shall be calculated using the proposed design Ventilation Rate Procedure calculation with the following change. No other ventilation rate procedure input variables shall be changed.*

*Zone air distribution effectiveness shall be changed to 1.0 in each zone having a zone air distribution effectiveness ( $E_z$ ) > 1.0. A detailed summary of both the proposed design and baseline design Ventilation Rate Procedure calculations (ASHRAE 62.1 ventilation spreadsheet tool or equivalent) shall be submitted to the rating authority to claim credit for this exception."*

**Chiller curves:** Development of the chiller curves for use with baseline was discussed.

**Transformer sizing:** A discussion on transformer sizing concluded that the transformer should be oversized to the same degree in the baseline and proposed. Wait on this because of part load curve issues.

**Air-tightness:** Guidance for air tightness in the ASHRAE 90.1 code for commercial buildings discussed. Possibly use baseline of 0.4 and proposed as low as 0.25 for only if commissioning and testing is required in the design documents. A minimum value of 0.4 for the baseline value was proposed to be included in chapter 11 and appendix G of the code. A suggestion was made to include an informative appendix in the code for calculating infiltration.

**Service Water Heating:** Agreed with intent but changed the language. Revised language: "The service hot-water system type in the budget building design shall be identical to the proposed building design. The service hot-water system performance of the budget building design shall meet the requirements of Table 7.8 (Figure 29). Exception (a) If the service hot water system type is not listed in Table 7.8 (Figure 29) it shall be identical to the proposed building design."

**On-site renewables:** After understanding that it was not clear to the proposer how on-site renewables were treated, the subcommittee agreed to revise the section to add clarity. Two definitions were added and section 11.2.3 was revisited.

*On-site renewable energy: Energy derived from renewable sources produced directly at the building site that is used to offset consumption of purchased energy.*

*Purchased energy: Energy or power purchased for consumption at the building site.*

*Section 11.2.3 Purchased Energy Rates: Annual energy costs shall be determined using rates for purchased energy, such as electricity, gas, oil, propane, steam and chilled water, and approved by the adopting authority.*

*Exception: On-site renewable energy sources and/or site recovered energy shall not be considered purchased energy. When these energy sources are not calculated/included directly in the energy simulation their consumption shall be subtracted from the proposed design energy consumption prior to calculating the design energy cost. Where on-site renewable energy or site-recovered energy sources are used, the budget building design shall be based on the energy source used as the backup energy source or electricity if no backup energy source has been specified."*

**Minimum flow setpoints (systems 5 and 7):** Modifications were made to section G3.1.3.13 for VAV Minimum Flow Setpoints exception as modified by previous addendum. The first exception will now read: "Exception (a) Systems serving laboratory spaces shall reduce the makeup air volume during unoccupied periods to the largest of 50% of zone peak air flow, the minimum outdoor air flow rate, or the air flow rate required complying with applicable codes or accreditation standards. The laboratory exhaust fan shall be modeled as constant horsepower reflecting constant volume stack discharge with outside air bypass."

The committee also added a new section G3.1.2.9.1 which states that the calculated system fan power should be distributed to supply, return, exhaust, and relief fans in the same proportion as the proposed design.

### 5.2.3 Laboratory's TERP Web Site "esl.tamu.edu/terp"

Since the fall of 2001, the Laboratory has maintained a TERP webpage (

Figure 32), where information is provided to builders, code officials, the design community and homeowners about TERP. This information includes:

- **E<sup>2</sup>calc: Energy & Emissions toolkit**
  - Opening page: this page directs the visitor to three choices, including:
    - The eCalc legacy version: This is the emissions calculator that the Laboratory developed for the State of Texas, which contains procedures for calculating NOx, SOx and CO2 emissions calculations from new building models, community projects, and renewables.
    - The kWh-NOx emissions calculator: This is the synchronous NOx emissions calculator for projects where the kWh savings are known for a particular county.
    - The IC3: This is the entry page for the Laboratory's International Code Compliance Calculator, which was developed at the request of several municipalities for calculating code compliance with the 2000/2001 IECC with SEER 13.
    - The TERP Main page: this is the main page for the TERP project
- **The TERP Main Page**
  - Navigation: this page contains general information about the project.
    - Code Compliance Calculator
    - SB5 reports: this contains the Laboratory's reports to the TCEQ and the Legislature since 2001, as well as conference paper and other presentations about the effort
    - Testimony: The ESL's Legislative testimony
    - About: more general information about the Laboratory's SB5 responsibilities
    - More about TERP
    - Role
    - Links
    - Weather data page: this page is the link to the Laboratory's on-line weather data depository for the hourly/daily weather data gathered as part of the TERP program. This is the main navigation page for find different types of weather data for the 17 sites listed, including:
      - Daily spreadsheet format example
      - Hourly spreadsheet format example
      - Example daily weather data graphs



- Example hourly weather data graphs
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- Quick Links
  - TERP Stakeholder's Letter
  - ESL Report to SECO on IECC/IRC 2009 Stringency
  - 12/08--Comptroller's Home Energy Efficiency Report
  - IC3 calculator: updated to v3.6.1!
  - Legacy eCalc Energy & Emissions Calculator
- Upcoming conferences
- Past conferences

The screenshot shows the main page of the Texas A&M System Energy Systems Lab website, specifically the Senate Bill 5 section. The header includes the lab's name and the tagline "TEES: The Engineering Agency of the State of Texas". A navigation bar lists various services: ESL, Education, Resources, Continuous Commissioning®, Industrial Assessment, Senate Bill 5, Riverside Lab, and Publications. The left sidebar contains a "Navigation" menu with links to Code Compliance Calculator, SB5 Reports, Testimony, About, More About TERP, Role, Links, Weather Data, Global, Login Form, and Administrator. The main content area is titled "Senate Bill 5" and includes an "About" section with a list of responsibilities: reporting energy savings, assisting with emissions reduction credits, evaluating code amendments, training builders, developing self-certification forms, and evaluating HERS packages. Below this is a "More About TERP" section listing four programs: diesel emissions reduction, motor vehicle purchase/lease incentive, new technology research, and energy efficiency grant. The footer mentions "Ch. 386 - Texas Emissions Reduction Plan" and "Section 386.205 - Evaluation Of State Energy Efficiency Programs". The right sidebar features "Quick Links" to various reports and calculators, "Upcoming Conferences" (Industrial Energy Technology Conference 2010), and "Past Conferences" (Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency 2009 and Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates 16).

Figure 32: The Laboratory's Senate Bill 5 Web Site (main page)

**ENERGY & EMISSIONS TOOLKIT**  
**The Energy Systems Laboratory**  
*A Division of TEES: The Engineering Agency of the State of Texas*

### What is eCalc?

The eCalc Toolkit is a collection of web-based calculators allowing Texas Government and Building industry users to design energy efficient buildings at or above code, thus documenting their emissions reductions.

Questions? Comments?- please contact us by email: [ecalc@esl.tamu.edu](mailto:ecalc@esl.tamu.edu)

**NEW USERS CLICK HERE**

**Legacy Version**

v1.1.x, 2006

Instructions, Notes, and Supporting Documentation are [here](#).

v3.2, August 2008  
**International  
 Code Compliance Calculator**


v.1.0

kWh-NOx  
 Emissions Calculator



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Figure 33: Opening Page for the Laboratory's eCALC Energy and Emissions Toolkit



**TEXAS ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION**  
**The Energy Systems Laboratory**  
**Energy & Emissions Calculator - eCalc**






### New Building Models

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**WASTE WATER**

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### Renewables

**SOLAR PV**
**SOLAR THERMAL**
**WIND**

**Date: 04/14/2006**   **WG1.1.A+CE1.1.B+DB1.2.A=B148 (V1.1)**   on SEG-PWS04

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Figure 34: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's eCALC Energy and Emissions Calculator

**IC3** International  
CODE  
COMPLIANCE  
CALCULATOR

IC3 is now RESNET Certified

**User Login**

Welcome! This is publicly accessible energy code compliance software based on the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards. You must register a username and password in order to continue. You may then access your records using your user name and password.

Email Address:

Password:

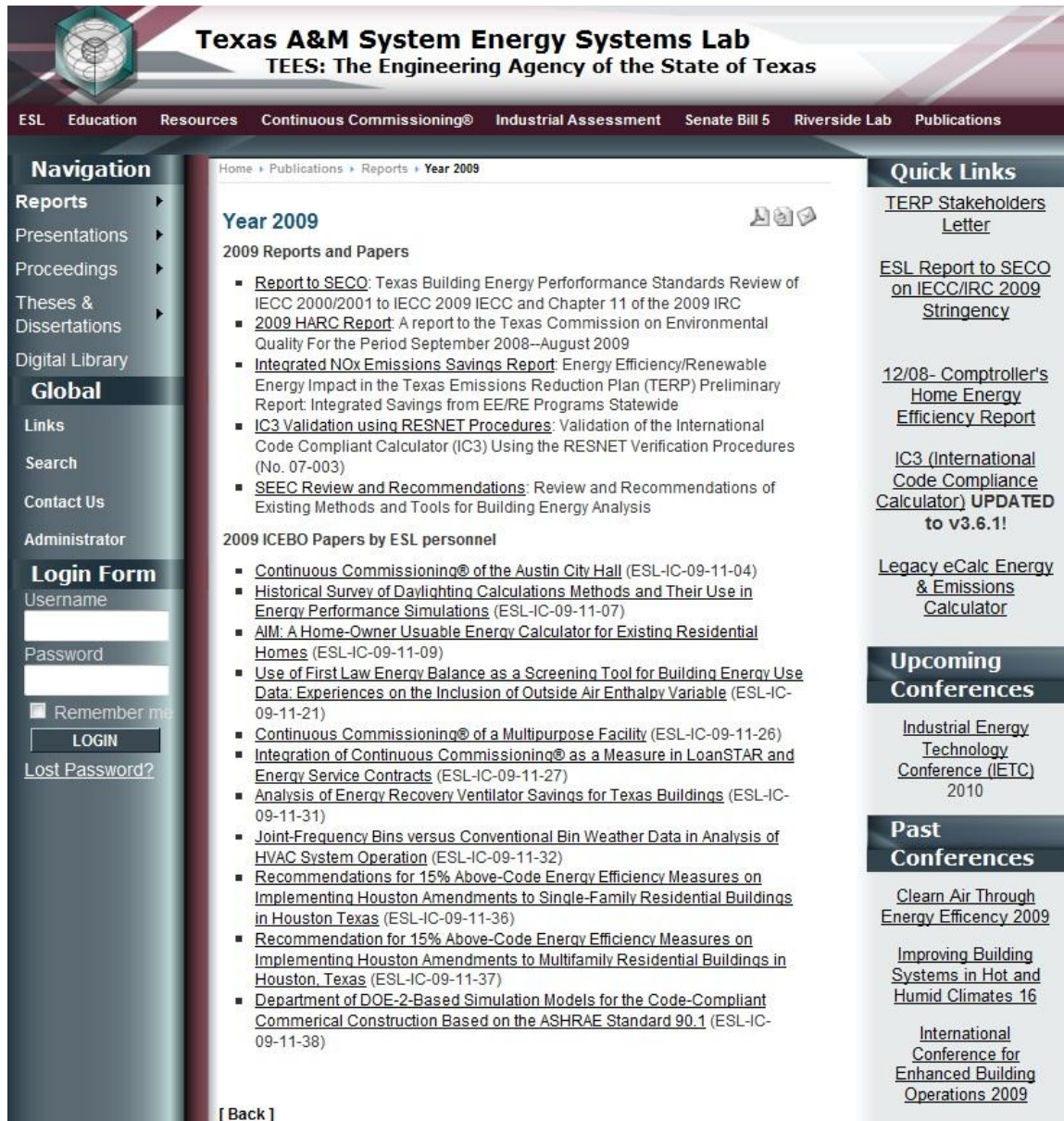
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Figure 35: Web Page Providing Access to the Laboratory's International Code Compliance Calculator (ICCC)





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- [Integrated NOx Emissions Savings Report](#): Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) Preliminary Report: Integrated Savings from EE/RE Programs Statewide
- [IC3 Validation using RESNET Procedures](#): Validation of the International Code Compliant Calculator (IC3) Using the RESNET Verification Procedures (No. 07-003)
- [SEEC Review and Recommendations](#): Review and Recommendations of Existing Methods and Tools for Building Energy Analysis

2009 ICEBO Papers by ESL personnel

- [Continuous Commissioning® of the Austin City Hall](#) (ESL-IC-09-11-04)
- [Historical Survey of Daylighting Calculations Methods and Their Use in Energy Performance Simulations](#) (ESL-IC-09-11-07)
- [AIM: A Home-Owner Usuable Energy Calculator for Existing Residential Homes](#) (ESL-IC-09-11-09)
- [Use of First Law Energy Balance as a Screening Tool for Building Energy Use Data: Experiences on the Inclusion of Outside Air Enthalpy Variable](#) (ESL-IC-09-11-21)
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- [Joint-Frequency Bins versus Conventional Bin Weather Data in Analysis of HVAC System Operation](#) (ESL-IC-09-11-32)
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- [Recommendation for 15% Above-Code Energy Efficiency Measures on Implementing Houston Amendments to Multifamily Residential Buildings in Houston, Texas](#) (ESL-IC-09-11-37)
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- [International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations 2009](#)

Figure 36: SB5 Public opening page for the Laboratory TERP Effort


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# Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency

Impacts and Opportunities in Today's Economy

## CATEE2009



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**Renaissance Houston Greenway Plaza**

**Innovative & Interactive**  
 Texas' current energy and emissions reductions issues are discussed at this annual event, through a variety of interactive sessions and workshops targeting state policymakers, industry leaders and other energy stakeholders.

**Current & Relevant**  
 CATEE is always the place to get timely information. With the economic instability more individuals, businesses, and communities are looking for ways to reduce consumption and spending. With the introduction of the stimulus funds, we anticipate expansion of energy efficiency, new technology research and development, and the push for more green jobs.

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Figure 37: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's 2008 Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency (CATEE) Conference



**ICEBO** 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations  
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**AUSTIN, TEXAS**  
9th Annual International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations

ICEBO 2009 will take place November 17-18, 2009 in Austin, Texas. The conference will be at the [AT&T Conference Center](#), a LEED-certified building, on the campus of [The University of Texas](#). ICEBO 2009 is hosted by the Energy Systems Laboratory located at Texas A&M University, College Station and co-hosted by Austin Energy. For registration and more detailed information, please visit our [website](#).

The conference will bring together an international group of practitioners and researchers who routinely minimize the energy consumption, operating costs, and environmental impacts of buildings while improving the health and comfort of occupants. ICEBO 2009 is the leading forum for timely exchanges among individuals interested in the continuous improvement and maintenance of buildings, their energy usage and environmental impact. The topics to be discussed are:

- Worldwide best practices in commissioning, retro-commissioning, and Continuous Commissioning® new and existing buildings
- Mission-critical facilities (hospitals, data centers, central utility plants, etc.) operation optimization for best performance and maximum energy savings
- Improved building automation, controls, and sensor accuracy
- Commissioning for Energy Star and LEED® (NC and EB) certifications
- Achieving sustainability, saving energy, and improving occupant comfort
- Planning and designing intelligent buildings\*
- On-site renewable energy applications (wind, solar, fuel cell, etc.)
- Measuring and verifying performance of building improvements
- Success stories of combined heat and power (CHP) and distributed generation (DG)
- New federal and state building energy efficiency initiatives
- International markets and collaboration for improving building performance

In addition to the conference, three workshops are being planned – one pre-conference, two post-conference. The pre-conference workshop is a Continuous Commissioning® Workshop, which is a full day. The Measurement & Verification and LEED® workshops (post-conference) are half day workshops.

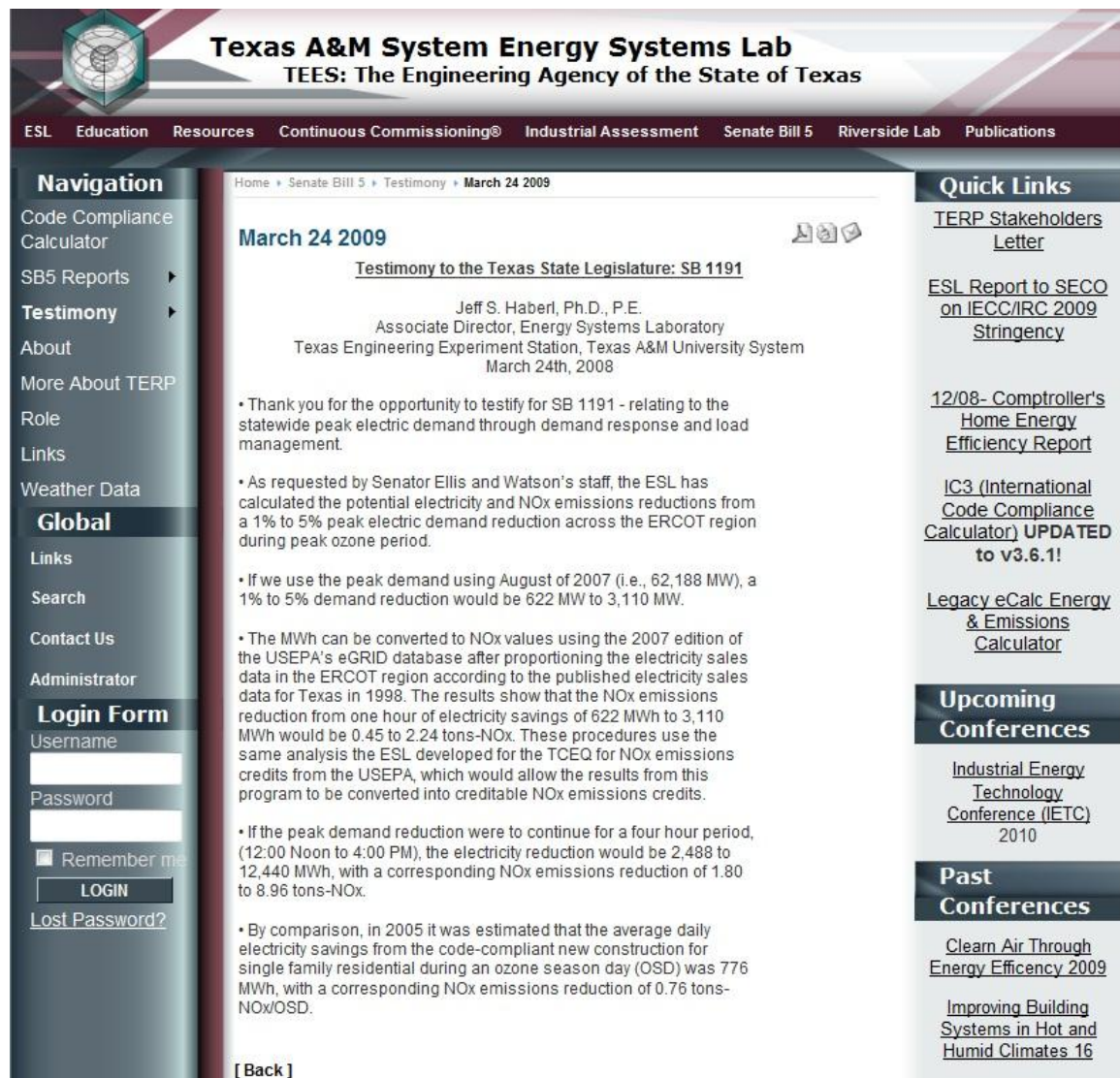
The international approach of ICEBO makes it unique. The conferences alternate between USA and international sites. ICEBO 2009 will be held in the U.S. in Austin, Texas. Other recent venues include

- ICEBO 2008, Berlin, Germany;
- ICEBO 2007, San Francisco, California;
- ICEBO 2006, Shenzhen, China;
- ICEBO 2005, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;
- ICEBO 2004, Paris, France.

The conferences are closely coordinated with the International Energy Agency's annexes on building commissioning.

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Figure 38: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's 9th International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations (ICEBO) Conference



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**March 24 2009**

Testimony to the Texas State Legislature: SB 1191

Jeff S. Haberl, Ph.D., P.E.  
Associate Director, Energy Systems Laboratory  
Texas Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M University System  
March 24th, 2008

- Thank you for the opportunity to testify for SB 1191 - relating to the statewide peak electric demand through demand response and load management.
- As requested by Senator Ellis and Watson's staff, the ESL has calculated the potential electricity and NOx emissions reductions from a 1% to 5% peak electric demand reduction across the ERCOT region during peak ozone period.
- If we use the peak demand using August of 2007 (i.e., 62,188 MW), a 1% to 5% demand reduction would be 622 MW to 3,110 MW.
- The MWh can be converted to NOx values using the 2007 edition of the USEPA's eGRID database after proportioning the electricity sales data in the ERCOT region according to the published electricity sales data for Texas in 1998. The results show that the NOx emissions reduction from one hour of electricity savings of 622 MWh to 3,110 MWh would be 0.45 to 2.24 tons-NOx. These procedures use the same analysis the ESL developed for the TCEQ for NOx emissions credits from the USEPA, which would allow the results from this program to be converted into creditable NOx emissions credits.
- If the peak demand reduction were to continue for a four hour period, (12:00 Noon to 4:00 PM), the electricity reduction would be 2,488 to 12,440 MWh, with a corresponding NOx emissions reduction of 1.80 to 8.96 tons-NOx.
- By comparison, in 2005 it was estimated that the average daily electricity savings from the code-compliant new construction for single family residential during an ozone season day (OSD) was 776 MWh, with a corresponding NOx emissions reduction of 0.76 tons-NOx/OSD.

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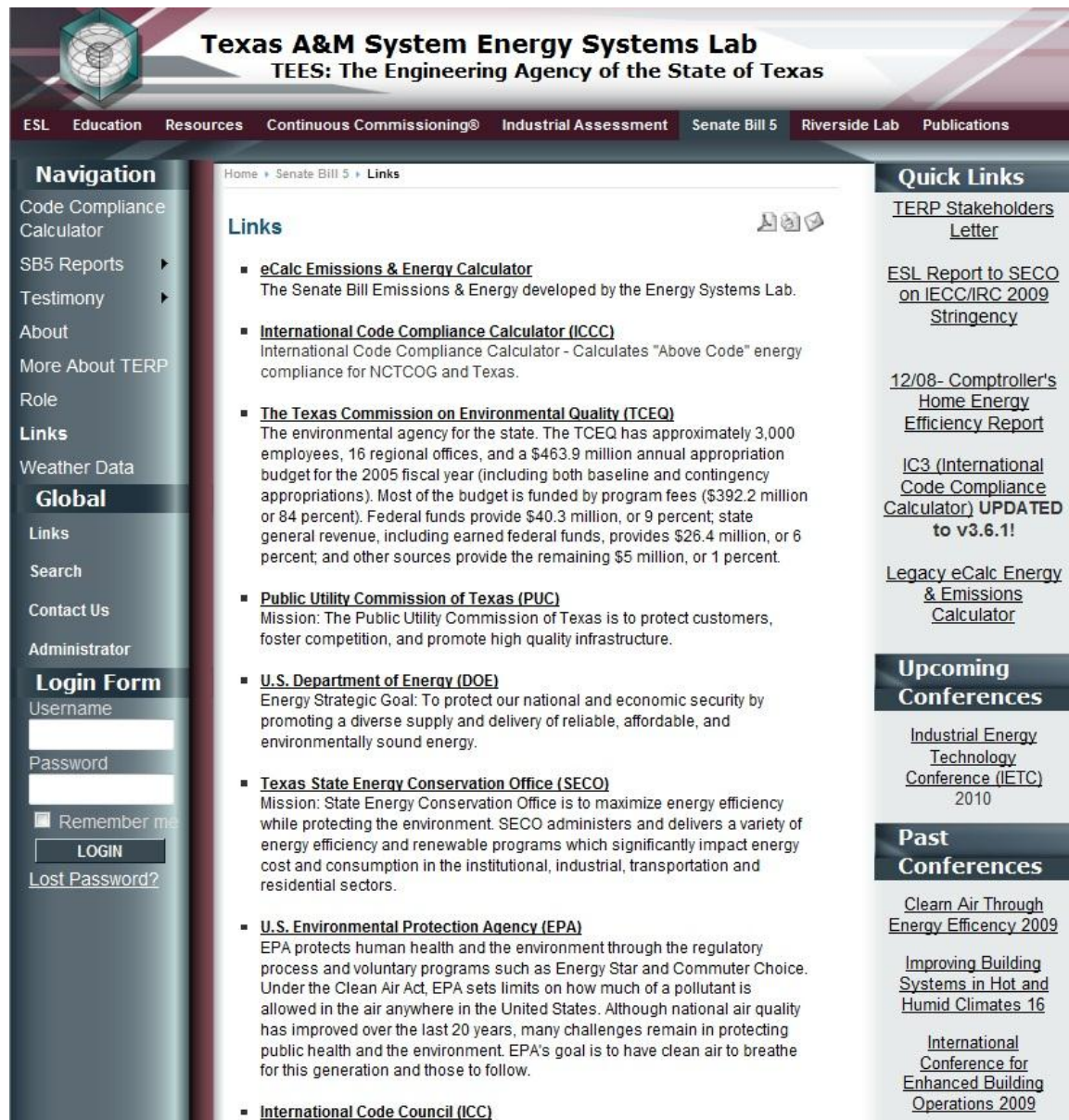
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Figure 39: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's TERP Testimony to the Senate Natural Resources Committee





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International Code Compliance Calculator - Calculates "Above Code" energy compliance for NCTCOG and Texas.
- **[The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality \(TCEQ\)](#)**  
The environmental agency for the state. The TCEQ has approximately 3,000 employees, 16 regional offices, and a \$463.9 million annual appropriation budget for the 2005 fiscal year (including both baseline and contingency appropriations). Most of the budget is funded by program fees (\$392.2 million or 84 percent). Federal funds provide \$40.3 million, or 9 percent; state general revenue, including earned federal funds, provides \$26.4 million, or 6 percent; and other sources provide the remaining \$5 million, or 1 percent.
- **[Public Utility Commission of Texas \(PUC\)](#)**  
Mission: The Public Utility Commission of Texas is to protect customers, foster competition, and promote high quality infrastructure.
- **[U.S. Department of Energy \(DOE\)](#)**  
Energy Strategic Goal: To protect our national and economic security by promoting a diverse supply and delivery of reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy.
- **[Texas State Energy Conservation Office \(SECO\)](#)**  
Mission: State Energy Conservation Office is to maximize energy efficiency while protecting the environment. SECO administers and delivers a variety of energy efficiency and renewable programs which significantly impact energy cost and consumption in the institutional, industrial, transportation and residential sectors.
- **[U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\)](#)**  
EPA protects human health and the environment through the regulatory process and voluntary programs such as Energy Star and Commuter Choice. Under the Clean Air Act, EPA sets limits on how much of a pollutant is allowed in the air anywhere in the United States. Although national air quality has improved over the last 20 years, many challenges remain in protecting public health and the environment. EPA's goal is to have clean air to breathe for this generation and those to follow.
- **[International Code Council \(ICC\)](#)**

**Quick Links**  
[TERP Stakeholders Letter](#)  
[ESL Report to SECO on IECC/IRC 2009 Stringency](#)  
[12/08- Comptroller's Home Energy Efficiency Report](#)  
[IC3 \(International Code Compliance Calculator\) UPDATED to v3.6.1!](#)  
[Legacy eCalc Energy & Emissions Calculator](#)

**Upcoming Conferences**  
[Industrial Energy Technology Conference \(IETC\) 2010](#)

**Past Conferences**  
[Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency 2009](#)  
[Improving Building Systems in Hot and Humid Climates 16](#)  
[International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations 2009](#)

Figure 40: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's Links to Other Government Agencies

https://sso.tamus.edu/

## Texas A&M System Energy Systems Lab

### TEES: The Engineering Agency of the State of Texas

[ESL](#) [Education](#) [Resources](#) [Continuous Commissioning®](#) [Industrial Assessment](#) [Senate Bill 5](#) [Riverside Lab](#) [Publications](#)

#### Navigation

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### Weather Data

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- [Legacy eCalc Energy & Emissions Calculator](#)

#### Upcoming Conferences

- [Industrial Energy Technology Conference \(IETC\) 2010](#)

#### Past Conferences

- [Clean Air Through Energy Efficiency 2009](#)

Figure 41: Web Page Providing Information about the Laboratory's TERP Weather Data Collection Effort

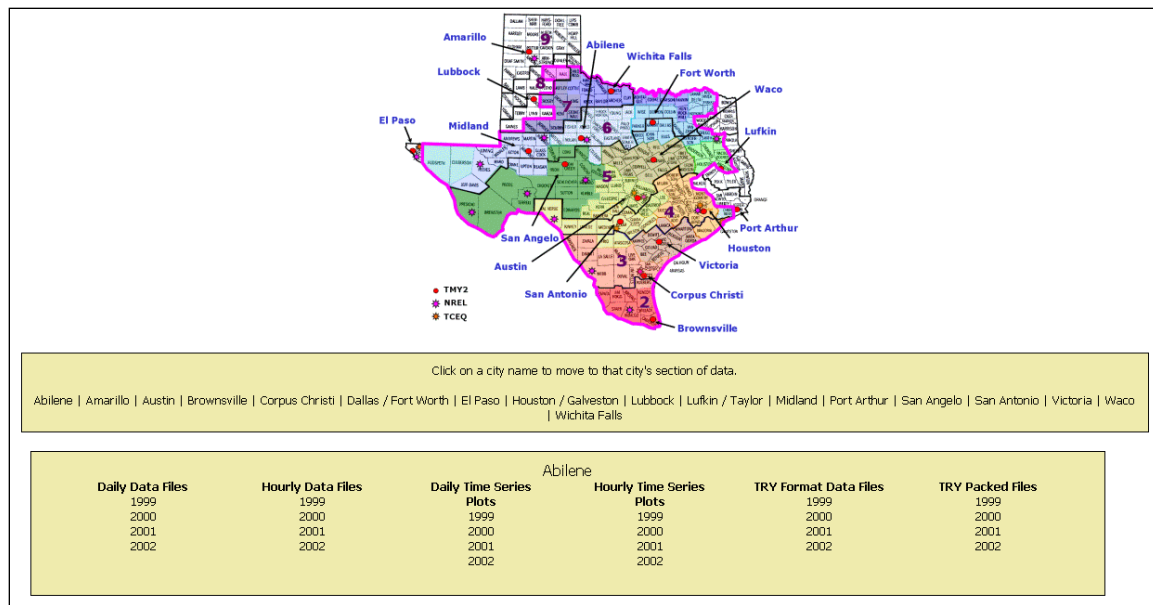


Figure 42: Web Page Providing Site-by-Site Weather Date from the Laboratory's TERP Effort

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Date	Average Dr	Average Wv	Average Dr	Average Wv	Total Glob	Total Norm	Total Precipitation (in)	
2	1/1/1999	55.8	49.8	44.4	14.8	505.4	62.1	0	
3	1/2/1999	35.3	29.3	18	14.1	986.1	1428.1	0	
4	1/3/1999	26.4	20.6	4.6	10.6	1022.2	1509.9	0	
5	1/4/1999	29.8	23.3	8.7	7.7	1179.2	2503.3	0	
6	1/5/1999	45.8	34.9	17.5	14.4	1185.2	2581.3	0	
7	1/6/1999	45.5	36.3	23.3	5	1179.5	2591.4	0	
8	1/7/1999	44.3	40.6	36.3	5.2	1181.4	2548.9	0	
9	1/8/1999	32.1	30.8	28.4	11.3	266.7	2.5	0	
10	1/9/1999	27.8	23.4	14.3	8.4	1203.3	2522.6	0	
11	1/10/1999	42.8	33.9	19.9	8.7	1197.9	2534	0	
12	1/11/1999	48.5	39.9	29.4	14.2	1191.9	2391	0	
13	1/12/1999	58.9	48.5	37.8	12.8	827.5	665.2	0	
14	1/13/1999	39.5	35.2	29.1	8	845	952.8	0	
15	1/14/1999	35.4	30.3	21.9	7.4	1225.2	2519.7	0	
16	1/15/1999	52.1	40	24.3	14.3	1263.5	2728.7	0	
17	1/16/1999	52.5	41.3	26.6	9.3	1232.4	2434.8	0	
18	1/17/1999	59.5	43.6	23	10.6	1225.5	2434.4	0	
19	1/18/1999	50.2	39	22.7	6.3	1222.9	2420.8	0	
20	1/19/1999	63.4	47.6	30.5	11.2	1239.1	2334.6	0	
21	1/20/1999	62.8	49.4	35.5	8.1	1123.7	1800.9	0	
22	1/21/1999	61.1	48.4	35	12.6	924.3	1174.1	0	
23	1/22/1999	42.3	38.2	32.3	13	153.1	3.8	0.1	
24	1/23/1999	45.8	38.9	30.3	7.2	1352	2865.3	0	
25	1/24/1999	60.3	45.3	27.8	9.2	1227.7	2216.6	0	
26	1/25/1999	48.1	41.2	32.9	6.2	1350.4	2326.6	0	
27	1/26/1999	60.3	51	42.5	16.9	1256.9	2140.8	0	
28	1/27/1999	59.9	53.9	49	10.5	817.7	650.3	0	
29	1/28/1999	54.1	50.9	48.3	10.8	587.5	162	0	
30	1/29/1999	37	36.9	36	10.2	116	0.6	1.8	
31	1/30/1999	40.2	37.6	34.4	11.8	595.1	236.2	0	

Figure 43: Spreadsheet Showing Daily Weather Date for Abilene, 1999

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Date time	Dry-Bulb T	Wet-Bulb T	Dew-Point	Wind Speed	Global Sol	Normal Dri	Precipitatio
2	1/1/1999 0:00	47	43	39	9	0	0	0
3	1/1/1999 1:00	47	45	43	16	0	0	0
4	1/1/1999 2:00	48	47	46	11	0	0	0
5	1/1/1999 3:00	49	48	48	14	0	0	0
6	1/1/1999 4:00	49	48	48	9	0	0	0
7	1/1/1999 5:00	49	48	48	11	0	0	0
8	1/1/1999 6:00	51	50	50	11	0	0	0
9	1/1/1999 7:00	54	53	52	15	0	0	0
10	1/1/1999 8:00	56	54	53	15	0.3	0	0
11	1/1/1999 9:00	60	56	53	15	13	1.3	0
12	1/1/1999 10:00	61	57	54	14	69.4	42.8	0
13	1/1/1999 11:00	62	57	54	19	53	0.6	0
14	1/1/1999 12:00	68	59	52	22	57.7	1.3	0
15	1/1/1999 13:00	68	58	50	19	95.4	7	0
16	1/1/1999 14:00	71	58	48	16	84.3	1.9	0
17	1/1/1999 15:00	71	56	44	7	73.2	0.6	0
18	1/1/1999 16:00	69	51	32	5	35.2	0.3	0
19	1/1/1999 17:00	64	49	33	6	20.6	6	0
20	1/1/1999 18:00	67	48	26	14	3.2	0.3	0
21	1/1/1999 19:00	56	50	44	25	0	0	0
22	1/1/1999 20:00	49	45	41	16	0	0	0
23	1/1/1999 21:00	45	43	41	23	0	0	0
24	1/1/1999 22:00	40	38	35	21	0	0	0
25	1/1/1999 23:00	38	35	31	23	0	0	0
26	1/2/1999 0:00	37	34	30	15	0	0	0
27	1/2/1999 1:00	35	32	27	22	0	0	0
28	1/2/1999 2:00	34	31	26	22	0	0	0
29	1/2/1999 3:00	33	30	24	26	0	0	0
30	1/2/1999 4:00	31	28	22	25	0	0	0
31	1/2/1999 5:00	30	27	21	22	0	0	0
32	1/2/1999 6:00	30	27	21	23	0	0	0
33	1/2/1999 7:00	29	26	21	16	0	0	0
34	1/2/1999 8:00	32	28	20	14	1.6	5.7	0
35	1/2/1999 9:00	33	28	18	16	38	176.9	0
36	1/2/1999 10:00	37	30	18	17	81.8	165.8	0
37	1/2/1999 11:00	39	31	17	19	140.5	282.8	0
38	1/2/1999 12:00	42	33	16	16	176.3	296.8	0
39	1/2/1999 13:00	43	33	17	16	179.8	257.1	0

Figure 44: Spreadsheet Showing Hourly Weather Data for Abilene, 1999



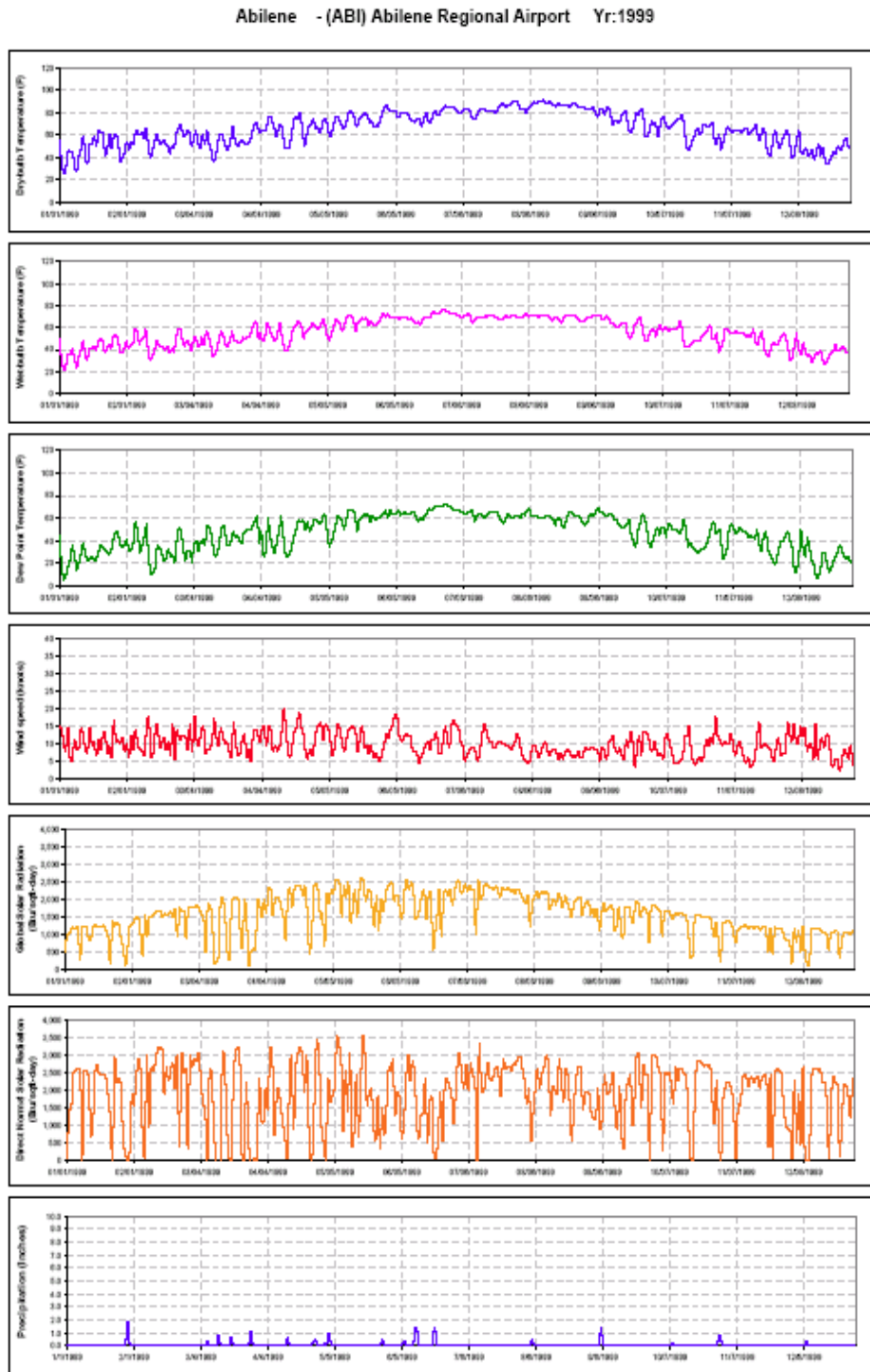


Figure 45: Time Series Graphs Showing Daily Weather Data for Abilene, 1999

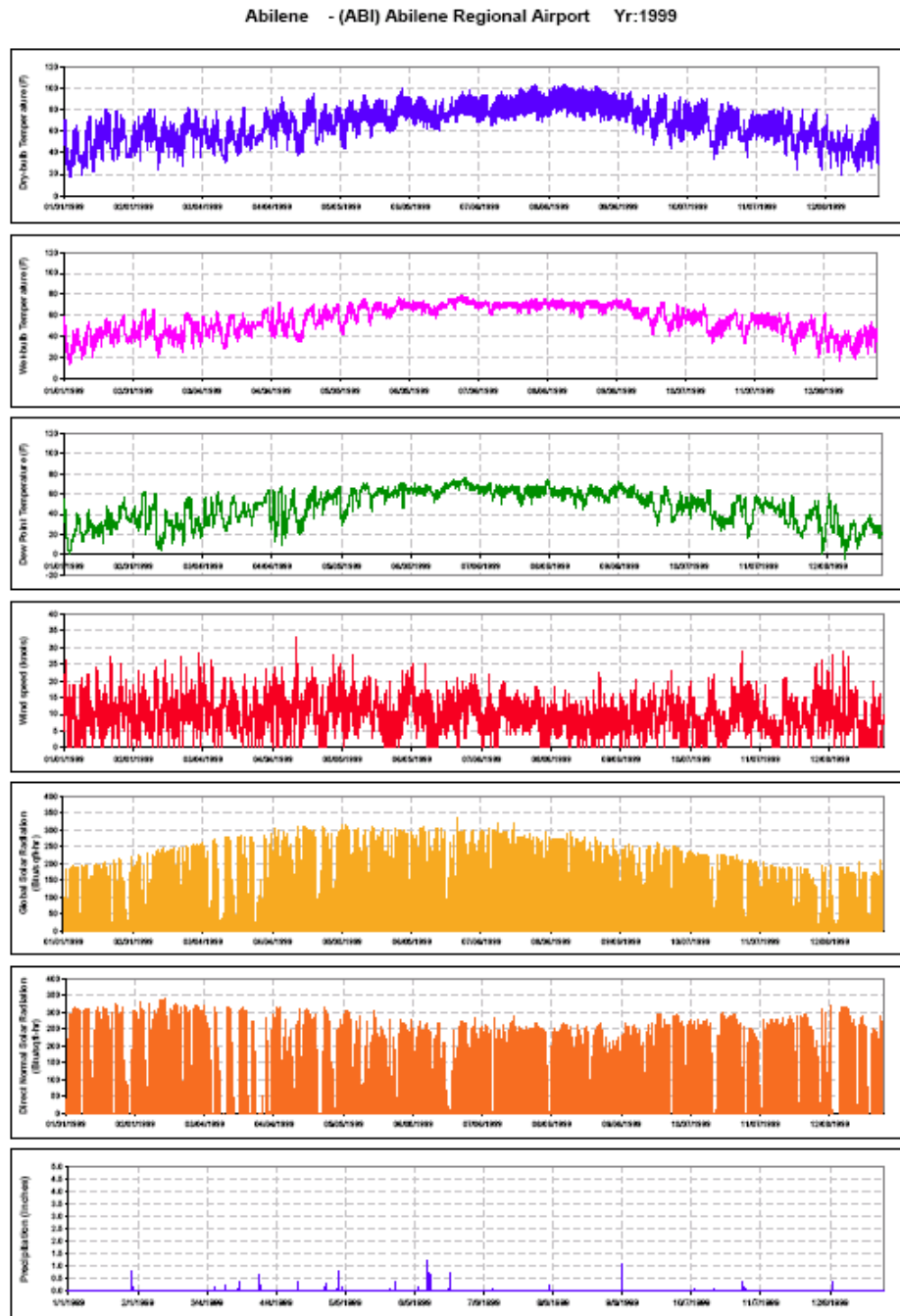


Figure 46: Time Series Graphs Showing Hourly Weather Data for Abilene, 1999

#### 5.2.4 Provide Technical Assistance to the TCEQ

The Laboratory received dozens of calls per week from code officials, builders, home owners and municipal officials regarding the building code and emissions calculations. A complete file of these transactions is maintained at the Laboratory.

#### 5.2.5 Delivered “Statewide Air Emissions Calculations from Wind and Other Renewables: Summary Report September 2008 – August 2009,” to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality in August 2009, revised November 2009 (Figure 47)

The Energy Systems Laboratory, in fulfillment of its responsibilities under this Legislation, submits its third annual report, “Statewide Air Emissions Calculations from Wind and Other Renewables,” to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

The report is organized in several deliverables:

- A Summary Report, which details the key areas of work;
- Supporting Documentation;
- Supporting data files, including weather data, and wind production data, which have been assembled as part of the third year’s effort.

The executive summary provides summaries of the key areas of accomplishment this year, including:

- Continuation of stakeholder’s meetings;
- Analysis of power generation from wind farms using improved method and 2006 data;
- Analysis of emissions reduction from wind farms;
- Updates on degradation analysis;
- Analysis of other renewables, including: PV, solar thermal, hydroelectric, geothermal and landfill gas;
- Review of electricity generation by renewable sources and transmission planning study reported by ERCOT;
- Review of combined heat and power projects in Texas; and
- Preliminary reporting of NOx emissions savings in the 2007 Integrated Savings report to the TCEQ.

##### 5.2.5.1 Analysis of wind farms using improved method and 2007 data

In this report, the weather normalization procedures developed together with the Stakeholders were presented and applied to all the wind farms that reported their data to ERCOT during the 2007 measurement period, together with wind data from the nearby NOAA weather stations. In the 2008 Wind and Renewables report to the TCEQ (Haberl et al. 2008), weather normalization analysis methods were reviewed. An analysis was shown for the Sweetwater I wind farm in Nolan, Texas, and then applied to all the wind farms in the ERCOT region.

The wind farm (Sweetwater III) was used as an example in this report to present the same weather normalization procedure, including the processing of weather and power generation data, modeling of daily power generation versus daily wind speed using the ASHRAE Inverse Model Toolkit (IMT) for two separate periods, i.e., Ozone Season Days period (OSP), from July 15 to September 15, and Non-Ozone Season days period (Non-OSP); prediction of 1999 wind power generation using developed coefficients from 2007 daily OSP and Non-OSP models; and the analysis on monthly capacity factors generated using the models.

Then, a summary of total predicted wind power production in the base year (1999) for all of the wind farms in the ERCOT region using the developed procedure was presented and the new wind farms which started operation in 2007 were added. The total measured wind power generation in 2007 was 8,752,498 MWh,

which is 17% less than what the same wind farms would have produced in 1999. The measured wind power generation in the OSP of 2007 was 20,094 MWh/day, which is 25% lower than the estimated 1999 OSD wind production.

This report also includes an uncertainty analysis that was performed on all the daily regression models for the entire year and Ozone Season Period.

#### 5.2.5.2 Analysis of emissions reductions from wind farms

In this report, the procedure for calculating annual and peak-day, county-wide NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from electricity savings from wind projects implemented in the Power Control Areas in ERCOT listed in the EPA's eGRID was presented, including assigning the wind farms to PCA based on the information provided by the PUCT, and calculating the NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions based on the special version of 2007 eGRID developed by the EPA for the TCEQ. According to the developed models, the total MWh savings in the base year 1999 for the wind farms within the ERCOT region were 10,226,401 MWh and 25,152 MWh/day in the Ozone Season Period. The total NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions across all the counties amount to 6,051 tons/yr and 15 tons/day for the Ozone Season Period.

The ESL has been working with the EPA and TCEQ regarding a new version of eGRID for all ERCOT counties in Texas. A new version of eGRID was developed and presented in this report, which is based on the ERCOT congestion management zones. As the TCEQ moves the base year to more recent years, this updated version of eGRID, representing the current Texas market, may be used to estimate the emissions reduction from wind power in the next year's report.

#### 5.2.5.3 Preliminary reporting of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions savings in the 2008 Integrated Savings report to TCEQ

In this report, the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions savings from the energy-efficiency programs from multiple Texas State Agencies working under Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 in a uniform format to allow the TCEQ to consider the combined savings for Texas' State Implementation Plan (SIP) planning purposes. This required that the analysis should include the cumulative savings estimates from all projects projected through 2020 for both the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NO<sub>x</sub> reductions. The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from all these programs were calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which had been specially prepared for this purpose.

#### 5.2.5.4 Development of a degradation analysis

This report contains an updated analysis to determine what amounts of degradation could be observed in the measured power from Texas wind farms. Currently, the TCEQ uses a very conservative 5% degradation per year for the power output from a wind farm when making future projections from existing wind farms. Accordingly, the TCEQ asked the ESL to evaluate any observed degradation from the measured data for Texas wind farms. To accomplish this, nine wind farms (12 sites) from 2002 to 2007 and two wind farms (Brazos wind ranch and Sweetwater) from 2004 to 2007 were evaluated with a total capacity of 1208 MW.

In this analysis, a sliding statistical index was established for each site that uses 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, and 99th percentiles of the hourly power generation over a 12-month sliding period, as well as mean, minimum and maximum hourly power generation of the same 12-month period. These indices are then displayed using one data symbol for each 12-month slide, beginning from the first 12-month period until the last 12-month period for each of the wind farms.

Of the 14 sites analyzed, ten sites showed an increase when one compares the 90th percentile of whole period to the 90th percentile of the first 12-month period, ranging from 3.5% to 23.7%. The remaining four sites showed a decrease from -3.2% to -18.1%. The weighted average of this increase across all wind farms studied is 8.7% (positive), which indicates that no degradation was observed from the aggregate energy production from these wind farms over the studied operation period.



#### 5.2.5.5 Analysis of other renewable sources

Other renewable energy projects throughout the state of Texas were located to determine NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction and are included in this section. Searches were conducted on five specific categories which include solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, hydroelectric, and Landfill Gas-Fired Power Plants. Many newly located renewable energy projects are assembled for inclusion in this report.

#### 5.2.5.6 Review of electricity savings and transmission planning study reported by ERCOT

In this report, the information posted on ERCOT's Renewable Energy Credit Program site [www.texasrenewables.com](http://www.texasrenewables.com) is reviewed. In particular, information posted under the "Public Reports" tab was downloaded and assembled into an appropriate format for review. This includes ERCOT's 2001 through 2008 reports to the Legislature and information from ERCOT's listing of REC generators.

#### 5.2.5.7 Review of Combined Heat and Power Projects in Texas

A summary of all the Combined Heat and Power (CHP) applications in Texas and analysis on how it can impact the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions was provided in this section. As of 2007, 16,829 MW of CHP technologies were integrated into infrastructure served by the Texas electrical grid according to the database maintained by the DOE and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

ESL-TR-09-08-03

# **ENERGY EFFICIENCY/RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPACT IN THE TEXAS EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLAN (TERP)**

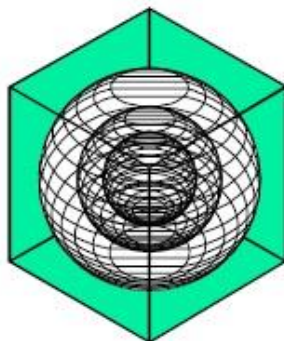
## **PRELIMINARY REPORT: INTEGRATED NOX EMISSIONS SAVINGS FROM EE/RE PROGRAMS STATEWIDE**

Annual Report to the  
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
January 2008 – December 2008



Jeff Haberl, Ph.D., P.E.; Charles Culp, Ph.D., P.E.  
Bahman Yazdani, P.E.; Don Gilman, P.E.  
Zi Liu, Ph.D.; Juan-Carlos Baltazar-Cervantes, Ph.D.  
Cynthia Montgomery, Kathy McKelvey,  
Jaya Mukhopadhyay, Larry Degelman, P.E.

August 2009  
Revised November 2009



## **ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY**

**Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System**

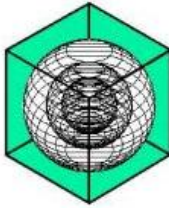
Figure 47: Cover Page of "Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)," Revised November 2009

### 5.2.6 Technical Assistance

The Laboratory provides technical assistance to the TCEQ, the PUC, SECO and ERCOT, as well as Stakeholders participating in a number of conferences and presentations. In 2009, the Laboratory continued to work closely with the TCEQ to develop an integrated emissions calculation, which provided the TCEQ with a creditable NOx emissions reduction from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) programs reported to the TCEQ in 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 by the Laboratory, PUC, SECO, and Wind-ERCOT.

The Laboratory has also enhanced the previously developed emissions calculator by: expanding the capabilities to include all counties in ERCOT, including the collection and assembly of weather from 1999 to the present from 17 NOAA weather stations, and enhancing the underlying computer platform for the calculator.

The Laboratory has and will continue to provide leading edge technical assistance to counties and communities working toward obtaining full SIP credit for the energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that are lowering the emissions and improving the air for all Texans. The Laboratory will continue to provide superior technology to the State of Texas through efforts with the TCEQ and US EPA. The efforts taken by the Laboratory have produced significant success in bringing EE/RE closer to US EPA acceptance in the SIP.



## ENERGY SYSTEMS LABORATORY

Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System

3581 TAMU  
College Station, Texas 77843-3581

September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2009

Mr. Felix Lopez, P.E.  
Senior Engineer  
State Energy Conservation Office  
Comptroller of Public Accounts  
111 East 17<sup>th</sup> Street, Room 114  
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Felix:

In accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 388.003, as amended, the Laboratory reviewed and considered the comments received and performed a technical analysis that compared the stringency of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards, based on the 2000 International Energy Conservation Code with the 2001 Supplement (2000/2001 IECC), to the 2009 IECC and Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC.

The Laboratory recommends that Texas, through the State Energy Conservation Office's (SECO) rulemaking process, adopt the 2009 IECC and the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC, as statewide energy codes. The state should immediately begin educating, training, and providing technical assistance for building professionals and enforcement officials to enable statewide compliance.

The Laboratory's analysis has determined that:

1. For residential construction with 15% or less window to floor ratio, the residential prescriptive provisions of the 2009 IECC and the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC are as stringent as the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards (TBEPS), which is based on the 2000/2001 IECC (see attached tables for details). The Laboratory's analysis of the 2009 IECC and the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC indicate a marginal improvement in overall residential energy efficiency of the 2009 IECC over the energy provisions of the 2009 IRC.
2. For all other residential structures, the residential performance provisions of the 2009 IECC are as stringent as the TBEPS based on the 2000/2001 IECC.
3. The commercial provisions of the 2009 IECC are as stringent as the TBEPS based on the 2000/2001 IECC.

The Laboratory recognizes that several major municipalities are in the process of adopting energy codes that are equal to the 2009 IECC and/or the energy provisions of the 2009 IRC Codes. Although builders, suppliers, and manufacturers will be required to meet the newly adopted codes, and will need to retrain their employees and restock their supplies to meet the new requirements of the more stringent code, implementation of improved codes should be effected as soon as possible in order to maximize desired emissions reductions. An increased number of raters, inspectors and code officials will also be required to handle the increased demand. The Laboratory recognizes the challenge of these efforts and is ready to

Figure 48: Letter to SECO, pg. 1



assist SECO. The Laboratory is also in the process of updating the International Code Compliance Calculator (IC3) to facilitate compliance with the new residential provisions of the 2009 IECC.

Notwithstanding the comparisons in overall energy efficiency, the Laboratory observes the potentially greater reduction in peak demand associated with the 0.30 SHGC limitations found in the 2009 IECC. This, in addition to the corresponding emissions reduction resulting from the peak demand savings, provides enhanced benefits over a higher SHGC in compliance with the goals of the Texas Building Energy Performance Standards in the Health & Safety Code Section 388. 001.

The Laboratory recommends compliance with the 2009 IECC or the Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC when using the prescriptive path for residential evaluation of residences with 15% or less window to floor ratio, since both are more stringent than the current TBEPS. The Laboratory also recommends using the 2009 IECC when using the performance path for all other residential evaluations.

These new codes will further Texas' Emission Reduction Plan (TERP) goals in improving air quality. Furthermore, adoption of the 2009 IECC is a requirement for securing American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Federal funding for Texas.

Sincerely,

Bahman Yazdani, P.E.  
Associate Director

Charles Culp, P.E., Ph.D.  
Associate Director

Jeff Haberl, P.E., Ph.D.  
Associate Director

cc: David Claridge, P.E., Ph.D., Director – ESL

Figure 49: Letter to SECO, pg. 2

**Table 1: 2000/2001 IECC Performance Path vs. 2009 IECC Performance Path**

County	IECC 2009 Weather Zones	Energy Type**	Total Annual Savings of the IECC 2009 Performance Path compared to the IECC 2000/2001 (%)*	
			Gas Heating, DHW	Heat Pump Heating, Electric DHW
<b>Houston (HAR)</b>	2A	Site	10.9 %	10.9 %
		Source	11.9 %	10.9 %
<b>Brownsville (CAM)</b>	2B	Site	16.4 %	13.6 %
		Source	15.1 %	13.6 %
<b>Dallas (TAR)</b>	3A	Site	12.8 %	10.8 %
		Source	12.3 %	10.8 %
<b>El Paso (ELP)</b>	3B	Site	10.2 %	10.0 %
		Source	11.2 %	10.0 %
<b>Amarillo (ARM)</b>	4B	Site	16.0 %	14.6 %
		Source	16.7 %	14.6 %

*\*Base-case Simulation Assumptions:* Analysis used single-family house, 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup>, single story, four bedrooms, slab-on-grade, ducts in the unconditioned, ventilated attic, window-to-floor ratio: 18% for 2000/2001, 15% for 2009, windows equally distributed (N,E,S,W), and no exterior shading. HVAC Distribution efficiency: 0.8 for 2000/2001, 0.88 for 2009. All other roof, wall and window parameters as per 2000/2001 and 2009 IECC for county shown (IC3 ver. 3.03.02).

*\*\*Source Energy Consumption:* A factor of 3.16 was used to calculate the source electricity consumption. A factor of 1.1 was used to calculate source gas energy consumption.

**Table 2: 2000/2001 IECC Performance Path vs. 2009 IECC Prescriptive Path**

County	IECC 2009 Weather Zones	Energy Type**	Total Annual Savings of the IECC 2009 Prescriptive Path compared to the IECC 2000/2001 (%)*	
			Gas Heating, DHW	Heat Pump Heating, Electric DHW
<b>Houston (HAR)</b>	2A	Site	7.8 %	8.7 %
		Source	9.1 %	8.7 %
<b>Brownsville (CAM)</b>	2B	Site	14.3 %	11.6 %
		Source	13.0 %	11.6 %
<b>Dallas (TAR)</b>	3A	Site	9.6 %	8.6 %
		Source	9.6 %	8.6 %
<b>El Paso (ELP)</b>	3B	Site	7.0 %	8.3 %
		Source	8.9 %	8.3 %
<b>Amarillo (ARM)</b>	4B	Site	10.7 %	11.9 %
		Source	13.1 %	11.9 %

*\*Base-case Simulation Assumptions:* Analysis used single-family house, 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup>, single story, four bedrooms, slab-on-grade, ducts in the unconditioned, ventilated attic, window-to-floor ratio: 18% for 2000/2001, 15% for 2009, windows equally distributed (N,E,S,W), and no exterior shading. HVAC Distribution efficiency: 0.8 for 2000/2001; for 2009 IECC, HVAC distribution efficiency simulated using R8 insulation for supply, R6 for return ducts and total duct leakage of 11% to outdoor. All other roof, wall and window parameters as per 2000/2001 and 2009 IECC for county shown (IC3 ver. 3.03.02).

*\*\*Source Energy Consumption:* A factor of 3.16 was used to calculate the source electricity consumption. A factor of 1.1 was used to calculate source gas energy consumption.

Figure 50: Letter to SECO, pg. 3

**Table 3: 2000/2001 IECC Performance Path vs. Chapter 11 of the 2009 IRC Prescriptive Path**

County	IECC 2009 Weather Zones	Energy Type**	Total Annual Savings of the IRC 2009 compared to the IECC 2000/2001 (%)*	
			Gas Heating, DHW	Heat Pump Heating, Electric DHW
<b>Houston (HAR)</b>	2A	Site	7.7 %	7.7 %
		Source	8.3 %	7.7 %
<b>Brownsville (CAM)</b>	2B	Site	13.7 %	10.4 %
		Source	11.8 %	10.4 %
<b>Dallas (TAR)</b>	3A	Site	9.9 %	7.8 %
		Source	9.0 %	7.8 %
<b>El Paso (ELP)</b>	3B	Site	7.1 %	7.1 %
		Source	7.9 %	7.1 %
<b>Amarillo (ARM)</b>	4B	Site	10.7 %	11.9 %
		Source	13.1 %	11.9 %

*\*Base-case Simulation Assumptions:* Analysis used single-family house, 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup>, single story, four bedrooms, slab-on-grade, ducts in the unconditioned, ventilated attic, window-to-floor ratio: 18% for 2000/2001, 15% for 2009 IRC, windows equally distributed (N,E,S,W), and no exterior shading. HVAC Distribution efficiency: 0.8 for 2000/2001; for 2009 IRC, HVAC distribution efficiency simulated using R8 insulation for supply, R6 for return ducts and total duct leakage of 11% to outdoor. All other roof, wall and window parameters as per 2000/2001 and 2009 IRC for county shown (IC3 ver. 3.03.02).

*\*\*Source Energy Consumption:* A factor of 3.16 was used to calculate the source electricity consumption. A factor of 1.1 was used to calculate source gas energy consumption.

Figure 51: Letter to SECO, pg. 4

## 5.2.6.1 Presentation to EPA Sustainable Skylines, Dallas (March 2009)

In March of 2009, the Energy Systems Lab made a presentation to the EPA Sustainable Skylines about the quantification of energy and emissions saved in programs in Texas in Dallas, Texas.





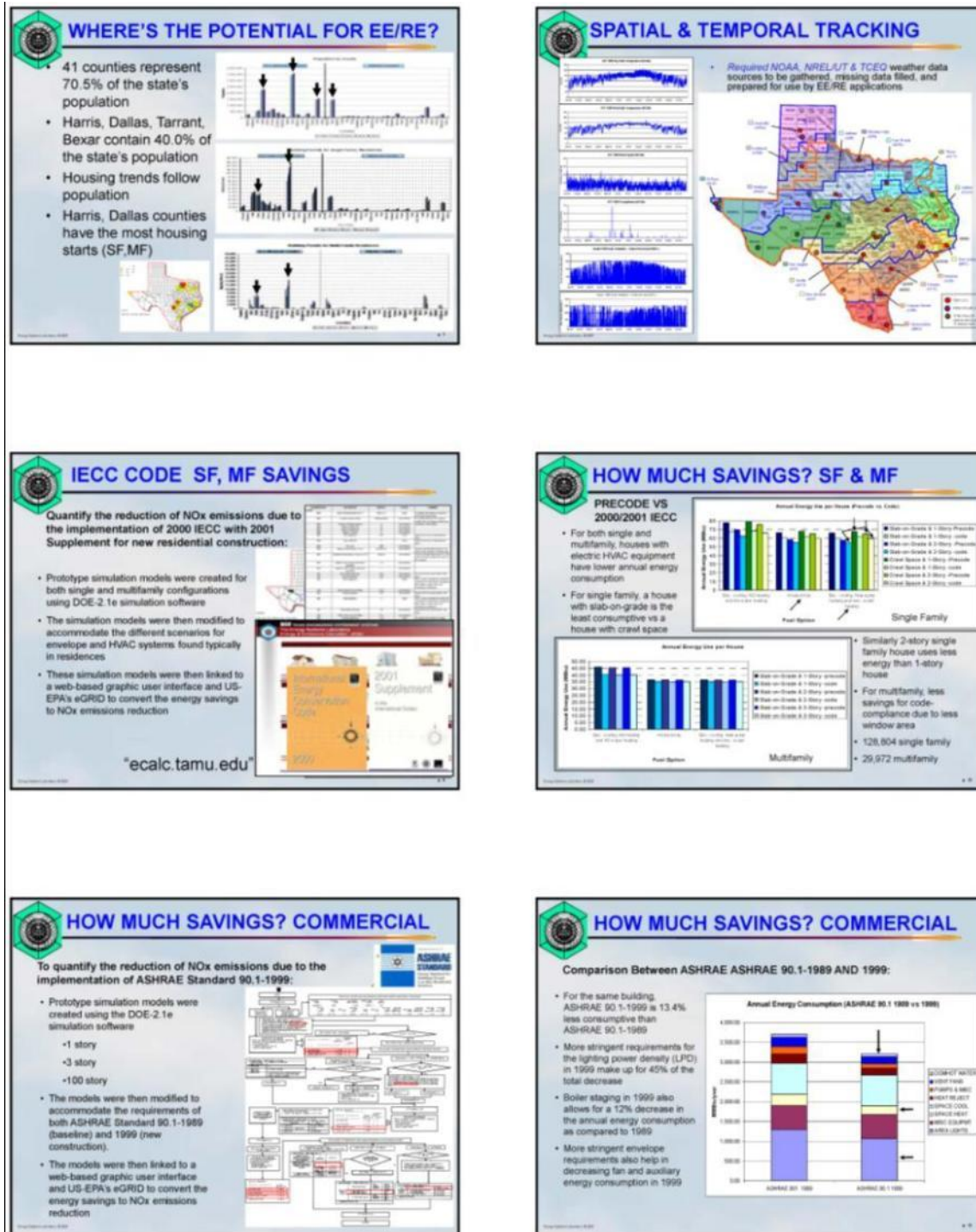


Figure 53: Presentation to EPA Sustainable Skylines, Dallas (March 2009) (Part 2)

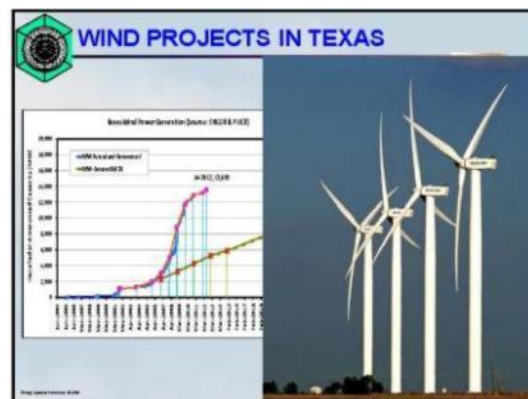
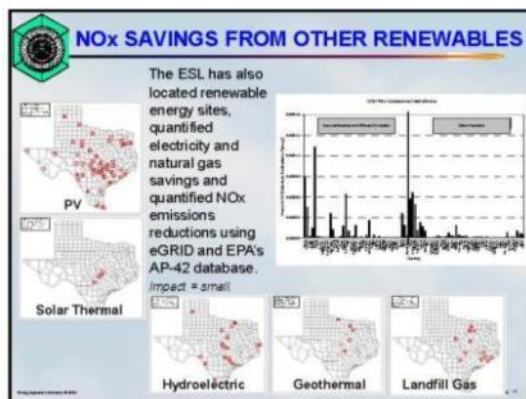
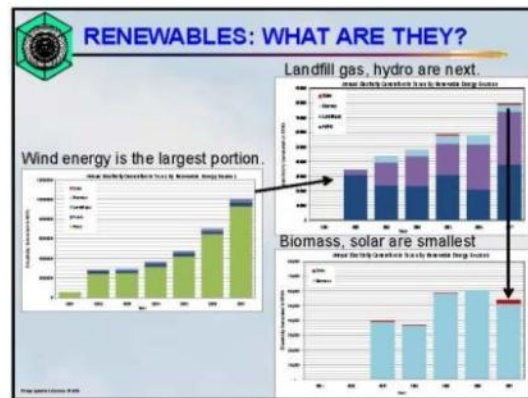
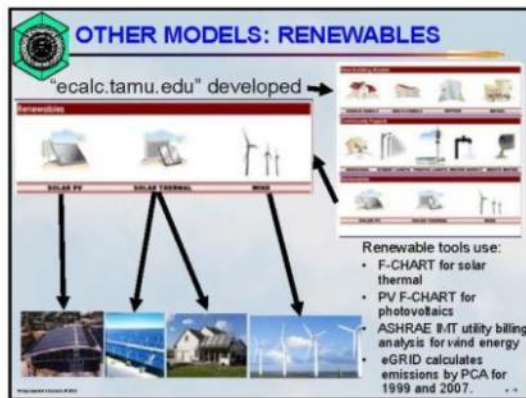
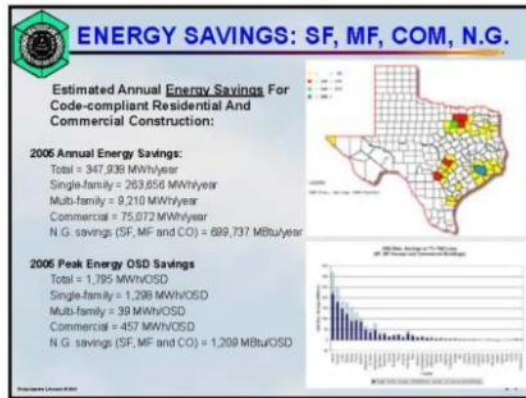


Figure 54: Presentation to EPA Sustainable Skylines, Dallas (March 2009) (Part 3)



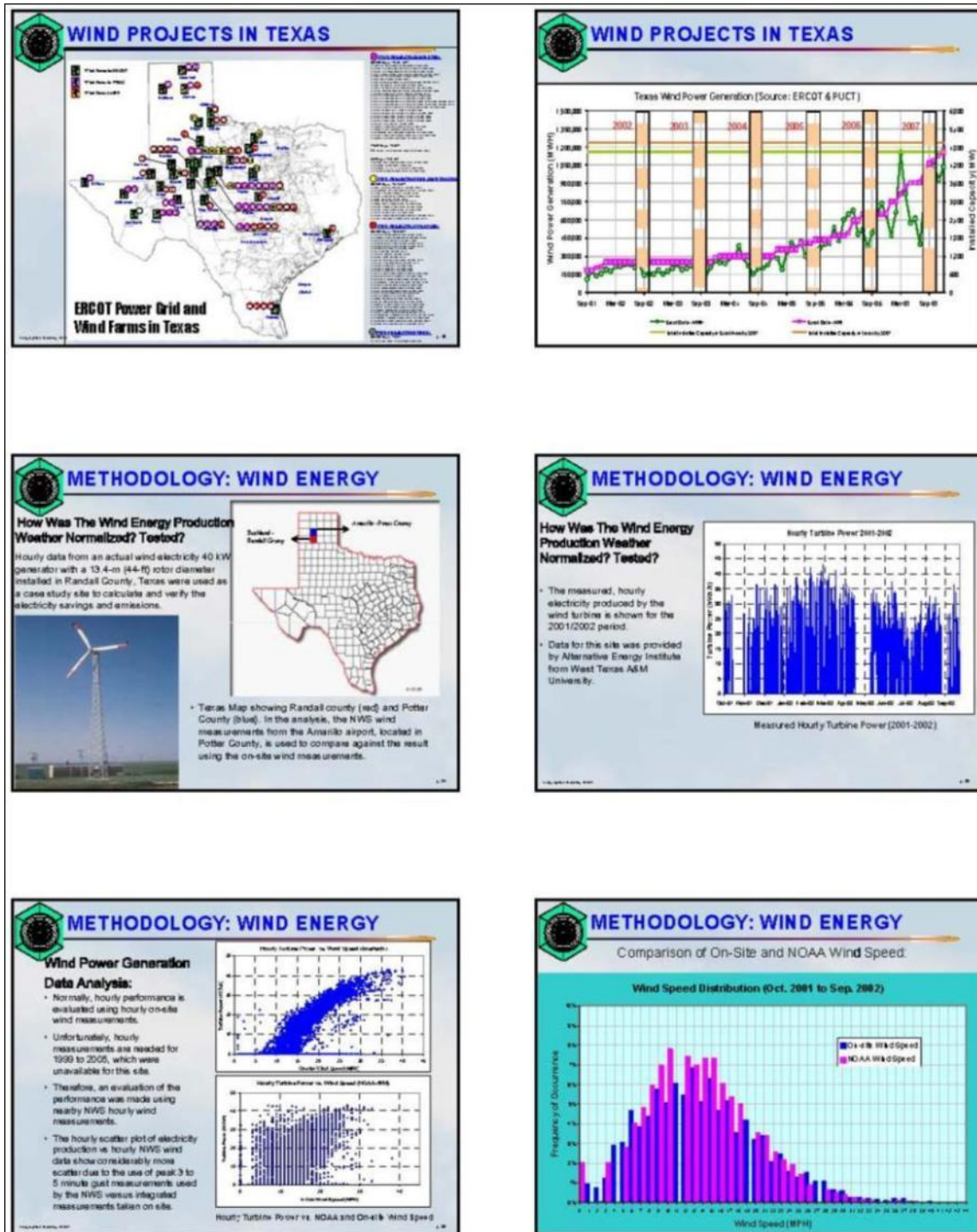


Figure 55: Presentation to EPA Sustainable Skylines, Dallas (March 2009) (Part 4)

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Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas A&M University System



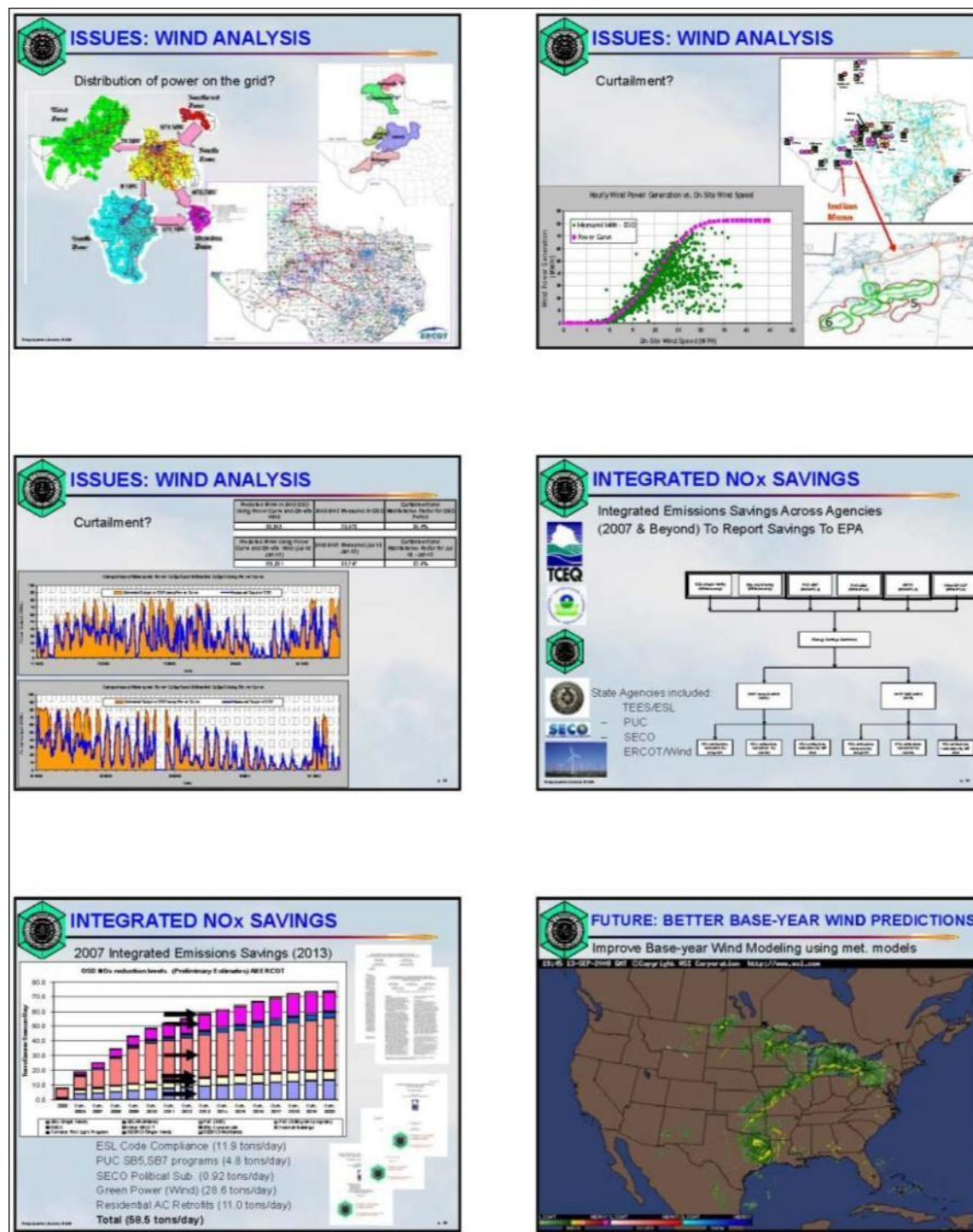


Figure 57: Presentation to EPA Sustainable Skylines, Dallas (March 2009) (Part 6)

### 5.2.6.2 Presentation to the Texas Senate and Energy Efficiency Committee, Austin (March 2009)

In March of 2009, the Energy Systems Lab made a presentation to the Texas Senate and Energy Efficiency Committee about CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction Potential in Austin, Texas.

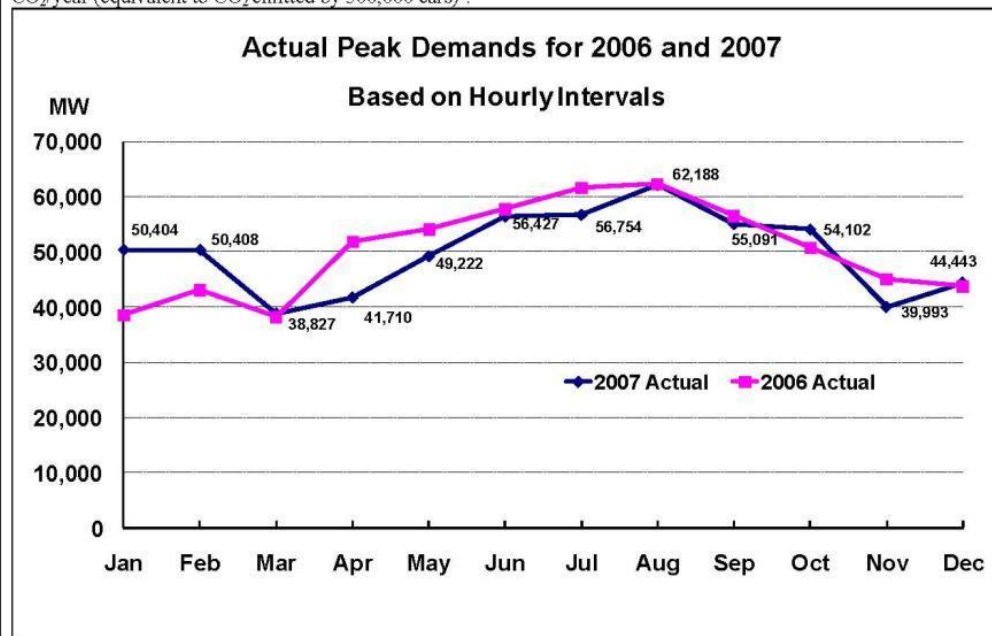
#### **CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Reduction Potential From a 1% to 5% ERCOT-wide Peak Electric Demand Reduction**

The potential electricity and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions from a 1% to 5% peak electric demand reduction across the ERCOT region during peak periods can be estimated as follows. In the figure below the actual ERCOT peak monthly demands<sup>1</sup> are shown for 2006 and 2007. From these data if one assumes the peak demand using August of 2007 (i.e., 62,188 MW), a 1% to 5% demand reduction could be 622 MW to 3,110 MW.

Using the MWh to CO<sub>2</sub> conversion values from the 2007 edition of the USEPA's eGRID database<sup>2</sup>, and proportioning the electricity sales data in the ERCOT region according to the published electricity sales data for Texas in 1998<sup>3</sup>, the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction from one hour of electricity savings of 622 MWh to 3,110 MWh could be as much as 388.3 to 1,941.6 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>.

If the peak demand reduction were to continue for a four hour period, for example from 12:00 Noon to 4:00 PM, the electricity reduction could be 2,488 to 12,440 MWh, with a corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction of 1,553 to 7,766 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>/day. By comparison, in 2005 it was estimated<sup>4</sup> that the average daily electricity savings from the code-compliant new construction for single family residential during an ozone season day (OSD) was 776 MWh, with a corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction of 485 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>/day.

If these peak electric demand reductions could be continued throughout the year the electricity reduction could be 908,120 to 4,540,600 MWh/year with a corresponding CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction of 566,941 to 2,834,708 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>/year (equivalent to CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by 500,000 cars<sup>5</sup>).



<sup>1</sup> Data obtained from ERCOT - File Name: ERCOT2007D&E011108.xls (Updated 01/16/2008).

<sup>2</sup> This is a special version of eGRID developed by the EPA for the TCEQ that reflects the 2007 electricity and pollution from electric utilities in ERCOT during the 1998 to 1999 period based on selected growth assumptions for 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Electricity was proportioned according to the TPUC total sales for 1998 by Power Control Authority as follows: AEP (11.2%), Austin Energy (1.3%), Brownsville Public Power (0.1%), LCRA (4.1%), Reliant (35.2%), San Antonio Public Power (4.9%), Texas Municipal Power (3.0%), Texas-New Mexico Power (3.5%), TXU (35.7%).

<sup>4</sup> Haberl, J., Culp, C., Yazdani, B., Gilman, D., Liu, Z., Baltazar, J., Montgomery, C., McKelvey, K., Mukhopadhyay, J., Degelman, L. 2008.

"Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Impact in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP): Preliminary Report to the TCEQ", Energy Systems Laboratory ESL-TR-08-08-01, Texas A&M University System, p. 15 (August).

<sup>5</sup> These estimates assume that the electricity reductions during the peak demand periods are actual electricity reductions and not peak shifting. In addition, this estimate assumes that no other form of non-renewable energy is consumed to off-set the peak electricity reductions.

Figure 58: Presentation to the Texas Senate and Energy Efficiency Committee, Austin (March 2009)



## 5.2.6.3 Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009)

In July of 2009, Dr. Jeff Haberl made a presentation at the International Building Simulation Association about the development of a web-based code-compliant 2001 IECC residential simulator for Texas in Glasgow, Scotland.

### DEVELOPMENT OF A WEB-BASED CODE-COMPLIANT 2001 IECC RESIDENTIAL SIMULATOR FOR TEXAS

Jeff Haberl, Charles Culp, Bahman Yazdani  
Energy Systems Laboratory, Texas Engineering Experiment Station  
Texas A&M University System, College Station, Texas

### Acknowledgements

- Faculty/Staff:** Zi Liu, Jaya Mukhopadhyay, Seongchan Kim, Don Gilman, Kyle Marshall, Cynthia Montgomery, Katherine McKelvey, Juan Carlos-Baltazar, Sherrie Hughes, Larry Degelman, Jason Cordes, Robert Stackhouse, Stephen O'Neal, Sean Choate, and David Claridge.
- Students:** Mini Malhotra, Matt Moss, Megan Bednarz, Sean Choate, Heeyon Cho, Sean Taylor, Vardhaman Bora, Craig Schraeder, Lance Ballard

### What's the Air Pollution Problem in Texas?

- U.S.E.P.A. closely monitors areas that exceed safe levels of Ozone.
- Reducing oxides of nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_x$ ) contributes to reductions in Ozone.
- Hence, controlling  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions is a priority in Texas.

**Houston...we have a problem!**

Houston: Clear day vs. Ozone day

### What's the Air Pollution Problem in Texas?

#### Dallas-Fort Worth Region

#### Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Region

### Energy Reductions = Emission Reductions

- Acquire Data – "One certificate sheet on every building"
- Validate – On-site and utility bill sampling
- Analyze – Code traceable simulation
- Report – Emission reduction data for Commission

Residential, Transportation, Vegetation Commercial Industrial

NO<sub>x</sub>, VOCs Ozone NO<sub>x</sub>, VOCs Power Plants

### Texas Residential Building Guide to Energy Code Compliance

#### International Residential Code (IRC 2006) and International Energy Conservation Code (IECC 2006)

How to Use This Guide

Use the color map of Texas to locate a county. The reverse side of this form shows 3 perspective paths for the selected Climate Zone.

**Texas Counties by Climate Zones**

**Step-by-Step Instructions**

1. Use the color-coded map to locate the county in which the construction of the building is taking place and find the climate zone (1 through 8) associated with that county.
2. Turn to the table of building envelope requirements for the climate zone that is closest to the county in which the building is being constructed. Each path identifies the appropriate combination of envelope components to be used in the building.
3. Review the path and select the new most energy efficient envelope components.
4. Construct or renovate the building according to the new envelope components with the most energy efficient envelope components.
5. Verify the energy code compliance of the building by using the code traceable simulation software.
6. Report the energy code compliance of the building to the local building official.
7. Verify the energy code compliance of the building by using the code traceable simulation software.
8. Report the energy code compliance of the building to the local building official.

Energy Systems Lab - Texas A&M University

Figure 59: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 1)

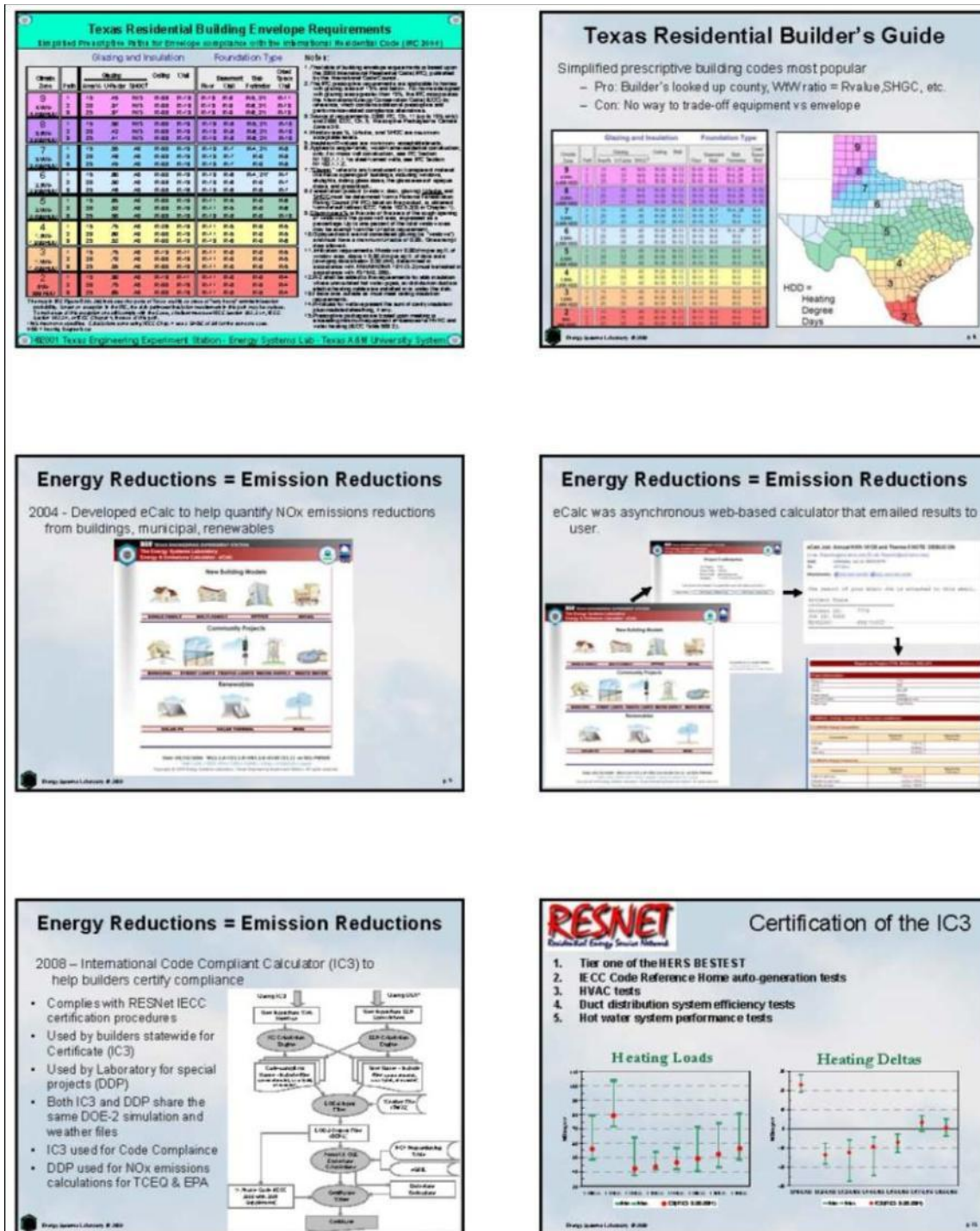


Figure 60: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 2)



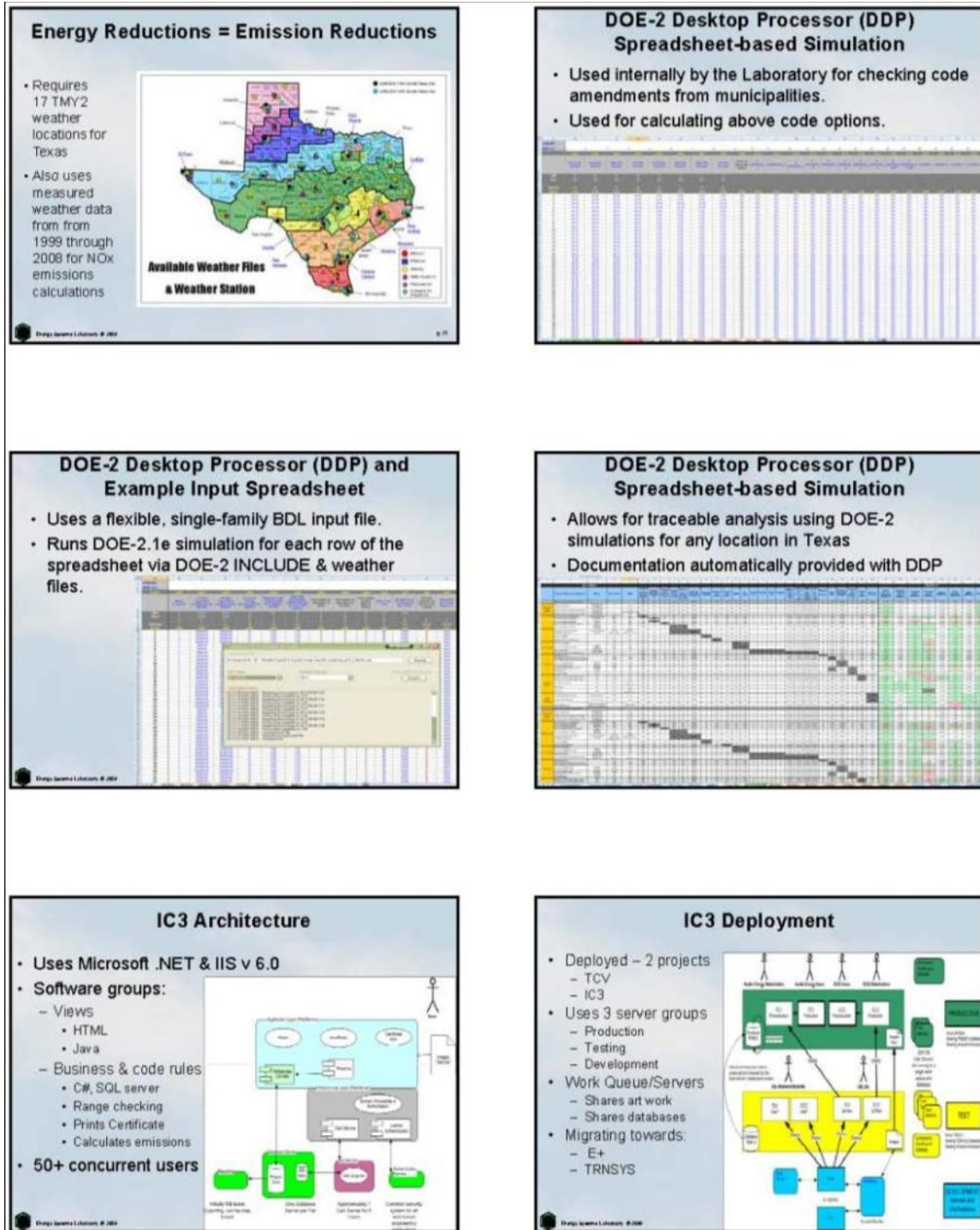


Figure 61: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 3)

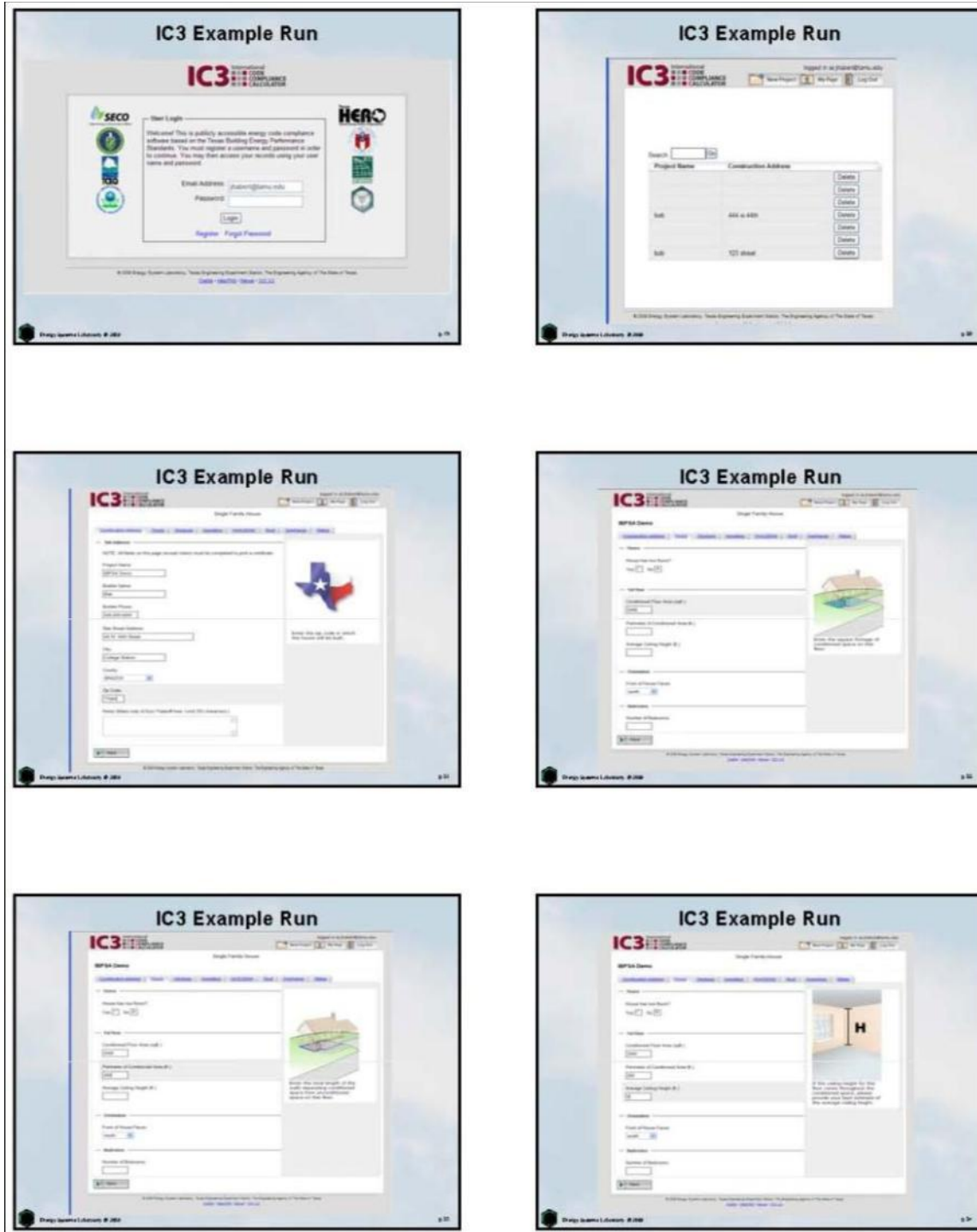


Figure 62: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 4)

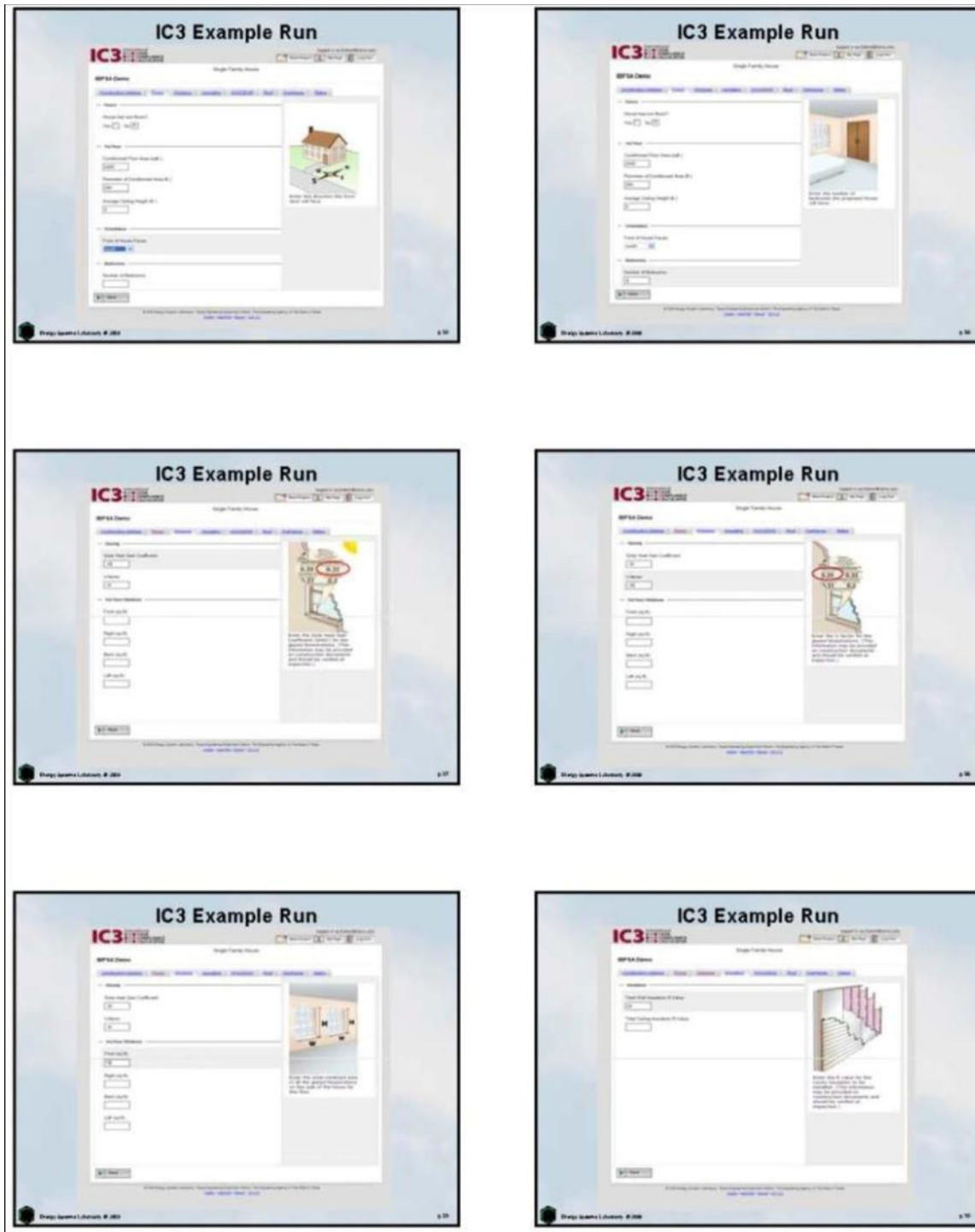


Figure 63: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 5)

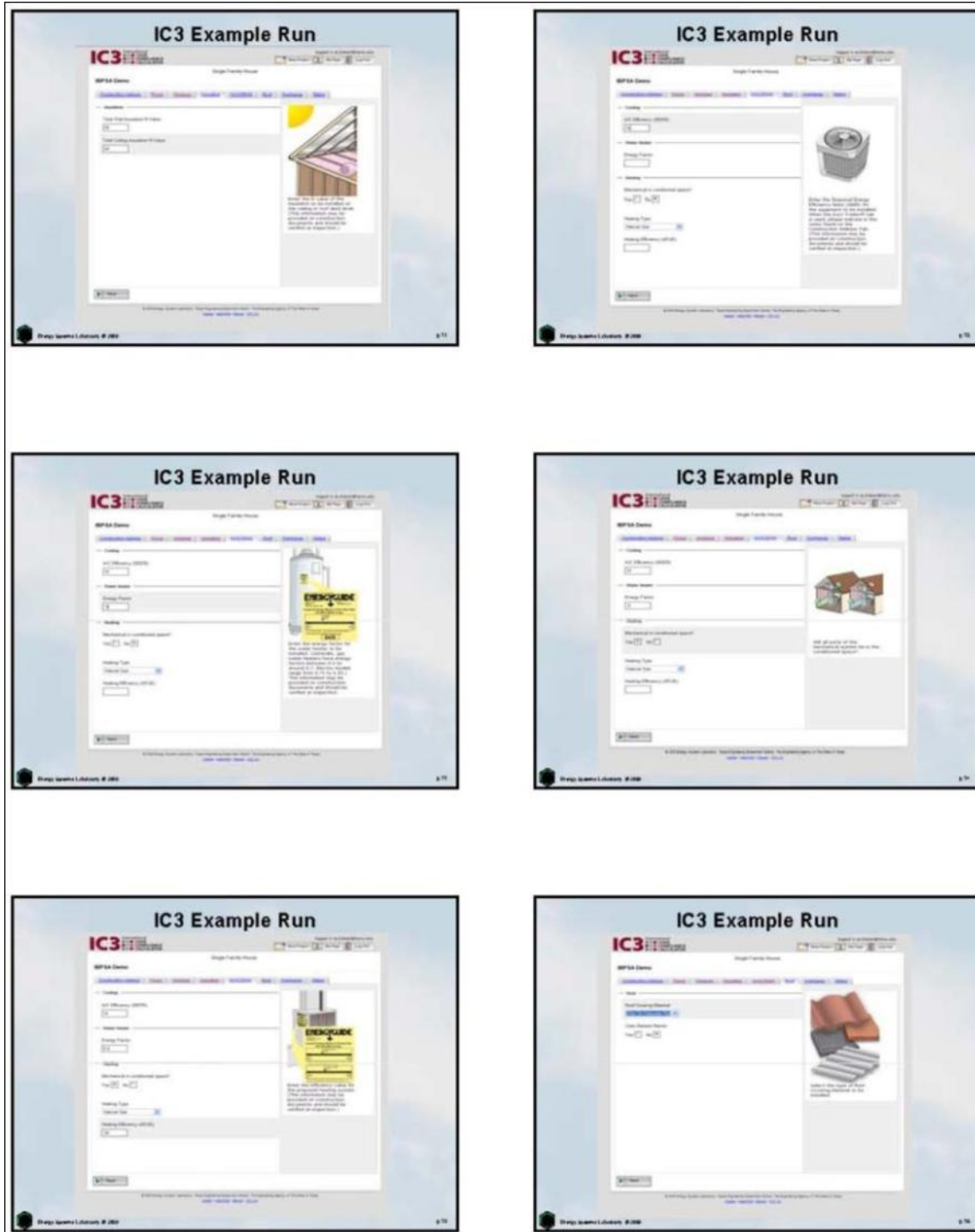


Figure 64: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 6)



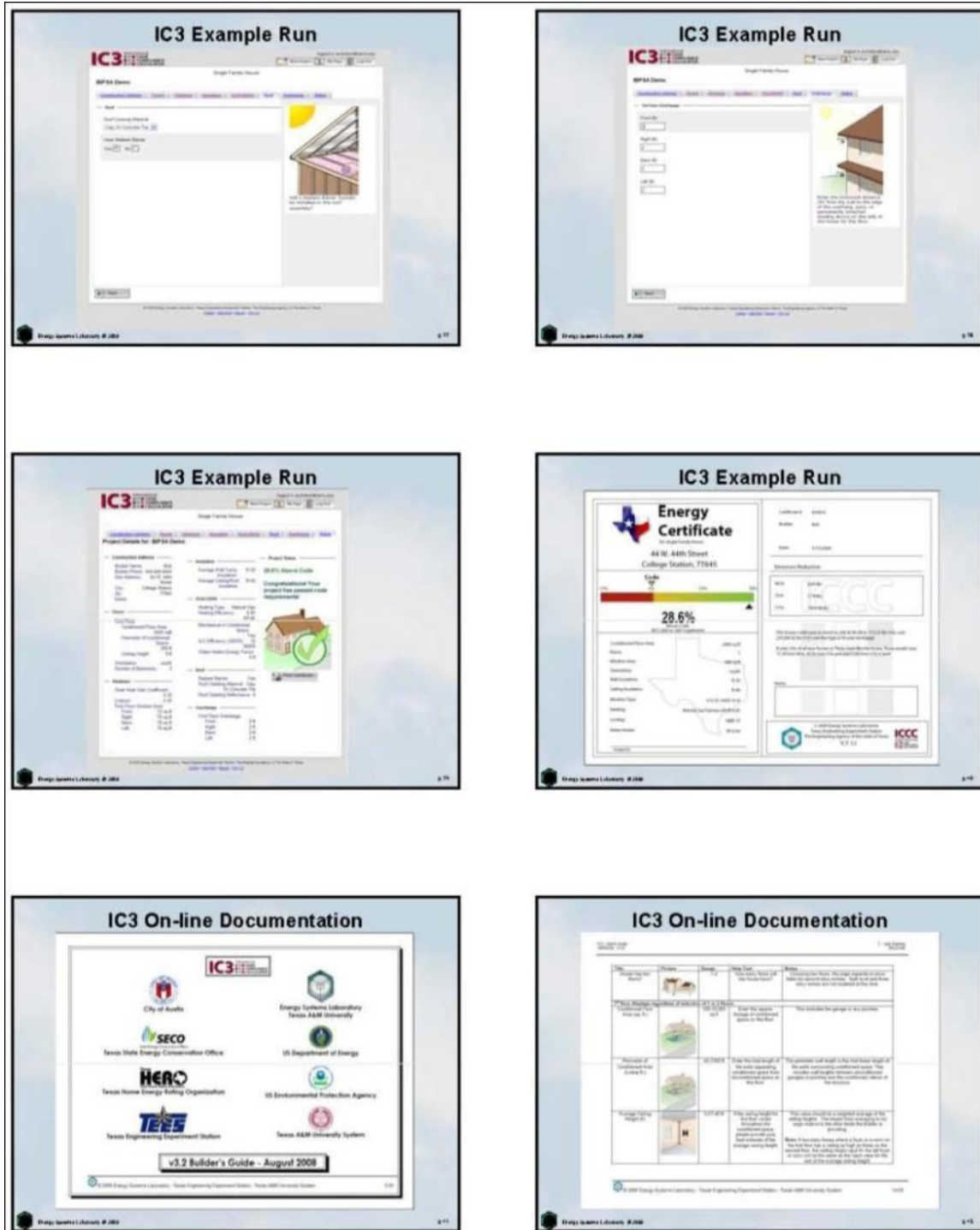


Figure 65: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 7)

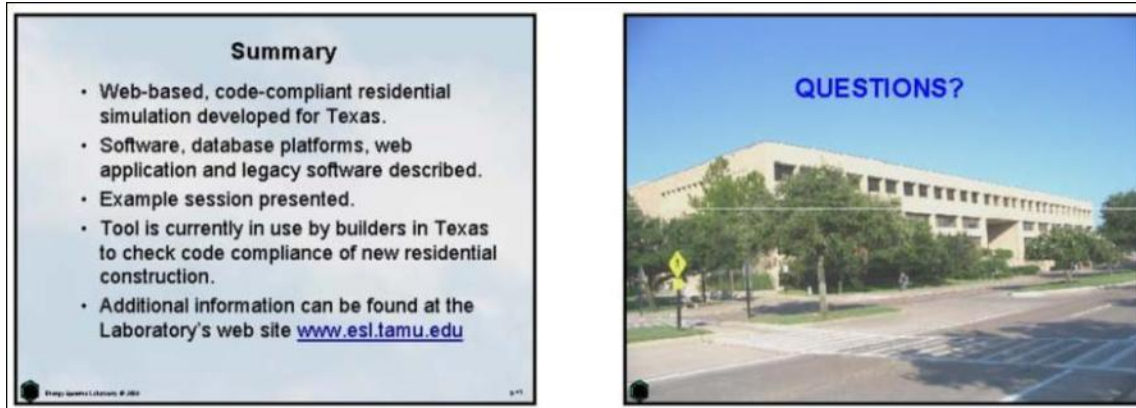


Figure 66: Presentation to IBPSA, Glasgow, Scotland (July 2009) (Part 8)





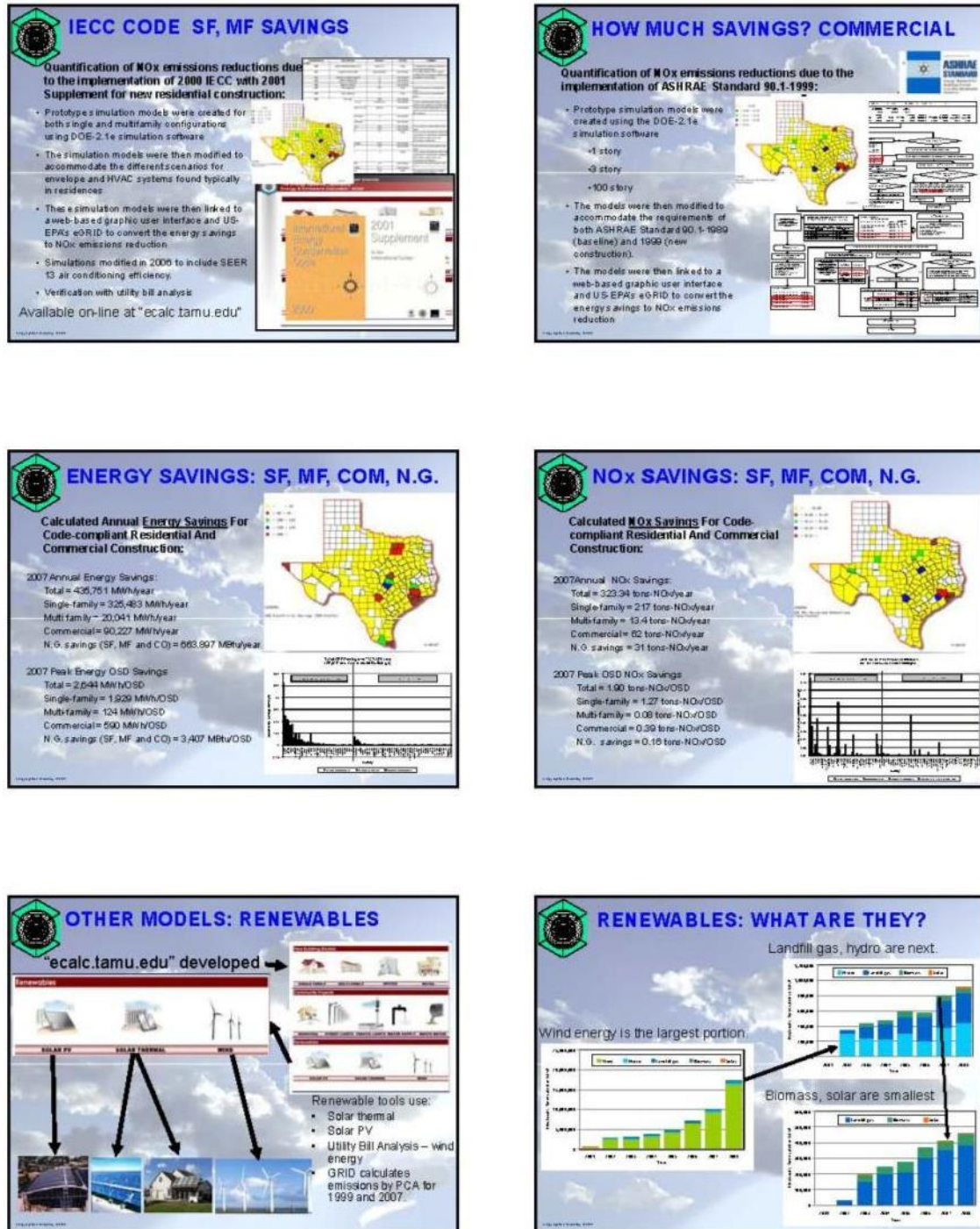


Figure 68: Presentation at CATEE Conference, Houston (October 2009) (Part 2)



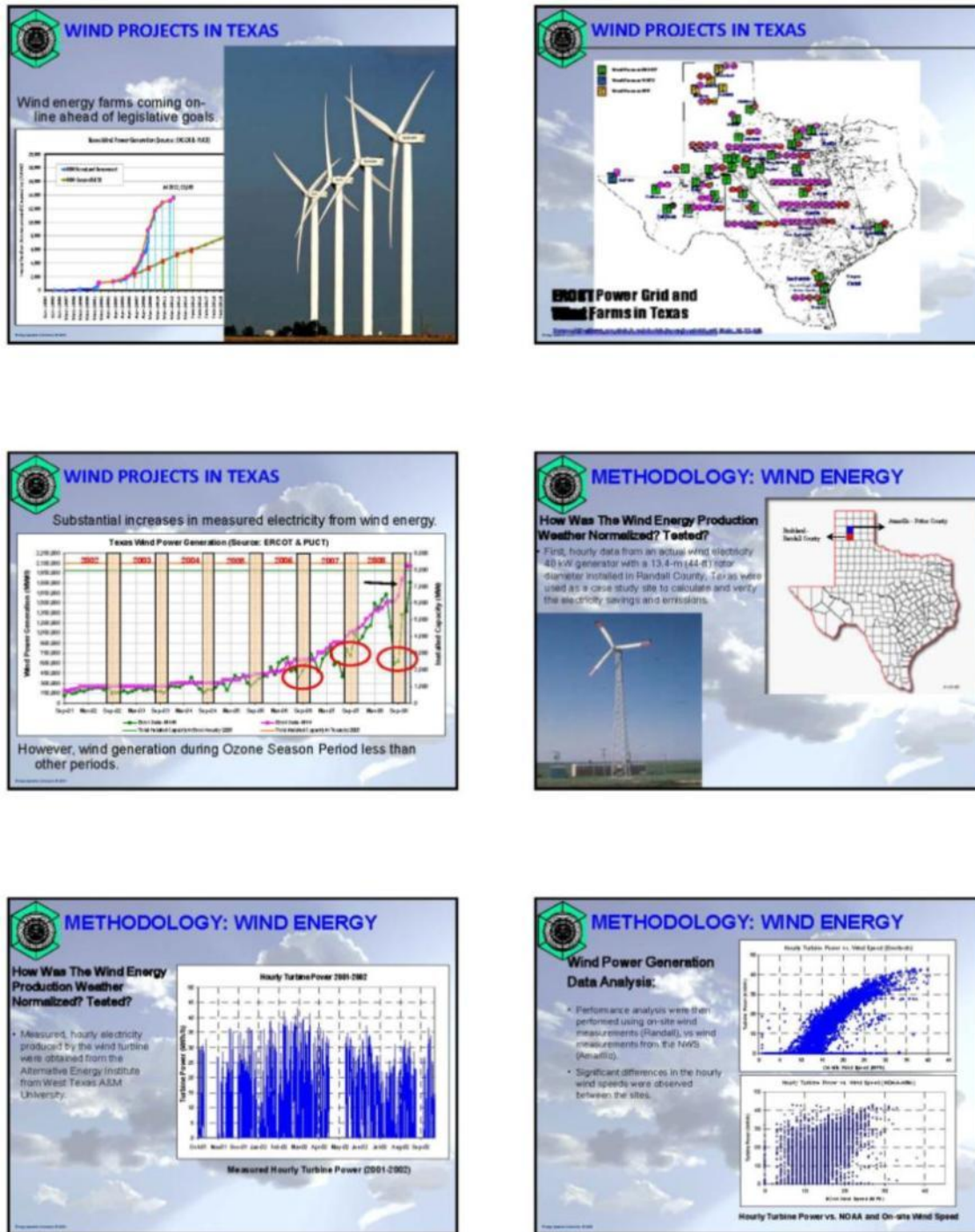


Figure 69: Presentation at CATEE Conference, Houston (October 2009) (Part 3)

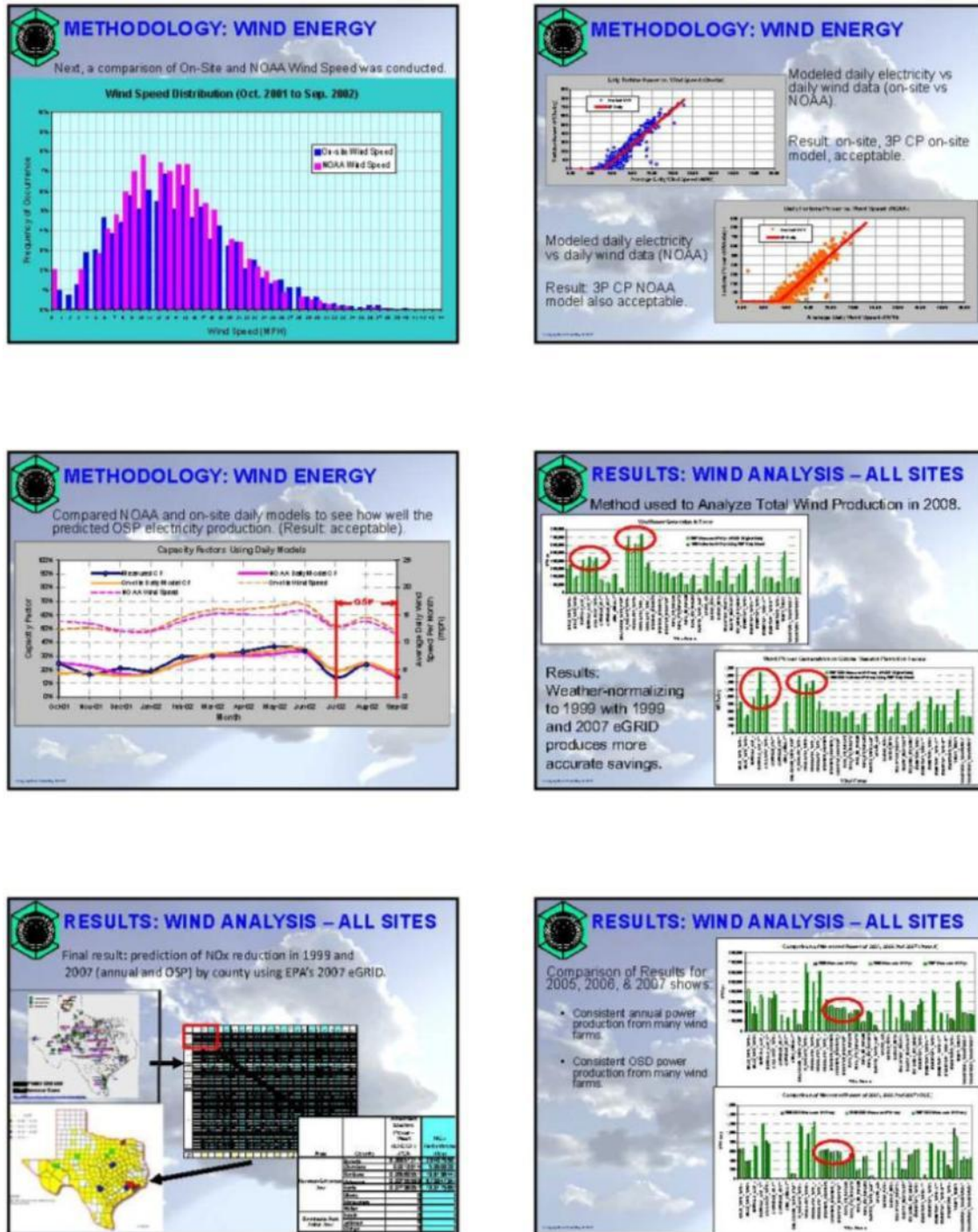


Figure 70: Presentation at CATEE Conference, Houston (October 2009) (Part 4)



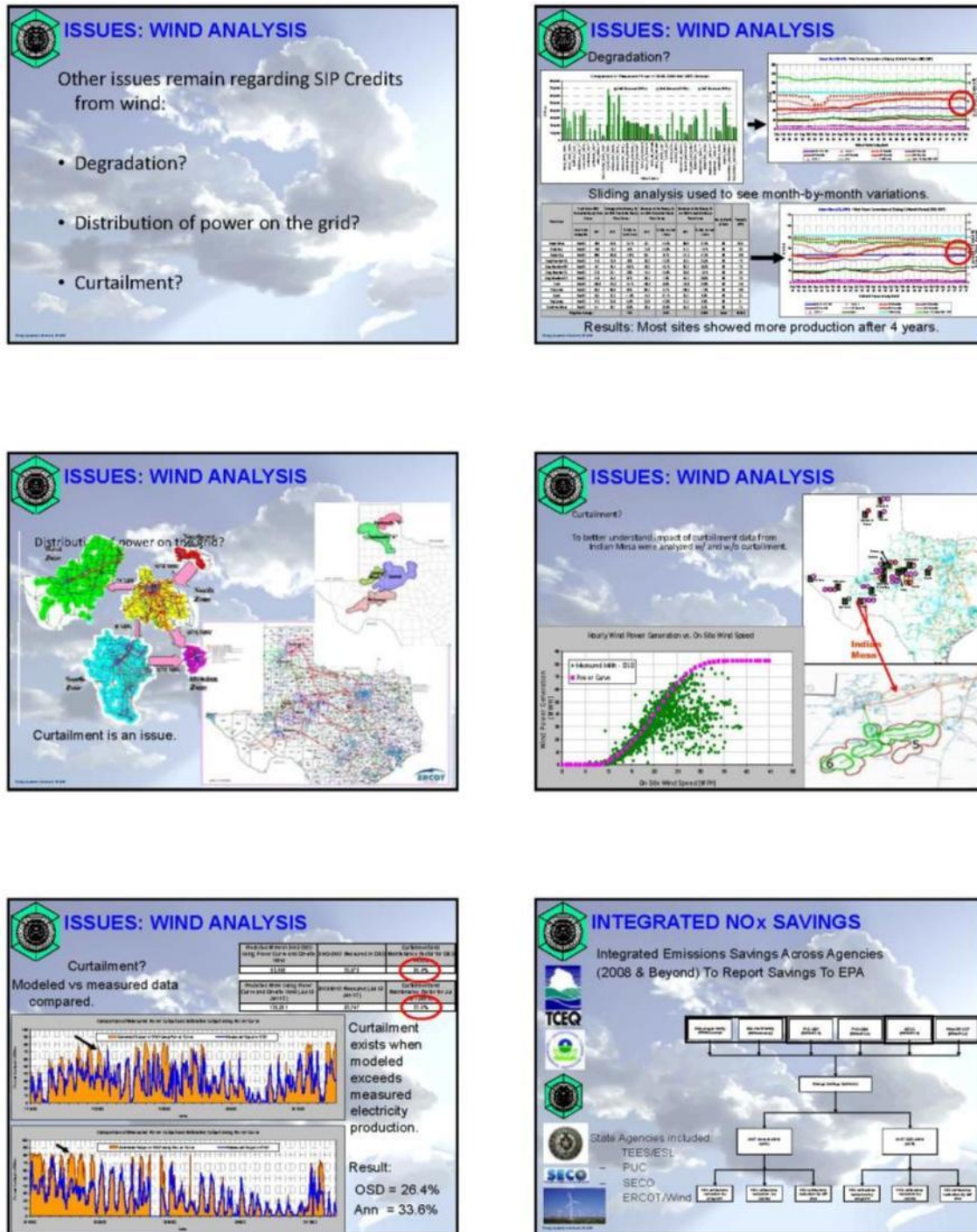


Figure 71: Presentation at CATEE Conference, Houston (October 2009) (Part 4)



Figure 72: Presentation at CATEE Conference, Houston (October 2009) (Part 5)



### 5.2.7 Presented Eight Papers at the 2009 ICEBO Conference in Austin, Texas, November 2009

Eight papers were prepared and presented at the 2009 ICEBO conference in Austin, Texas in November 2009. Copies of these papers have been posted on the Laboratory's TERP web page. Titles and abstracts for each of the papers are as follows.

- Haberl, J. S., Kota, S. 2009. "Historical Survey of Daylighting Calculations Methods and Their Use in Energy Performance Simulations", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

This paper traces the historical development of different daylighting calculation methods. Over the years there have been several developments in daylighting calculation methods. The last two decades have seen a number of new ideas and approaches in daylight calculation procedures. Recently, selected methods have been incorporated into the building energy performance simulation tools. This paper reviews selected tools in terms of their calculation of daylighting use in buildings with an emphasis on the daylighting algorithms these tools use.

- Marshall, K., Moss, M., Malhotra, M., Liu, Z., Culp, C., Haberl, J., Herbert, C. 2009. "AIM: A Home-Owner Usable Energy Calculator for Existing Residential Homes", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

An energy efficiency metric for residential homes was developed to provide home-owners, realtors and builders a method to rate the energy efficiency of an existing house. To accomplish this, a web-based calculator was developed, which is based on DOE2 simulations and a simplified systems model. To simplify the use of the calculator, parameters, like window U-factor, roof/wall insulation, which are normally required for simulations in existing homes are filled using statistical tables. This allows the home-owner to use the calculator with information commonly available during a real estate transaction.

- Masuda, H., Ji, J., Baltazar, J.C., Claridge, D. 2009. "Use of First Law Energy Balance as a Screening Tool for Building Energy Use Data: Experiences on the Inclusion of Outside Air Enthalpy Variable", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

Quality controlled energy-use data is the foundation of energy performance evaluation for a building. The "Energy Balance Load" (*EBL*), a parameter derived from the first law of thermodynamics based on a whole-building energy analysis, has been theoretically proved to be an effective tool for verifying whole-building energy-use data (Shao and Claridge, 2006). Quality control methodology using *EBL* has been proposed and applied to more than one hundred buildings on a large university campus by Baltazar et al. (2007). They picked the outside air dry-bulb temperature (*TOA*) as the explanatory variable of *EBL*, and used a plot of *EBL* versus *TOA*, called energy balance plot, to find faulty behavior in the data by visually observing the pattern. It has been demonstrated that this methodology can detect significant data problems caused by variety of reasons such as scale factor error and mislabeled meter successfully.

This paper presents a possible enhancement on the existent *EBL* analysis technique by using the outside air enthalpy (*hOA*) as the explanatory variable of *EBL* instead of *TOA*. This enthalpy based analysis accounts for the effect of latent load on *EBL*, and therefore, may enhance the data screening capability for buildings operated at locations with hot and humid climate. Numerical threshold of data screening proposed by Masuda et al. (2008) has been applied to this enthalpy based methodology to determine the difference in the results of data screening between enthalpy based analysis and temperature based analysis.

- Christman, K., Haberl, J., Claridge, D. 2009. "Analysis of Energy Recovery Ventilator Savings for Texas Buildings", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

This analysis<sup>1</sup> was conducted to identify the energy cost savings from retrofitting Texas buildings with air-to-air ERV (Energy Recovery Ventilator) systems. This analysis applied ERV and psychrometric equations in a bin-type procedure to determine the energy and costs required to condition outside air to return-air conditions. This analysis does not consider interactions with the air-handling system; therefore the effects of economizers, reheat schemes, variable flow rates and other adaptive components were not considered.

- Jones, A., Baltazar, J., Claridge, D. 2009. "Joint-Frequency Bias versus Conventional Bin Weather Data in Analysis of HVAC System Operations", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

Often in simplified energy analysis the use of bin weather data is employed for a more time efficient and better organized analysis than using the full 8760-hour annual weather data. It has been suggested that joint-frequency bins be used instead of conventional bin data.

Joint-frequency bins of dry bulb temperature and humidity ratio and conventional bin data are used in the analysis of the operation of four different HVAC systems in a prototype building using weather data from four climatic regions. In the case of 10% ventilation air, the analysis shows less than 3% difference in cooling between the use of the different bin methods. An increase of ventilation air to 40% increases the percent difference up to 10% difference in cooling requirements. From this study the use of joint-frequency bins has relative added value to the analysis of HVAC system operation depending on whether the system is dominated by ventilation loads.

- Mukhopadhyay, J., Liu, Z., Malhotra, M., Kota, S., Blake, S., Haberl, J., Culp, C., Yazdani, B. 2009. "Recommendations for 15% Above-Code Energy Efficiency Measures on Implementing Houston Amendments to Single-Family Residential Buildings in Houston, Texas", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

This paper presents information about the energy saving potential for single-family residential buildings in Houston, Texas that are designed to be 15% above code. The energy efficient measures discussed in this paper were proposed by the building officials of the City of Houston. Along with the options proposed by the officials, additional measures were selected from the 15% above code energy analysis previously conducted by the Energy Systems Laboratory for residential houses across the State of Texas. In this analysis a total of thirty-one measures were analyzed based on the energy savings above a base-case, code-compliant house. These measures were categorized into five groups: Renewable Energy options, Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC), Fenestration, Envelope, Lighting and Domestic Hot Water (DHW) options. The analysis was performed using an hourly simulation of an International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)-compliant, single family residence in Houston, Texas. Four sets of simulations were performed based on the choice of heating fuel type and thermostat setback.

Individual measures were then categorized into four groups: 2 to 5%, 5 to 10%, and 10 to 15% and above 15% energy savings. Ten groups were then simulated by combining individual measures from the four categories whose combined savings are more than 15% above the base case. The cost of the implementation of the individual, as well as group measures was also calculated along with simple payback period. Photovoltaic options presented the maximum savings in the approximate range of 15-40% for all base-case houses depending on the size of the installed array. The solar thermal option for domestic water heating showed a savings above 15-20% for all the base-case houses.

- Mukhopadhyay, J., Liu, Z., Malhotra, M., Kota, S., Blake, S., Haberl, J., Culp, C., Yazdani, B. 2009. "Recommendations for 15% Above-Code Energy Efficiency Measures on Implementing Houston Amendments to Multifamily Residential Buildings in Houston, Texas", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

This paper presents results from an analysis of the energy saving potential for multifamily residential buildings in Houston. In this analysis, the energy efficient measures were proposed by the building officials with the City of Houston and analyzed by the Energy Systems Laboratory using a code-compliant calculator. Along with the options proposed by the officials, additional measures were selected from the 15% above code energy analysis conducted by the Energy Systems Laboratory for residential houses across the State of Texas. A total of 16 measures based on their energy savings above a code-compliant residence were selected. These measures were categorized into five groups: renewable power options, heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), fenestration, envelope, lighting and domestic hot water (DHW) options. The analysis was performed using a simulation model of an International Energy Conservation Code (IECC 2000 with 2001 supplement)-compliant, single-family residence in Houston, Texas. Two sets of simulations based on the choice of heating fuel type were considered.

Individual measures were then categorized into 3 groups: 2 to 5%, 5 to 10%, and above 10% energy savings above base case. Individual measures from the three categories were then chosen to form group measures whose combined energy savings is above 15%. Six group measures were simulated for the electric/gas base case building and five group measures for the all-electric base case building. The cost of implementing the individual measures was also calculated along with simple payback period.

- Kim, S., Haberl, J., Liu, Z. 2009. "Development of DOE-2 Based Simulation Models for the Code-Compliant Commercial Construction Based on the ASHRAE Standard 90.1", *Proceedings of the Ninth International Conference for Enhanced Building Operations*, Austin, Texas, November 17-18.

In 2001, the Texas State Senate passed Senate Bill 5 to reduce ozone levels by encouraging the reduction of emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> that were not regulated by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission. These include point sources (power plants), area sources (such as residential emissions), road mobile sources, and non-road mobile sources. For the building energy sector, the Texas State Legislature adopted the 2000 International Energy Conservation Code, as modified by the 2001 Supplement, as the state's building energy code. The 2000/2001 IECC is a comprehensive energy conservation code that establishes a standard for the insulation levels, glazing, cooling and heating system efficiencies through the use of prescriptive and performance-based provisions.

This paper provides a detailed description of the procedures that were developed to calculate the electricity and natural gas savings in new office construction that is being built in compliance with Chapter 8 of the 2000/2001 International Energy Conservation Code. Since most of the commercial portion of the 2000/2001 International Energy Conservation Code refers to ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1999 as the current code requirement for commercial construction, the simulation models based on the ASHRAE Standard 90.1, with general commercial configurations, are created to quantify the electricity and gas savings. Then, simulation models are modified to accommodate the different scenarios of construction and HVAC equipment based on three different codes (i.e., ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 (pre-code), 1999 (code-compliant), and 2004 (new-code)). The "pre-code" designation is meant to represent the commercial construction characteristics before the passage of Texas Emission Reduction Plan (TERP) in September 2001. In the simulations, "pre-code", "code-complaint" and "new code" represent the commercial constructions in compliance with ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989, ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1999, and ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004, respectively.

This paper includes an explanation of the simulation models developed for the different versions of ASHRAE Standard 90.1, as mentioned above, which are used for investigating the electricity and gas energy savings.

## 6 Calculated NO<sub>x</sub> Reduction Potential From Implementation of the IECC/IRC

### 6.1 Calculated 2009 Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the Implementation of the IECC/IRC to New Residential Construction (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Buildings Using Code-traceable, Fuel-Neutral Simulation.

A complete reporting of the savings from the implementation of the IECC/IRC requires tracking and analyzing savings to new construction and construction activity to existing buildings that undergoes a building permit. Adoption of the IECC/IRC is expected to impact the following types of buildings:

- single-family residential
- multi-family residential
- commercial buildings
- industrial buildings
- renewables

Adoption of the IECC/IRC is also expected to impact construction activity in existing buildings that undergoes a building permit. Such activity would impact the following types of buildings:

- single-family residential
- multi-family residential
- commercial buildings
- industrial buildings
- renewables

The following sections report calculations of the energy savings associated only with new construction activity in new residences (i.e., single-family and multi-family), and commercial construction. Calculation of energy savings adoption of the IECC/IRC in industrial building and renewables is currently under development at the Laboratory, and will be reported in future reports.

#### 6.1.1 2009 Results for New Single-family Residential Construction

In this section of the report, calculations are provided regarding the potential electricity reductions and associated emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC/IRC to new single-family residences in the 41 non-attainment and affected counties as well as other counties in the ERCOT region<sup>17</sup>. To calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC/IRC, a number of procedures were followed. First, new construction activity by county had to be determined, then energy savings attributable to the IECC/IRC had to be modeled using the code-traceable, DOE-2 simulation that the Laboratory has developed for the TERP. These estimates were then applied to the NAHB Builder's survey data to determine the appropriate number of housing types. Then estimates of the NO<sub>x</sub> reduction potential from the electricity reductions in each county were calculated using the US EPA's 2007 eGRID database<sup>18</sup>.

In Table 2 and Table 3, the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant building characteristics are shown for each county. The 1999 building characteristics reflect those published by the NAHB, ARI and GAMA for Texas. The IECC/IRC code-compliant characteristics are the minimum building code characteristics required by the IECC/IRC for each county for single-family residences (i.e., Type A.1)<sup>19</sup>. In Table 2 and Table 3 the rows are sorted first by the US EPA's non-attainment, affected designation, and other ERCOT Counties, then alphabetically. Next, in the third column, the NAHB survey classification is listed. The fourth column in Table 2 and Table 3 lists the window area for the average house as defined by the NAHB

<sup>17</sup> The three new counties, Henderson, Hood and Hunt were added in the 2003 Legislative session are included in this.

<sup>18</sup> This preliminary analysis does not include actual power transfers on the grid, and assumes transmission and distribution losses of 7%. Counties were assigned to utility service districts as indicated.

<sup>19</sup> As modified by the 2001 Supplement.



survey<sup>20</sup>. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth columns show the NAHB's average glazing U-value, Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC), roof insulation and wall insulation, respectively. In columns nine through thirteen of Table 2 and Table 3, the corresponding values from the IECC / IRC code-compliant house are listed for each county (i.e., percent area, glazing U-value, SHGC, roof and wall insulation R-value). For each county, the identical window percent area was used for the 1999 and code-compliant calculation (i.e., window-to-wall area).

The IECC/IRC SHGC is 0.4 for all non-attainment and affected counties since they all fall below the 3,500 HDD<sub>65</sub>, as required by the IECC/IRC. All the 1999 houses were assumed to have an air-conditioner efficiency<sup>21</sup> equal to a SEER 11, a furnace efficiency (AFUE) of 0.80, and a domestic water heater efficiency of 76%. All the IECC/IRC code-compliant houses were assumed to have an air-conditioner efficiency equal to a SEER 13<sup>22</sup>. The values shown in Table 2 and Table 3 represent the only changes that were made to the simulation to obtain the savings calculations. All other variables in the simulation remained the same for the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation. In cases where the 1999 values were more efficient than the IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation, the 1999 values were used in both simulations, since this indicates that the prevailing practice is already above code. For example, in Brazoria County, according to the NAHB, the roof insulation is R-27.08, which is already above the code-required insulation of R-19. Therefore, R-27.08 was used in both simulations.

The code-traceable simulation results are shown for each county. In a similar fashion as Table 2 and Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5 is first divided into US EPA affected and then non-attainment classifications, followed by an alphabetical listing of counties. In the third column, the IECC/IRC climate zone is listed followed by the number of projected new housing units<sup>23</sup> in the fourth column. In the fifth column, the total simulated energy use is listed if all new construction had been built to pre-code specifications, and, in the sixth column, the total county-wide energy use for code-compliant construction is shown.

The values in the fifth and sixth columns come from the associated tables in the 2007 Volume III Appendix, which remain the same as the 2006 listing, 24 simulations were run for each county, which were then distributed according to the NAHB's survey data to account for 1 story, 2 story, slab-on-grade, crawlspace, and three different system types. In the seventh and eighth columns, the total pre-code and code-compliant peak OSD energy use is reported for the Ozone Season Day across all counties<sup>24</sup>. In a similar fashion as the annual pre-code and code-compliant energy use, these values are from the associated tables for each county in the Volume III Appendix to this report for the 1999 peak OSD results.

In the ninth and tenth columns, the total annual electricity and peak OSD savings are shown for each county, respectively. A 7% transmission and distribution loss is used in the 2007 report, which represents a fixed 1.07 multiplier for the electricity use. In the eleventh and twelfth columns, the total annual pre-code and code-compliant natural gas use is shown for those residences that had natural gas-fired furnaces and domestic water heaters. Similarly, in columns thirteen and fourteen, the simulated total peak OSD natural gas use on the peak Ozone Season Day (OSD) is shown for each county. Finally, in columns fifteen and sixteen, the total annual and peak OSD natural gas savings are shown for each county.

In Table 6 and Table 7 the 2006 and 2007 PCA assignments for each county are shown. These assignments are the same with the assignments used in the 2006 annual report. These assignments were expanded from the 2005 report because all ERCOT counties are shown in the 2006 report. In Table 8, the annual electricity

<sup>20</sup> This value represents the NAHB's reported number of window units times an average window size of 3 x 5 feet, which was determined by surveying local building suppliers. Additional information about the procedures used to determine these values can be found in the MS Thesis by Im (2003).

<sup>21</sup> The choice of a SEER 11 efficiency for the air conditioner was based on ARI sales numbers for Texas which show an average SEER 11 for houses built in 1999.

<sup>22</sup> Based on the regulation effective ....

<sup>23</sup> The number of projected new housing units uses the published values for the new housing units in 2006. A vacancy rate of 0% was assumed for 2007 calculations, based on information suggested by the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University.

<sup>24</sup> In the 2005 report, the peak Ozone Season Day (OSD) was used to report peak savings. This is different than the peak day for 2004, which was August 19, 1999. This change was made at the request of the TCEQ. In the 2002 and 2003 reports, these dates represent the TMY2 non-coincident dates that were chosen by the DOE-2 simulation program as the peak date for the houses simulated in a specific county. Hence, the 2002 and 2003 dates did not correspond to the same calendar date.

savings are assigned to PCA provider(s) according to Table 6 and Table 7. The total electricity savings for each PCA, as shown in then entered into the bottom row of Table 8 and Table 10, which is the 2007 US EPA eGRID database for Texas. eGRID then proportions each MWh of electricity savings according to the 1999 measured data from the power plants assigned to that PCA. For each county in which there is a power plant the lbs-NOx/MWh are calculated and displayed as NOx reductions (lbs) in the column adjacent to the PCA column. Adding across the rows then totals the NOx reductions in each county from multiple PCAs that have power plants in that county. Counties that do not show NOx reductions represent counties that do not have power plants in eGRID's database. In Table 10 the PCA assignments for peak reductions are shown for each county; and in the peak OSD NOx reductions are shown calculated with eGRID.

Table 2: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-complaint Building Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulator for Single-family Residential (1)

	County	Climate Zone	Division (East or West)	1999 Average					2000 IECC				
				Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/ hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/ hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)
Non-attainment	BRAZORIA	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CHAMBERS	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	COLLIN	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	DALLAS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	DENTON	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	EL PASO	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	FORT BEND	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	GALVESTON	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HARDIN	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	HARRIS	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	JEFFERSON	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	LIBERTY	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	MONTGOMERY	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	ORANGE	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	TARRANT	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	WALLER	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
Affected	BASTROP	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	BEXAR	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	CALDWELL	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	COMAL	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ELLIS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	GREGG	6	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	GUADALUPE	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HARRISON	6	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HAYS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	HENDERSON	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HOOD	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	HUNT	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	JOHNSON	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	KAUFMAN	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	NUECES	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	PARKER	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	ROCKWALL	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	RUSK	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
ERCOT	SAN PATRICIO	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	SMITH	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	TRAVIS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	UPSHUR	6	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	VICTORIA	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WILLIAMSON	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	WILSON	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ANDERSON	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ANDREWS	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	ANGELINA	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ARANSAS	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ARCHER	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	ATASCOSA	3	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	AUSTIN	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	BANDERA	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	BAYLOR	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	BEE	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BELL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	BLANCO	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	BORDEN	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	BOSQUE	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	BRAZOS	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	BREWSTER	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	BRISCOE	8	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.41	0.40	38.00	19.00
	BROOKS	2	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.90	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BROWN	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	BURLESON	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	BURNET	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	CALHOUN	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CALLAHAN	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	CAMERON	2	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.90	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CHEROKEE	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	CHILDRESS	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	CLAY	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	COKE	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	COLEMAN	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	COLORADO	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	COMANCHE	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	CONCHO	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	COOKE	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	CORYELL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	COTTE	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	CRANE	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	CROCKETT	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	CROSBY	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	CULBERSON	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	DAWSON	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	DE WITT	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	DELTA	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	DICKENS	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	DIMMIT	3	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	DUVAL	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	EASTLAND	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	ECTOR	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	EDWARDS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	ERATH	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	FALLS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	FANNIN	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	FAYETTE												

Table 3: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-compliant Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulator for Single-family Residential (2)

	County	Climate Zone	Division (East or West)	1999 Average					2000 IECC				
				Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/ hr-F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-F2-F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-F2-F/Btu)	Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/ hr-F2-F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-F2-F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-F2-F/Btu)
ERCOT	FRIO	3	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	GILLESPIE	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	GLASSCOCK	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	GOLIAD	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	GONZALES	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	GRAYSON	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	GRIMES	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	HALL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.41	0.40	38.00	19.00
	HAMILTON	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	HARDEMAN	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	HASKELL	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	HIDALGO	2	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.90	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HILL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	HOPKINS	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	HOUSTON	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HOWARD	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	HUDSPETH	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	IRION	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	JACK	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	JACKSON	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	JEFF DAVIS	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	JIM HOGG	2	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	JIM WELLS	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	JONES	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	KARNES	3	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	KENDALL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	KENEDY	2	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.90	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KENT	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	KERR	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	KIMBLE	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	KING	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	KINNEY	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	KLEBERG	2	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.90	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KNOX	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	LA SALLE	3	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	LAMAR	6	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	LAMPASAS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	LAVACA	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	LEE	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	LEON	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	LIMESTONE	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	LIVE OAK	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LLANO	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	LOVING	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	MADISON	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	MARTIN	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	MASON	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	MATAGORDA	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MAVERICK	3	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MCCULLOCH	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	MCLENNAN	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	MCMULLEN	3	West Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MEDINA	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MENARD	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	MIDLAND	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	MILAM	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MILLS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	MITCHELL	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	MONTAGUE	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	MOTLEY	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	NACOGDOCHES	5	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.65	0.40	30.00	13.00
	NAVARRO	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	NOLAN	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	PALO PINTO	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	PECOS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	PRESIDIO	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	RAINS	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	REAGAN	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	REAL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	RED RIVER	6	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	REEVES	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	REFUGIO	3	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	14.18	13.8	0.75	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ROBERTSON	4	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.75	0.40	26.00	13.00
	RUNNELS	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	SAN SABA	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	SCHLEICHER	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	SCURRY	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	SHACKELFORD	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	SOMERVELL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	STARR	2	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.90	0.40	19.00	11.00
	STEPHENS	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	STERLING	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	STONEWALL	7	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.45	0.40	38.00	19.00
	SUTTON	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	TAYLOR	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	TERRELL	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	THROCKMORTON	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	TITUS	6	East Texas	13.8	1.11	0.71	27.08	13.99	13.8	0.60	0.40	30.00	13.00
	TOM GREEN	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	UPTON	5	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.50	0.40	38.00	13.00
	UVALDE	4	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.52	0.40	30.00	13.00
	VAL VERDE	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	VAN ZANDT	6	West Texas	20.6	0.87	0.66	26.75	14.18	20.6	0.46	0.40	38.00	16.00
	WARD												



Table 4: 2009 Annual and Peak-day Electricity Savings from Implementation of the IECC/IRC for Single-family Residences Using 1999 Base Year (1)

2009 Summary TRY 1999															
	County	Climate Zone	No. of Projected Units (2006)	Precode Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Code-compliant Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Precode OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Code-compliant OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Total Annual Elec. Savings (MWh/yr) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Total OSD Elec. Savings (MWh/day) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Precode Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Code-compliant Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Precode OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Code-compliant OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Total Annual NG Savings (Therm/yr)	Total OSD NG Savings (Therm/day)
Affected County	BASTROP	4	23	383	355	1.76	1.57	29	0.21	5,491	5,287	8.76	8.33	204	0.43
	BEXAR	4	3,625	55,406	51,771	249.39	223.29	3,890	27.93	1,056,129	1,016,474	1,538.99	1,465.82	39,656	73.17
	CALDWELL	4	20	325	301	1.52	1.35	25	0.18	5,179	4,964	8.31	7.91	194	0.40
	COMAL	4	828	12,625	11,797	56.83	50.88	896	6.38	240,652	231,616	350.68	334.01	9,036	16.67
	ELLIS	5	475	7,949	7,406	38.12	33.88	582	4.53	199,099	192,094	192.06	182.47	7,015	9.59
	GREGG	6	157	2,448	2,312	10.91	9.83	145	1.15	52,068	49,186	58.20	55.29	2,882	2.91
	GUADALUPE	4	813	12,426	11,611	55.93	50.08	872	6.26	236,864	227,971	345.16	328.75	8,894	16.41
	HARRISON	6	41	637	602	2.82	2.55	37	0.30	13,755	13,001	15.20	14.44	755	0.76
	HAYS	5	1,009	16,390	15,188	76.65	68.07	1,285	9.18	260,814	251,078	419.18	398.81	9,736	20.37
	HENDERSON	5	50	775	732	3.43	3.09	45	0.36	16,829	15,932	18.53	17.61	897	0.93
	HOOD	5	41	686	639	3.29	2.92	50	0.39	17,185	16,580	16.58	15.75	606	0.83
	HUNT	6	46	771	718	3.69	3.28	56	0.44	19,338	18,662	18.60	17.67	676	0.93
	JOHNSON	5	515	8,619	8,029	41.33	36.74	631	4.91	215,865	208,259	208.23	197.84	7,606	10.39
	KAUFMAN	6	136	2,283	2,137	10.94	9.76	157	1.26	57,057	54,202	54.99	52.24	2,855	2.75
	NUECES	3	793	12,377	11,506	50.01	44.81	931	5.57	157,091	150,938	310.48	295.81	6,153	14.67
	PARKER	6	334	5,608	5,247	26.87	23.98	385	3.10	140,126	133,114	135.05	128.31	7,012	6.74
	ROCKWALL	6	545	9,150	8,562	43.84	39.12	629	5.05	228,648	217,207	220.36	209.36	11,442	11.00
	RUSK	5	85	85	80	0.35	0.32	5	0.04	1,976	1,906	2.43	2.32	70	0.11
	SAN PATRICIO	3	159	2,482	2,307	10.03	8.98	187	1.12	31,498	30,264	62.25	59.31	1,234	2.94
	SMITH	5	160	2,480	2,340	10.98	9.88	150	1.17	53,852	51,437	59.31	56.35	2,415	2.96
	TRAVIS	5	3,661	59,468	55,109	278.10	246.98	4,664	33.30	946,322	910,996	1,520.92	1,447.03	35,326	73.89
	UPSHUR	6	8	140	131	0.65	0.58	9	0.07	3,113	2,946	2.97	2.82	166	0.15
	VICTORIA	3	46	652	615	2.72	2.45	41	0.29	10,795	10,401	18.45	17.60	394	0.85
	WILLIAMSON	5	1,965	31,919	29,579	149.27	132.56	2,503	17.87	507,927	488,967	816.34	776.68	18,961	39.66
	WILSON	4	27	413	386	1.86	1.66	29	0.21	7,866	7,571	11.46	10.92	295	0.54
Nonattainment County	BAZARIA	3	1,496	22,179	20,754	94.40	84.52	1,525	10.57	328,691	315,930	577.25	549.57	12,761	27.68
	CHAMBERS	4	257	3,816	3,572	16.09	14.42	261	1.78	57,014	54,822	100.96	96.21	2,192	4.76
	COLLIN	6	3,392	56,949	53,039	272.87	242.54	4,183	32.45	1,423,073	1,373,258	1,371.50	1,303.03	49,815	68.46
	DALLAS	5	2,701	45,203	42,111	216.74	192.67	3,308	25.75	1,132,139	1,092,249	1,092.10	1,037.59	39,889	54.52
	DENTON	6	2,469	41,453	38,790	198.62	177.23	2,849	22.88	1,035,840	984,006	998.30	948.46	51,834	49.83
	EL PASO	6	2,640	40,177	38,133	152.77	140.06	2,188	13.60	1,025,169	968,218	1,161.81	1,108.52	56,951	53.29
	FORT BEND	4	4,845	71,884	67,280	306.08	274.02	4,949	34.31	1,064,512	1,023,040	1,869.50	1,779.84	41,472	88.65
	GALVESTON	3	1,140	16,901	15,615	71.94	64.41	1,162	8.06	250,473	240,749	439.88	418.79	9,725	21.09
	HARDIN	4	128	1,873	1,753	7.90	7.08	129	0.87	27,953	26,880	49.50	47.17	1,072	2.33
	HARRIS	4	11,591	171,973	160,910	732	656	11,837	82.08	2,546,700	2,447,482	4,472.51	4,258.03	99,217	214.48
	JEFFERSON	4	1,205	17,919	16,770	76	68	1,230	8.37	267,324	257,069	473.38	451.08	10,255	22.30
	LIBERTY	4	231	3,431	3,210	15	13	237	1.64	50,747	48,777	89.13	84.86	1,971	4.27
	MONTGOMERY	4	2,773	41,142	38,496	175.18	156.83	2,832	19.64	609,266	585,529	1,069.99	1,018.68	23,736	51.31
	ORANGE	4	319	4,743	4,439	20	18	325	2.22	70,769	68,054	125.32	119.42	2,715	5.90
	TARRANT	5	4,465	74,725	69,614	358	319	5,468	42.57	1,871,529	1,805,588	1,805.35	1,715.22	65,941	90.12
	WALLER	4	6	89	83	0.38	0.34	6	0.04	1,318	1,267	2.32	2.20	51	0.11
	ANDERSON	5	13	184	174	0.76	0.68	10	0.08	4,281	4,131	5.27	5.03	151	0.24
	ANDREWS	6	46	677	594	2.64	2.17	89	0.50	23,164	21,664	21.46	20.54	1,500	0.93
	ANGELINA	5	52	735	697	3.02	2.73	40	0.31	17,125	16,522	21.07	20.11	603	0.96
	ARANSAS	3	97	1,514	1,407	6.12	5.48	114	0.68	19,215	18,463	37.38	36.18	753	1.79
	ARCHER	3	97	1,514	1,407	6.12	5.48	114	0.68	19,215	18,463	37.38	36.18	753	1.79
	ATASCOSA	3	97	1,514	1,407	6.12	5.48	114	0.68	19,215	18,463	37.38	36.18	753	1.79
	AUSTIN	4	30	445	416	1.90	1.70	31	0.21	6,591	6,335	11.58	11.02	257	0.56
ERCOT	BANDERA	5	1	15	13	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	266	253	0.42	0.40	13	0.02
	BAYLOR	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	BEE	3	4	57	53	0.24	0.21	4	0.02	939	904	1.60	1.53	34	0.07
	BELL	5	1,841	30,213	25,902	147.84	117.95	4,613	31.98	762,865	740,063	809.58	772.42	22,802	37.16
	BLANCO	5	7	114	105	0.53	0.47	9	0.06	1,809	1,742	2.91	2.77	68	0.14
	BORDEN	7	19	283	252	0.97	0.81	33	0.17	11,894	10,689	8.55	8.20	1,205	0.35
	BOSQUE	5	4	66	56	0.32	0.26	10	0.07	1,658	1,606	1.76	1.68	50	0.08
	BRAZOS	4	707	10,490	9,815	44.66	39.99	722	5.01	155,337	149,286	272.80	259.72	6,052	13.08
	BREWSTER	5	20	306	266	1.27	1.03	43	0.26	10,152	9,851	8.89	8.49	301	0.40
	BRISCOE	8	7	102	92	0.31	0.27	11	0.04	6,943	5,889	3.58	3.44	1,054	0.14
	BROOKS	2	4	69	59	0.30	0.25	11	0.06	777	766	1.50	1.43	12	0.07
	BROWN	5	108	1,772	1,520	8.67	6.92	271	1.89	44,753	43,415	47.49	45.31	1,338	2.18
	BURLESON	4	12	178	167	0.76	0.68	12	0.08	2,637	2,534	4.63	4.41	103	0.22
	BURNET	5	235	3,817	3,537	17.85	15.85	299	2.14	60,744	58,477	97.63	92.89	2,268	4.74
	CALHOUN	3	60	851	802	3.55	3.20	53	0.37	14,080	13,567	24.06	22.95	514	1.11
	CALLAHAN	6	12	189	165	0.82	0.66	26	0.16	6,325	5,875	5.40	5.16	449	0.24
	CAMERON	2	939	16,223	13,910	70.97	58.38	2,475	13.47	182,421	179,616	352.23	334.86	2,805	17.38
	CHEROKEE	5	10	141	134	0.58	0.53	8	0.06	3,293	3,177	4.05	3.87	116	0.19
	CHILDRESS	7	6	90	80	0.31	0.25	11	0.05	3,756	3,376	2.70	2.59	380	0.11
	CLAY	7	2	33	29	0.15	0.12	5	0.03	1,195	1,076	0.89	0.85	119	0.04
	COKE	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	COLEMAN	5	1	16	14	0.07	0.05	2	0.01	529	514	0.45	0.43	15	0.02
	COLORADO	4	12	178	167	0.76	0.68	12	0.08	2,637	2,534	4.63	4.41	103	0.22
	COMANCHE	5	3	49	42	0.24	0.19	8	0.05	1,243	1,206	1.32	1.26	37	0.06
	CONCHO	5	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	508	493	0.44	0.42	15	0.02
	COOKE	6	28	469	437	2.25	2.00	34	0.27	11,771	11,359	11.32	10.76	411	0.57
	CORYELL	5	166	2,724	2,336	13.33	10.64	416	2.88	68,786	66,730	73.00	69.65	2,056	3.35
	COTTLE	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	CRANE	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	CROCKETT	5	19	290	252	1.21	0.98	41	0.25	9,644	9,358	8.45	8.07	286	0.38
	CROSBY	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	CULBERSON	6	9	127	111	0									

Table 5: 2009 Annual and Peak-day Electricity Savings from Implementation of the IECC/IRC for Single-family Residences Using 1999 Base Year (2)

2009 Summary TRY 1999															
County	Climate Zone	No. of Projected Units (2006)	Precode Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Code-compliant Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Precode OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Code-compliant OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Total Annual Elec. Savings (MWh/day) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Total OSD Elec. Savings (MWh/day) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Precode Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Code-compliant Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Precode OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Code-compliant OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Total Annual NG Savings (Therm/yr)	Total OSD NG Savings (Therm/day)	
ERCOT	GILLESPIE	5	28	455	421	2.13	1.89	36	0.25	7,238	6,967	11.63	11.07	270	0.57
	GLASSCOCK	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	GOLIAD	3	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	GONZALES	4	15	14	0.07	0.06	1	0.01	291	280	0.42	0.40	11	0.02	
	GRAYSON	6	108	1,910	1,686	8.86	7.70	133	1.03	45,402	43,815	43.67	41.49	1,587	2.18
	GRIMES	4	15	223	208	0.95	0.85	15	0.11	3,296	3,167	5.79	5.51	128	0.28
	HALL	8	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	HAMILTON	5	3	49	42	0.24	0.19	8	0.05	1,243	1,206	1.32	1.26	37	0.06
	HARDEMAN	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	HASKELL	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.02
	HIDALGO	2	2,793	48,256	41,375	211.09	173.64	7,363	46.07	542,599	534,257	1,047.70	996.02	8,342	51.68
	HILL	5	14	230	197	1.12	0.90	35	0.24	5,801	5,628	6.16	5.87	173	0.28
	HOPKINS	8	8	134	125	0.64	0.57	10	0.08	3,356	3,239	3.23	3.07	117	0.16
	HOUSTON	5	3	42	40	0.17	0.16	2	0.02	988	953	1.22	1.16	35	0.06
	HOWARD	6	2	29	26	0.11	0.09	4	0.02	1,007	942	0.93	0.89	65	0.04
	HUDSPETH	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	IRION	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	JACK	6	10	158	137	0.68	0.55	22	0.14	5,270	4,896	4.50	4.30	374	0.29
	JACKSON	3	7	98	94	0.41	0.37	6	0.04	1,843	1,863	2.81	2.83	60	0.13
	JEFF DAVIS	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	JIM HOGG	2	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	JIM WELLS	3	11	172	160	0.69	0.62	13	0.08	2,179	2,094	4.31	4.10	85	0.20
	JONES	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.02
	KARNES	3	51	782	677	3.67	2.99	113	0.73	12,719	12,576	21.81	20.78	143	1.03
	KENDALL	5	148	2,203	1,916	10.17	8.28	307	2.02	39,338	37,482	62.01	59.02	1,857	2.89
	KENEDY	2	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KENT	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KERR	5	46	747	692	3.49	3.10	59	0.42	11,890	11,447	19.11	18.18	444	0.93
	KIMBLE	5	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	508	493	0.44	0.42	15	0.02
	KING	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KINNEY	4	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KLEBERG	2	30	493	426	2.19	1.81	72	0.46	5,577	5,489	11.35	10.79	89	0.55
	KNOX	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	LA SALLE	3	6	105	88	0.47	0.38	18	0.09	1,207	1,176	2.48	2.35	31	0.12
	LAMAR	6	27	418	372	1.97	1.63	49	0.36	9,210	8,548	10.05	9.55	661	0.50
	LAMPASAS	5	15	246	211	1.20	0.96	38	0.28	6,216	6,030	6.60	6.29	186	0.30
	LAVACA	4	6	88	78	0.40	0.34	11	0.07	1,392	1,336	2.35	2.24	56	0.11
	LEE	4	7	114	105	0.53	0.47	9	0.06	1,813	1,745	2.91	2.77	68	0.14
	LEON	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	LIMESTONE	2	3	33	28	0.16	0.13	5	0.03	829	804	0.88	0.84	25	0.04
	LIVE OAK	3	8	125	116	0.50	0.45	9	0.06	1,585	1,523	3.13	2.98	62	0.15
	LLANO	5	136	2,209	2,047	10.33	9.17	173	1.24	35,154	33,842	56.50	53.75	1,312	2.79
	LOVING	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	MADISON	4	12	178	167	0.76	0.68	12	0.08	2,637	2,534	4.63	4.41	103	0.22
	MARTIN	6	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	504	471	0.47	0.45	33	0.02
	MASON	5	3	49	45	0.23	0.20	4	0.03	775	747	1.25	1.19	28	0.06
	MATAGORDA	3	79	1,120	1,055	4.67	4.22	70	0.49	18,539	17,863	31.68	30.22	676	1.46
	MAVERICK	3	101	1,771	1,489	7.89	6.42	302	1.58	20,316	19,791	41.67	39.63	525	2.04
	MCCULLOCH	5	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	508	493	0.44	0.42	15	0.02
	MCLENNAN	5	424	6,958	5,965	34.05	27.17	1,062	7.36	175,695	170,444	186.45	177.90	5,251	8.56
	MCMLLEN	3	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	MEDINA	4	14	214	200	0.96	0.86	15	0.11	4,079	3,926	5.94	5.66	153	0.28
	MENARD	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	MIDLAND	6	330	4,858	4,261	18.96	15.59	639	4.60	166,177	155,417	153.98	147.32	10,760	6.66
	MILLAM	4	2	33	28	0.16	0.13	5	0.03	476	476	0.83	0.79	1	0.04
	MILLS	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	MITCHELL	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.02
	MONTAGUE	6	1	17	16	0.08	0.07	1	0.01	420	406	0.40	0.38	15	0.02
	MOTLEY	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	NACOGDOCHES	5	40	595	536	2.32	2.10	31	0.24	13,173	12,719	16.21	15.47	454	0.74
	NAVARRO	5	21	345	295	1.69	1.35	53	0.38	6,701	6,422	9.23	8.81	262	0.42
	NOLAN	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.02
	PALO PINTO	6	6	95	82	0.41	0.33	13	0.08	3,162	2,938	2.70	2.58	225	0.12
	PECOS	5	6	92	80	0.38	0.31	13	0.08	3,046	2,955	2.67	2.55	90	0.12
	PRESIDIO	5	5	76	66	0.32	0.26	11	0.07	2,538	2,463	2.22	2.12	75	0.10
	RAINS	6	3	50	47	0.24	0.21	4	0.03	1,259	1,215	1.21	1.15	44	0.06
	REAGAN	5	3	44	39	0.17	0.14	6	0.03	1,512	1,489	1.40	1.34	23	0.05
	REAL	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	RED RIVER	6	7	108	97	0.51	0.42	13	0.09	2,388	2,216	2.61	2.48	171	0.13
	REEVES	6	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	504	471	0.47	0.45	33	0.02
	REFUGIO	3	8	113	107	0.47	0.43	7	0.05	1,877	1,809	3.21	3.06	68	0.15
	ROBERTSON	4	8	119	111	0.51	0.45	8	0.06	1,758	1,689	3.09	2.94	68	0.15
	RUNNELS	5	2	31	27	0.13	0.10	4	0.03	1,015	985	0.89	0.85	30	0.04
	SAN SABA	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	SCHLEICHER	5	2	31	27	0.13	0.10	4	0.03	1,015	985	0.89	0.85	30	0.04
	SCURRY	7	3	45	40	0.15	0.13	5	0.03	1,878	1,888	1.35	1.29	190	0.06
	SHACKELFORD	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	SOMERVELL	5	29	485	452	2.33	2.07	36	0.28	12,156	11,727	11.73	11.14	428	0.59
	STARR	2	2	35	30	0.15	0.12	5	0.03	389	383	0.75	0.71	6	0.04
	STEPHENS	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	STERLING	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	STONEWALL	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	SUTTON	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	TAYLOR	6	201	3,172	2,757	13.67	11.12	443	2.73	105,936	98,414	90.53	86.48	7,522	4.06
	TERRELL	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	THROCKMORTON	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	TITUS	6	10	155	138	0.73	0.60	18	0.13	3,411	3,166	3.72	3.54	245	0.19
	TOM GREEN	5	181	2,767	2,403	11.51	8.36	390	2.36	91,876	89,149	80.50	76.85	2,727	3.65
	UPTON	7	15	113	95	0.06									

Table 6: 2007 Allocation of PCA for each of 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties, and ERCOT Counties (1)

County	Elec. Utilities 1	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage	Elec. Utilities 2	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage
ANDERSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Trinity Valley EC			0%
ANDREWS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
ANGELINA	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Sam Houston EC			0%
ARANSAS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
ARCHER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
ATASCOSA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	54%	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	46%
AUSTIN	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	100%	Belville			0%
BANDERA*	Bandera EC							
BASTROP	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Smithville			0%
BAYLOR	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Saymour			0%
BEE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
BELL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Bartlett EC			0%
BEXAR	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	100%	Bandera EC			0%
BLANCO*	Pedernales EC				Central Texas EC			
BORDEN*	Lyntegar EC				Big Country EC			
BOSQUE	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2067714	100%	United Coop Services			0%
BRAZORIA	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	97%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	3%
BRAZOS*	BRYAN				College Station			
BREWSTER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
BRISCOE	XCEL(SPS)				WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%
BROOKS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
BROWN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	85%	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%
BURLESON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	BRYAN			0%
BURNET	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Pedernales EC			0%
CALDWELL	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Luling			0%
CALHOUN	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Victoria EC			0%
CALLAHAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Taylor EC			0%
CAMERON	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Magic Valley EC			0%
CHAMBERS	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	70%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	30%
CHEROKEE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cherokee County EC			0%
CHILDRESS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Greenbelt EC			0%
CLAY	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
COKE	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Concho Valley EC			0%
COLEMAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Coleman			0%
COLLIN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
COLORADO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Weimar			0%
COMAL	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	100%	New Braunfels			0%
COMANCHE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
CONCHO	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Concho Valley EC			0%
COOKE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cooke County EC			0%
CORYELL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
COTTLE	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
CRANE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%				0%
CROCKETT	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
CROSBY*	XCEL(SPS)				Crosbyton			
CULBERSON	EPEC	El Paso Electric Co/PCA	3066882	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
DALLAS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Garland			0%
DAWSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Lyntegar EC			0%
DELTA	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Lamar County EC			0%
DENTON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
DEWITT	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Yoakum			0%
DICKENS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
DIMMIT	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
DUVAL	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
EASTLAND	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	85%	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%
ECTOR	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Goldsmith			0%
EDWARDS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
ELLIS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Navarro County EC			0%
ERATH	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
FALLS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Bellfalls EC			0%
FANNIN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
FAYETTE*	La Grange				Schulenburg			
FISHER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Big Country EC			0%
FOARD*	XCEL(SPS)				Floydada			
FORT BEND	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	100%				0%
FRANKLIN	SWEP/CO(AEP)	Southwestern Public Service Co/PCA			FEC Electric			
FREESTONE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Navasota Valley EC			0%
FRIO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
GALVESTON	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	97%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	3%
GILLESPIE*	Fredericksburg				Pedernales EC			
GLASSCOCK	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
GOLIAD	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Karnes EC			0%
GONZALES	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Gonzales			0%
GRAYSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
GRIMES	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Mid-South EC			0%
GUADALUPE	CPSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	100%	Seguin			0%
HALL	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Lighthouse EC			0%
HAMILTON	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2067714	100%	United Coop Services			0%
HARDEMAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
HARRIS	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	70%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	30%
HASKELL	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Big Country EC			0%
HAYS	San Marcos	Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA			Pedernales EC			0%
HENDERSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Trinity Valley EC			0%
HIDALGO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Magic Valley EC			0%
HILL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
HOOD	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
HOPKINS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEP/CO(AEP)			0%
HOUSTON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Houston County EC			0%
HOWARD	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
HUDSPETH	EPEC	El Paso Electric Co/PCA	3066882	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
HUNT	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
IRON	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
JACK	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
JACKSON	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Jackson EC			0%
JEFF DAVIS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
JIM HOGG	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
JIM WELLS	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Nueces EC			0%
JOHNSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
JONES	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Taylor EC			0%
KARNES	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Floresville			0%

Table 7: 2006 Allocation of PCA for each of 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties, and ERCOT Counties (2)

County	Elec. Utilities 1	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage	Elec. Utilities 2	PCA	1998 Annual net Generation (MWh)	Percentage
KAUFMAN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Trinity Valley EC			0%
KENDALL*	Boerne				Central Texas EC			
KENEDY*	Nueces EC				Magic Valley EC			
KENT	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
KERR*	Kerrville				Bandera EC			
KIMBLE	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Central Texas EC			0%
KING	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	South Plains EC			0%
KINNEY	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
KLEBERG	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Nueces EC			0%
KNOX	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Tri-County EC			0%
LA SALLE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
LAMAR	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
LAMPASAS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Lampasas			0%
LAVACA*	Schulenburg				Yoakum			
LEE*	Giddings				Levelland			
LEON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	75%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	25%
LIMESTONE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	75%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	25%
LIVE OAK	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
LLANO*	Llano				Pedernales EC			
LOVING	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%				0%
MADISON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Houston County EC			0%
MARTIN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MASON*	Mason				Cap Rock EC			
MATAGORDA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	19%	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	81%
MAVERICK	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
McCULLOCH	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Brady			0%
McLENNAN	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
McMULLEN	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Karnes EC			0%
MEDINA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	54%	PSB	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA	14,641,059	46%
MENARD	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MIDLAND	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MILAM	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	75%	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	25%
MILLS*	Goldsmith				Cap Rock EC			
MITCHELL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
MONTAGUE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
MONTGOMERY	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	30%	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	70%
MOTLEY	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Lighthouse EC			0%
NACOGDOCHES	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cherokee County EC			0%
NAVARRO	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Navarro County EC			0%
NOLAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
NUECES	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Robstown			0%
PALO PINTO	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
PARKER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Weatherford			0%
PECOS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
PRESIDIO	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
RAINS	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	100%	FEC Electric			0%
REAGAN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
REAL	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Bandera EC			0%
RED RIVER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEP/CO(AEP)			0%
REEVES	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
REFUGIO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
ROBERTSON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Heame			0%
ROCKWALL	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	FEC Electric			0%
RUNNELS	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Coleman County EC			0%
RUSK	SWEP/CO(AEP)	Southwestern Public Service Co/PCA		0%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	100%
SAN PATRICIO	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	San Patricio EC			0%
SAN SABA*	San Saba				Central Texas EC			
SCHLEICHER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Pedernales EC			0%
SCURRY*	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
SHACKELFORD	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Fort Belknap EC			0%
SMITH	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEP/CO(AEP)			0%
SOMERVELL	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	100%	United Coop Services			0%
STARR	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
STEPHENS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Comanche EC			0%
STERLING	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Cap Rock EC			0%
STONEWALL	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Big Country EC			0%
SUTTON	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Pedernales EC			0%
TARRANT	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Tri-County EC			0%
TAYLOR	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Taylor EC			0%
TERRELL	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
THROCKMORTON	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Fort Belknap EC			0%
TITUS	SWEP/CO(AEP)	Southwestern Public Service Co/PCA		0%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	100%
TOM GREEN	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Concho Valley EC			0%
TRAVIS	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	97%	Austin Energy	Austin Energy/PCA	3,359,240	3%
UPTON	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	15%	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97,581,030	85%
UVALDE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Bandera EC			0%
VAL VERDE	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
VAN ZANDT	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	SWEP/CO(AEP)			0%
VICTORIA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Victoria EC			0%
WALLER	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	100%	Hempstead			0%
WARD	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
WASHINGTON	ENTERGY	Entergy Electric System/PCA	32,288,113	100%	Bluebonnet EC			0%
WEBB	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Rio Grande EC			0%
WHARTON	RELIANT(CENTER POINT)	Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	74,386,176	81%	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17162569	19%
WICHITA	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Electra			0%
WILBARGER	WTU(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Vernon			0%
WILLACY	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Magic Valley EC			0%
WILLIAMSON	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	97%	Austin Energy	Austin Energy/PCA	3,359,240	3%
WILSON	Piaveville	San Antonio Public Service Bd/PCA		100%	Guadalupe Valley EC			0%
WINKLER	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
WISE	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	100%	Bridgeport			0%
YOUNG	ONCOR	TXU Electric/PCA	97581030	98%	T-NMP	Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	2,067,714	2%
ZAPATA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%
ZAVALA	CPL(AEP)	American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	17,162,569	100%	Medina EC			0%



Table 8: 2009 Totalized Annual Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences Using 1999 Base Year

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh) 2009-TRY1999</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA</b>	15,215.78
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	254.46
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	1,337.10
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	18,565.20
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	5,776.37
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	391.58
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	34,647.01
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	30.00
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	4,792.06
<b>Total</b>	81,009.56

Table 9: 2009 Annual NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences by County Using 2007 eGRID

[illegible]

Table 10: 2009 Totalized OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh) 2009-TRY 1999</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA</b>	84.49
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	1.81
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	9.53
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	128.67
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	41.43
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	2.90
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	256.62
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	0.18
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	33.20
<b>Total</b>	558.85

Table 11: 2009 OSD NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family Residences by County Using 2007 eGRID

[illegible]



### 6.1.2 2009 Results for New Multi-family Residential Construction

In this section of the report, calculations are provided regarding the potential electricity reductions and associated emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC/IRC to new multi-family residences in all the counties in ERCOT region as well as the 41 non-attainment and affected counties. To calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from the implementation of the IECC/IRC in multi-family residences, new construction activity by county had to be determined. Energy savings attributable to the IECC/IRC then had to be modeled using the code-traceable, DOE-2 simulation that the Laboratory developed for the TERP. Next, these estimates were applied to the NAHB's survey data to determine the appropriate number of housing types. In addition, estimates of the NO<sub>x</sub> reduction potential from the electricity reductions in each county were calculated using the US EPA's 2007 eGRID database<sup>25</sup>.

In Table 12 and Table 13, the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant building characteristics for multi-family are shown for each county. The IECC/IRC code-compliant characteristics are the minimum building code characteristics required by the IECC/IRC for each county for multi-family residences (i.e., Type A.2). In Table 12 and Table 13, the rows are sorted first by the US EPA's non-attainment and affected designation, then alphabetically. Next, in the third column, the location of the TMY2 weather file is listed, followed by the NAHB survey classification. The fifth column in Table 12 and Table 13 lists the window area for the average house as defined by the NAHB survey<sup>26</sup>. The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth columns show the NAHB's average glazing U-value, Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC), roof insulation and wall insulation, respectively. In columns ten through fourteen of Table 12 and Table 13, the corresponding values from the IECC/IRC code-compliant house are listed for each county (i.e., percent area, glazing U-value, SHGC, roof and wall insulation R-value). For each county the identical window percent area was used for the 1999 and code-compliant calculation (i.e., window-to-wall area).

The IECC/IRC SHGC is 0.4 for all non-attainment and affected counties since they all fall below the 3,500 HDD<sub>65</sub>, as required by the IECC/IRC. All houses were assumed to have air conditioner efficiency<sup>27</sup> equal to a SEER 11, and furnace efficiency (AFUE) or 0.80. The values shown in Table 12 and Table 13 represent the only changes that were made to the simulation to obtain the savings calculations. All other variables in the simulation remained the same for the 1999 and IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation. In cases where the 1999 values were more efficient than the IECC/IRC code-compliant simulation, the 1999 values were used in both simulations, since this indicates that the prevailing practice is already above code.

In Table 14 and Table 15, the code-traceable simulation results for multi-family are shown for each county. In a similar fashion as Table 12 and Table 13, this table is first divided into US EPA affected and then non-attainment classifications, followed by an alphabetical listing of counties. In the third column, the IECC/IRC climate zone is listed followed by the number of projected new housing units<sup>28</sup> in the fourth column. In the fifth column, the total simulated energy use is listed if all new construction had been built to pre-code specifications, and, in the sixth column, the total county-wide energy use for code-compliant construction is shown. In a similar fashion as the 2008 report, the values in the fifth and sixth columns come from the associated tables in the 2008 Volume III Appendix to the 2008 Volume II Technical report. As previously explained, in the 2008 report, 18 simulations were run for each county, which were then distributed according to the NAHB's survey data to account for 1, 2 or 3 story, and 3 fuel options (i.e., central air conditioning with electric resistance heating, heat pump heating, or a natural gas-fired furnace).

In the seventh and eighth columns, the total pre-code and code-compliant peak-day energy use is reported for peak OSD, Episode Day for the 2009 annual report across all counties. In a similar fashion as the annual

<sup>25</sup> This analysis assumes transmission and distribution losses of 7%. Counties were assigned to utility service districts as indicated in a fashion similar to the 2004 report.

<sup>26</sup> In a similar fashion as single-family, this value represents the NAHB's reported number of window units times an average window size of 3 x 5 feet, which was determined by surveying local building suppliers. Additional information about the procedures used to determine these values can be found in Im (2003).

<sup>27</sup> In a similar fashion as single-family, the choice of a SEER 11 efficiency for the air conditioner was based on ARI sales numbers for Texas which show an average SEER 11 for houses built in 1999.

<sup>28</sup> The number of projected new housing units uses the published values for the new housing units in 2006. A vacancy rate of 0% was assumed for 2006 calculations, based on information suggested by the Real Estate Center at Texas A&M University.

pre-code and code-compliant energy use, these values are from the associated tables for each county in the Volume III Appendix to this report.

In the ninth and tenth columns, the total annual electricity and Ozone Season Day savings are shown for each county, respectively. In similar fashion as the 2008 report, a 7% transmission and distribution loss is used in the 2009 report, which represents a fixed 1.07 multiplier for the electricity use. In the eleventh and twelfth columns, the total annual pre-code and code-compliant natural gas use is shown for those residences that had natural gas-fired furnaces and domestic water heaters. Similarly, in columns thirteen and fourteen, the simulated total peak OSD natural gas use on the OSD, is shown for each county. Finally, in columns fifteen and sixteen, the total annual and peak-day natural gas savings are shown for each county.

In Table 16, the annual electricity savings from Table 14 and Table 15 are assigned to PCA provider(s) in a similar fashion as the single-family residential assignments. The total electricity savings for each PCA, as shown in Table 16 and Table 18, are then entered into the bottom row of Table 17 and Table 19, respectively, the 2007 US EPA eGRID database for Texas. eGRID then proportions each MWh of electricity savings according to the 1999 measured data from the power plants assigned to that PCA. For each county in which there is a power plant, the lbs-NO<sub>x</sub>/MWh are calculated and displayed as NO<sub>x</sub> reductions (lbs) in the column adjacent to the PCA column. In a similar fashion as the single-family residences, adding across the rows then totals the NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in each county from multiple PCAs that have power plants in that county. Counties that do not show NO<sub>x</sub> reductions represent counties that do not have power plants in eGRID's database. In Table 18, the PCA assignments for peak OSD reductions are shown for each county, and, in Table 19, the peak OSD NO<sub>x</sub> reductions are shown calculated with the 2007 eGRID.

Table 12: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-compliant Building Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulations for Multi-family Residential (1)

		Climate Zone	1999 Average					2000 IECC				
			Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)
Non-attainment	BRAZORIA	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CHAMBERS	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	COLLIN	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	DALLAS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	DENTON	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	EL PASO	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	FORT BEND	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	GALVESTON	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HARDIN	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HARRIS	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	JEFFERSON	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LIBERTY	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MONTGOMERY	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ORANGE	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	TARRANT	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WALLER	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
Affected	BASTROP	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BEXAR	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CALDWELL	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	COMAL	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ELLIS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	GREGG	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	GUADALUPE	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HARRISON	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HAYS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HENDERSON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HOOD	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HUNT	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	JOHNSON	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KAUFMAN	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	NUECES	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	PARKER	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ROCKWALL	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	RUSK	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	SAN PATRICIO	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	SMITH	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	TRAVIS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	UPSHUR	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	VICTORIA	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WILLIAMSON	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WILSON	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ANDERSON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ANDREWS	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ANGELINA	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ARANSAS	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ARCHER	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ATASCOSA	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	AUSTIN	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BANDERA	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BAYLOR	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	BEE	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BELL	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BLANCO	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BORDEN	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	BOSQUE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BRAZOS	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BREWSTER	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BRISCOE	8	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	BROOKS	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BROWN	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BURLESON	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	BURNET	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CALHOUN	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CALLAHAN	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	CAMERON	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CHEROKEE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CHILDRESS	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
ERCOT	CLAY	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	COKE	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	COLEMAN	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	COLORADO	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	COMANCHE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CONCHO	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	COOKE	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	CORYELL	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	COTTLE	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	CRANE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CROCKETT	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	CROSBY	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	CULBERSON	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	DAWSON	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	DE WITT	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	DELTA	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	DICKENS	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	DIMMIT	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	DUVAL	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	EASTLAND	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	ECTOR	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	EDWARDS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ERATH	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	FALLS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	FANNIN	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	FAYETTE	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	FISHER	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	FOARD	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	FRANKLIN	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	FREESTONE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00

Table 13: 1999 and IECC/IRC Code-compliant Building Characteristics used in the DOE-2 Simulation for Multi-family Residential (2)

		Climate Zone	1999 Average					2000 IECC				
			Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/ hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Area %	Glazing U-value (Btu/ hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F)	SHGC	Roof Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)	Wall Insulation (hr-ft <sup>2</sup> -F/Btu)
ERCOT	FRIO	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	GILLESPIE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	GLASSCOCK	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	GOLIAD	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	GONZALES	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	GRAYSON	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	GRIMES	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HALL	8	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HAMILTON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HARDEMAN	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HASKELL	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HIDALGO	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HILL	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HOPKINS	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HOUSTON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	HOWARD	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	HUDSPETH	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	IRION	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	JACK	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	JACKSON	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	JEFF DAVIS	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	JIM HOGG	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	JIM WELLS	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	JONES	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	KARNES	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KENDALL	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KENEDY	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KENT	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	KERR	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KIMBLE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KING	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	KINNEY	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KLEBERG	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	KNOX	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	LA SALLE	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LAMAR	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	LAMPASAS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LAVACA	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LEE	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LEON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LIMESTONE	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LIVE OAK	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LLANO	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	LOVING	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MADISON	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MARTIN	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MASON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MATAGORDA	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MAVERICK	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MCCULLOCH	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MCLENNAN	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MCMULLEN	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MEDINA	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MENARD	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MIDLAND	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MILAM	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MILLS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	MITCHELL	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MONTAGUE	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	MOTLEY	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	NACOGDOCHES	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	NAVARRO	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	NOLAN	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	PALO PINTO	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	PECOS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	PRESIDIO	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	RAINS	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	REAGAN	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	REAL	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	RED RIVER	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	REEVES	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	REFUGIO	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	ROBERTSON	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	RUNNELS	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	SAN SABA	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	SCHLEICHER	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	SCURRY	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	SHACKELFORD	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	SOMERVELL	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	STARR	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	STEPHENS	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	STERLING	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	STONEWALL	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	SUTTON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	TAYLOR	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	TERRELL	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	THROCKMORTON	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	TITUS	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	TOM GREEN	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	UPTON	5	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.70	0.40	19.00	11.00
	UVALDE	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	VAL VERDE	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	VAN ZANDT	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	WARD	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	WASHINGTON	4	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.85	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WEBB	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WHARTON	3	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WICHITA	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	WILBARGER	7	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55	0.40	30.00	13.00
	WILLACY	2	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	any	0.40	19.00	11.00
	WINKLER	6	7.5%	0.75	0.61	36.08	21.41	7.5%	0.55			



Table 14: 2009 Annual and OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings from Implementation of the IECC/IRC for Multi-family Residences (1)

2009 Summary TRY 1999															
	County	Climate Zone	No. of Projected Units (2006)	Precode Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Code-compliant Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Precode OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Code-compliant OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Total Annual Elec. Savings (MWh/yr) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Total OSD Elec. Savings (MWh/day) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Precode Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Code-compliant Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Precode OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Code-compliant OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Total Annual NG Savings (Therm/yr)	Total OSD NG Savings (Therm/day)
Affected County	BASTROP	4	23	383	355	1.76	1.57	29	0.21	5,491	5,287	8.76	8.33	204	0.43
	BEXAR	4	3,621	55,406	51,771	249.39	223.29	3,630	27.93	1,056,129	1,016,474	1,538.99	1,465.82	39,656	73.17
	CALDWELL	4	20	325	301	1.52	1.35	25	0.18	5,179	4,984	8.31	7.91	194	0.40
	COMAL	4	826	12,625	11,797	56.83	50.88	886	6.36	240,652	231,616	350.68	334.01	9,036	16.67
	ELLIS	5	475	7,949	7,406	38.12	33.88	582	4.53	199,099	192,084	192.06	182.47	7,015	9.59
	GREGG	6	157	2,448	2,312	10.91	9.83	145	1.15	52,068	49,186	58.20	55.29	2,882	2.91
	GUADALUPE	4	813	12,426	11,611	55.93	50.08	872	6.26	236,864	227,971	345.16	328.75	8,894	16.41
	HARRISON	6	41	637	602	2.82	2.55	37	0.30	13,755	13,001	15.20	14.44	755	0.76
	HAYS	5	1,009	16,390	15,188	76.65	68.07	1,285	9.18	260,814	251,078	419.18	388.81	9,736	20.37
	HENDERSON	5	50	775	732	3.43	3.09	45	0.36	16,829	15,932	18.53	17.61	897	0.93
	HOOD	5	41	686	639	3.29	2.92	50	0.39	17,185	16,580	16.58	15.75	606	0.83
	HUNT	6	46	771	718	3.69	3.28	56	0.44	19,338	18,662	18.60	17.67	676	0.93
	JOHNSON	5	515	8,619	8,029	41.33	36.74	631	4.91	215,865	208,259	208.23	197.84	7,606	10.39
	KAUFMAN	6	136	2,283	2,137	10.94	9.76	157	1.26	57,057	54,202	54.99	52.24	2,855	2.75
	NUECES	3	793	12,377	11,506	50.01	44.81	831	5.57	157,091	150,938	310.48	295.81	6,153	14.67
	PARKER	6	334	5,608	5,247	26.87	23.98	385	3.10	140,126	133,114	135.05	128.31	7,012	6.74
	ROCKWALL	6	545	9,150	8,562	43.84	39.12	629	5.05	228,648	217,207	220.36	209.36	11,442	11.00
	RUSK	5	6	85	80	0.35	0.32	5	0.04	1,976	1,906	2.43	2.32	70	0.11
	SAN PATRICIO	3	159	2,482	2,307	10.03	8.98	187	1.12	31,498	30,264	62.25	59.31	1,234	2.94
	SMITH	5	160	2,480	2,340	10.98	9.88	150	1.17	53,852	51,437	59.31	56.35	2,415	2.96
	TRAVIS	5	3,661	59,468	55,109	278.10	246.98	4,664	33.30	946,322	910,996	1,520.92	1,447.03	35,326	73.89
	UPSHUR	6	8	140	131	0.65	0.58	9	0.07	3,113	2,946	2.97	2.82	166	0.15
	VICTORIA	3	46	615	572	2.72	2.45	41	0.29	10,785	10,401	18.45	17.60	394	0.85
	WILLIAMSON	5	1,965	31,919	29,579	149.27	132.55	2,503	17.87	507,927	488,967	816.34	776.68	18,961	39.66
	WILSON	4	27	413	386	1.86	1.66	29	0.21	7,866	7,571	11.46	10.92	295	0.54
Nonattainment County	BRAZORIA	3	1,496	22,179	20,754	94.40	84.52	1,525	10.57	328,691	315,930	577.25	549.57	12,761	27.68
	CHAMBERS	4	257	3,816	3,572	16.09	14.42	261	1.78	57,014	54,822	100.96	96.21	2,192	4.76
	COLLIN	6	3,392	56,949	53,039	272.87	242.54	4,183	32.45	1,423,073	1,373,258	1,371.50	1,303.03	49,815	68.46
	DALLAS	5	2,701	45,203	42,111	216.74	192.67	3,308	25.75	1,132,139	1,092,249	1,092.10	1,037.59	39,889	54.52
	DENTON	6	2,469	41,453	38,790	198.62	177.23	2,849	22.88	1,035,840	984,006	988.46	951.30	51,834	49.83
	EL PASO	6	2,640	40,177	38,133	152.77	140.06	2,188	13.60	1,025,169	986,218	1,161.81	1,108.52	56,951	53.29
	FORT BEND	4	4,845	71,884	67,260	306.05	274.02	4,948	34.31	1,064,512	1,023,040	1,869.50	1,779.84	41,472	89.65
	GALVESTON	3	1,140	16,901	15,815	71.94	64.41	1,162	8.06	250,473	240,749	439.88	418.79	9,725	21.09
	HARDIN	4	126	1,873	1,753	7.90	7.08	129	0.87	27,953	26,880	49.50	47.17	1,072	2.33
	HARRIS	4	11,591	171,973	160,910	732	656	11,837	82.08	2,546,700	2,447,482	4,472.51	4,258.03	99,217	214.48
	JEFFERSON	4	1,205	17,919	16,770	76	68	1,230	8.37	267,324	257,069	473.38	451.08	10,255	22.30
	LIBERTY	4	231	3,431	3,210	15	13	237	1.64	50,747	48,777	89.13	84.86	1,971	4.27
	MONTGOMERY	4	2,773	41,142	38,496	175.18	156.83	2,832	19.64	609,266	585,529	1,069.99	1,018.68	23,736	51.31
	ORANGE	4	319	4,743	4,439	20	18	325	2.22	70,769	68,054	125.32	119.42	2,715	5.90
	TARRANT	5	4,465	74,725	69,614	359	319	5,468	42.57	1,871,529	1,805,588	1,805.35	1,715.22	65,941	90.12
	WALLER	4	6	89	83	0.38	0.34	6	0.04	1,318	1,267	2.32	2.20	51	0.11
	ANDERSON	5	13	184	174	0.76	0.68	10	0.08	4,281	4,131	5.27	5.03	151	0.24
	ANDREWS	6	46	677	594	2.64	2.17	89	0.50	23,164	21,664	21.46	20.54	1,500	0.93
	ANGELINA	5	52	735	697	3.02	2.73	40	0.31	17,125	16,522	21.07	20.11	603	0.96
	ARANSAS	3	97	1,514	1,407	6.12	5.48	114	0.68	19,215	18,463	37.98	36.18	753	1.79
	ARCHER	7	9	150	130	0.68	0.54	22	0.14	5,378	4,844	3.99	3.81	535	0.18
	ATASCOSA	3	32	476	416	2.20	1.80	64	0.42	8,532	8,474	13.41	12.76	59	0.65
	AUSTIN	4	30	445	416	1.90	1.70	31	0.21	6,591	6,335	11.58	11.02	257	0.56
	BANDERA	5	1	15	13	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	266	253	0.42	0.40	13	0.02
	BAYLOR	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	BEE	3	4	57	53	0.24	0.21	4	0.02	939	904	1.60	1.53	34	0.07
	BELL	5	1,841	30,213	25,802	147.84	117.95	4,613	31.98	762,865	740,063	809.58	772.42	22,802	37.16
	BLANCO	5	7	114	105	0.53	0.47	9	0.06	1,809	1,742	2.91	2.77	68	0.14
	BORDEN	7	19	283	252	0.97	0.81	33	0.17	11,894	10,689	8.55	8.20	1,205	0.35
	BOSQUE	5	4	66	56	0.32	0.26	10	0.07	1,658	1,608	2.76	2.68	50	0.08
	BRAZOS	4	707	10,490	9,815	44.66	39.99	722	5.01	155,337	149,286	272.80	259.72	6,052	13.08
	BREWSTER	5	20	306	266	1.27	1.03	43	0.26	10,152	9,851	8.89	8.49	301	0.40
	BRISCOE	8	7	102	92	0.31	0.27	11	0.04	6,943	5,889	3.58	3.44	1,054	0.14
	BROOKS	2	4	69	59	0.30	0.25	11	0.06	777	765	1.50	1.43	12	0.07
	BROWN	5	108	1,772	1,520	8.67	6.92	251	1.88	44,753	43,415	47.49	45.31	1,338	2.18
	BURLESON	4	12	178	167	0.76	0.68	12	0.08	2,637	2,534	4.63	4.41	103	0.22
	BURNET	5	235	3,817	3,537	17.85	15.85	299	2.14	60,744	58,477	97.63	92.89	2,268	4.74
	CALHOUN	3	60	851	802	3.55	3.20	53	0.37	14,080	13,567	24.06	22.95	514	1.11
	CALLAHAN	6	12	189	165	0.82	0.66	26	0.16	6,325	5,875	5.40	5.16	449	0.24
CAMERON	2	939	16,223	13,910	70.97	58.38	2,475	13.47	182,421	179,616	352.23	334.86	2,805	17.38	
CHEROKEE	5	10	141	134	0.58	0.53	8	0.06	3,293	3,177	4.05	3.87	116	0.19	
CHILDRESS	7	6	90	80	0.31	0.25	11	0.05	3,756	3,376	2.70	2.59	380	0.11	
CLAY	7	2	33	29	0.15	0.12	5	0.03	1,195	1,076	0.89	0.85	119	0.04	
COKE	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
COLEMAN	5	1	16	14	0.07	0.05	2	0.01	529	514	0.45	0.43	15	0.02	
COLORADO	4	12	178	167	0.76	0.68	12	0.08	2,637	2,534	4.63	4.41	103	0.22	
COMANCHE	5	3	49	42	0.24	0.19	8	0.05	1,243	1,206	1.32	1.26	37	0.06	
CONCHO	5	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	508	483	0.44	0.42	15	0.02	
COOKE	6	28	469	437	2.25	2.00	34	0.27	11,771	11,359	11.32	10.76	411	0.57	
CORYELL	5	166	2,724	2,336	13.33	10.64	416	2.88	68,786	66,730	73.00	69.65	2,056	3.35	
COTTLE	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
CRANE	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
CROCKETT	5	19	290	252	1.21	0.98	41	0.25	9,644	9,358	8.45	8.07	286	0.38	
CROSBY	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
CULBERSON	6	9	127	111	0.50	0.42	17	0.09	3,144	2,962	4.00	3.82	192	0.19	
DARROW	6	80	80	80	0.31	0.25	11	0.05	3,756	3,376	2.70				

Table 15: 2009 Annual and OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings from Implementation of the IECC/IRC for Multi-family Residences (2)

	County	Climate Zone	No. of Projected Units (2006)	Precode Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Code-compliant Total Annual Elec. Use (MWh/yr)	Precode OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Code-compliant OSD Elec. Use (MWh/day)	Total Annual Elec. Savings (MWh/yr) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Total OSD Elec. Savings (MWh/day) w/ 7% of T&D Loss	Precode Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Code-compliant Total NG Use (Therm/yr)	Precode OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Code-compliant OSD NG Use (Therm/day)	Total Annual NG Savings (Therm/yr)	Total OSD NG Savings (Therm/day)
ERCOT	GILLESPIE	5	28	455	421	2.13	1.89	36	0.25	7,238	6,967	11.63	11.07	270	0.57
	GLASSCOCK	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	GOLIAD	3	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	GONZALES	4	1	15	14	0.07	0.06	1	0.01	291	280	0.42	0.40	11	0.02
	GRAYSON	6	108	1,810	1,686	8.66	7.70	133	1.03	45,402	43,815	43.67	41.49	1,587	2.18
	GRIMES	4	15	223	208	0.95	0.85	15	0.11	3,296	3,167	5.79	5.51	128	0.28
	HALL	8	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	HAMILTON	5	3	49	42	0.24	0.19	8	0.05	1,243	1,206	1.32	1.26	37	0.06
	HARDEMAN	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	HASKELL	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.03
	HIDALGO	2	2,793	48,256	41,375	211.09	173.64	7,363	40.07	542,599	534,257	1,047.70	996.02	8,342	51.68
	HILL	5	14	230	197	1.12	0.90	35	0.24	5,801	5,628	6.16	5.87	173	0.28
	HOPKINS	6	8	134	125	0.64	0.57	10	0.08	3,356	3,239	3.23	3.07	117	0.16
	HOUSTON	5	3	42	40	0.17	0.16	2	0.02	988	953	1.22	1.16	35	0.06
	HOWARD	6	2	29	26	0.11	0.09	4	0.02	1,007	942	0.93	0.89	65	0.04
	HUDSPETH	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	IRION	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	JACK	6	10	158	137	0.68	0.55	22	0.14	5,270	4,896	4.50	4.30	374	0.20
	JACKSON	3	7	99	94	0.41	0.37	6	0.04	1,643	1,583	2.81	2.68	60	0.13
	JEFF DAVIS	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	JIM HOGG	2	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	JIM WELLS	3	11	172	160	0.69	0.62	13	0.08	2,179	2,094	4.31	4.10	85	0.20
	JONES	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.02
	KARNES	3	51	782	677	3.67	2.99	113	0.73	12,719	12,576	21.81	20.78	143	1.03
	KENDALL	5	148	2,203	1,916	10.17	8.28	307	2.02	39,338	37,482	62.01	59.02	1,857	2.99
	KENEDY	2	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KENT	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KERR	5	46	747	692	3.49	3.10	59	0.42	11,890	11,447	19.11	18.18	444	0.53
	KIMBLE	5	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	508	493	0.44	0.42	15	0.02
	KING	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KINNEY	4	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	KLEBERG	2	30	493	426	2.19	1.81	72	0.40	5,577	5,489	11.35	10.79	89	0.56
	KNOX	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	LA SALLE	6	6	105	88	0.47	0.38	19	0.09	1,207	1,176	2.48	2.35	31	0.12
	LAMAR	6	27	418	372	1.97	1.63	49	0.36	9,210	8,548	10.05	9.55	661	0.50
	LAMPASAS	5	15	246	211	1.20	0.96	38	0.26	6,216	6,030	6.60	6.29	186	0.30
	LAVACA	4	6	88	78	0.40	0.34	11	0.07	1,392	1,336	2.35	2.24	56	0.11
	LEE	4	7	114	105	0.53	0.47	9	0.06	1,813	1,745	2.91	2.77	68	0.14
	LEON	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	LIMESTONE	5	2	33	28	0.16	0.13	5	0.03	829	804	0.88	0.84	25	0.04
	LIVE OAK	3	8	125	116	0.50	0.45	9	0.06	1,585	1,523	3.13	2.98	62	0.15
	LLANO	5	136	2,209	2,047	10.33	9.17	173	1.24	35,154	33,842	56.50	53.75	1,312	2.75
	LOVING	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	MADISON	4	12	178	167	0.76	0.68	12	0.08	2,637	2,534	4.63	4.41	103	0.22
	MARTIN	6	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	504	471	0.47	0.45	33	0.02
	MASON	5	3	49	45	0.23	0.20	4	0.03	775	747	1.25	1.19	29	0.06
	MATAGORDA	3	79	1,120	1,055	4.67	4.22	70	0.49	18,539	17,863	31.68	30.22	676	1.46
	MAVERICK	3	101	1,771	1,489	7.89	6.42	302	1.58	20,316	19,791	41.67	39.63	525	2.04
	MCCLULLOCH	5	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	508	493	0.44	0.42	15	0.02
	MCLENNAN	5	424	6,958	5,965	34.05	27.17	1,062	7.36	175,695	170,444	186.45	177.90	5,251	8.56
MCNULLEN	3	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
MEDINA	4	14	214	200	0.96	0.86	15	0.11	4,079	3,926	5.94	5.66	153	0.28	
MENARD	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
MIDLAND	6	330	4,858	4,261	18.96	15.59	638	3.60	166,177	155,417	153.98	147.32	1,070	6.66	
MILAM	4	2	33	28	0.16	0.13	5	0.03	476	476	0.83	0.79	1	0.04	
MILLS	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
MITCHELL	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.03	
MONTAGUE	6	1	17	16	0.08	0.07	1	0.01	420	406	0.40	0.38	15	0.02	
MOTLEY	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
NACOGDOCHES	5	40	565	536	2.32	2.10	31	0.24	13,173	12,710	16.21	15.47	464	0.74	
NAVARRO	5	21	345	295	1.69	1.35	53	0.36	8,702	8,442	9.23	8.81	260	0.42	
NOLAN	6	1	16	14	0.07	0.06	2	0.01	527	490	0.45	0.43	37	0.02	
PALO PINTO	6	6	95	82	0.41	0.33	13	0.08	3,162	2,938	2.70	2.58	225	0.26	
PECOS	5	6	92	80	0.38	0.31	13	0.08	3,046	2,955	2.67	2.55	90	0.12	
PRESIDIO	5	5	76	66	0.32	0.26	11	0.07	2,538	2,463	2.22	2.12	75	0.10	
RAINS	6	3	50	47	0.24	0.21	4	0.03	1,259	1,215	1.21	1.15	44	0.06	
REAGAN	5	3	44	39	0.17	0.14	6	0.03	1,512	1,489	1.40	1.34	23	0.06	
REAL	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
RED RIVER	7	108	97	0	0.51	0.42	13	0.09	2,389	2,216	2.61	2.48	171	0.13	
REEVES	6	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	504	471	0.47	0.45	33	0.02	
REFUGIO	3	8	113	107	0.47	0.43	7	0.05	1,877	1,809	3.21	3.06	68	0.15	
ROBERTSON	4	8	119	111	0.51	0.45	8	0.06	1,758	1,689	3.09	2.94	68	0.15	
RUNNELS	5	2	31	27	0.13	0.10	4	0.03	1,015	985	0.89	0.85	30	0.04	
SAN SABA	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
SCHLEICHER	5	2	31	27	0.13	0.10	4	0.03	1,015	985	0.89	0.85	30	0.04	
SCURRY	7	3	45	40	0.15	0.13	5	0.03	1,878	1,888	1.35	1.29	190	0.06	
SHACKELFORD	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
SOMERVILLE	5	29	485	452	2.33	2.07	36	0.28	12,156	11,727	11.73	11.14	428	0.59	
STARR	2	2	35	30	0.15	0.12	5	0.03	389	383	0.75	0.71	6	0.04	
STEPHENS	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
STERLING	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
STONEWALL	7	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
SUTTON	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
TAYLOR	6	201	3,172	2,757	13.67	11.12	443	2.73	105,936	98,414	90.53	86.48	7,522	4.06	
TERRELL	5	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
THROCKMORT	6	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	
TITUS	6	10	195	138	0.73	0.60	19	0.13	3,411	3,166	3.72	3.54	245	0.19	
TOM GREEN	5	181	2,767	2,403	11.51	9.30	390	2.36	91,876	89,149	80.50	76.85	2,727	3.65	
UPTON	5	1	15	13	0.06	0.05	2	0.01	504	496	0.47	0.45	8	0.02	
UVALDE	4	19	290	271	1.31	1.17	20	0.15	5,536	5,328	8.07	7.68	208	0.38	
VAL VERDE	4	44	673	628	3.03	2.71	47	0.34							

Table 16: 2009 Total Annual Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh) 2009 TRY 1999</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West(ERCOT)/PCA</b>	13,533.79
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	457.86
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	3,206.49
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	22,059.50
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	3,264.84
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	933.74
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	78,188.65
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	13.45
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	2,362.10
<b>Total</b>	124,020.41

Table 17: 2009 Annual NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences by County using 2007 eGRID

[illegible]



Table 18: 2009 Total OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh) 2009 TRY 1999</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West(ERCOT)/PCA</b>	52.88
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	2.28
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	16.03
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	97.76
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	15.93
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	4.36
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	380.87
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	0.06
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	10.47
<b>Total</b>	580.64

Table 19: 2009 OSD NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Multi-family Residences by County using 2007 eGRID

[illegible]

### 6.1.3 2009 Results for New Residential Construction (Single-family and Multi-family), using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID

In Table 20 and Table 21, the combined NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions are listed from single-family electricity savings, multi-family electricity savings, and natural gas savings (single-family and multi-family), which also show the 2009 annual and OSD electricity savings are shown for the combined single-family and multi-family savings.

Using the 2007 eGRID the total NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from electricity and natural gas savings from new construction in 2009 are 151.15 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year, which represents 55.78 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year (36.9 %) from single-family residential electricity savings, 90.59 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year (59.9%) from multi-family residential electricity savings, and 4.78 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year (3.2%) from natural gas savings from single-family and multi-family residential. On a peak Ozone Season Day (OSD), the NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in 2008 are calculated to be 0.81 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>/day, which represents 0.38 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day (46.9 %) from single-family residential electricity savings, 0.42 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day (51.9 %) from multi-family residential electricity savings, and 0.01 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day (1.2 %) from natural gas savings from single-family and multi-family residential.

Figure 73 through Figure 78 show the electricity and NO<sub>x</sub> reductions tabulated in Table 20 and Table 21. Figure 73 shows the annual electricity savings by county as a stacked bar chart, and Figure 74 shows the OSD electricity savings by county in a similar fashion. Figure 75 shows the spatial distribution of the electricity savings by county across the state.

Figure 76 shows the annual NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in a similar format as the electricity savings using a stacked bar chart with the ordering of the counties determined by Table 20 and Table 21. Figure 77 shows the OSD NO<sub>x</sub> reductions, also as a stacked bar chart, and Figure 78 shows the spatial distribution of the NO<sub>x</sub> savings by county across the state.

Table 20: 2009 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by county (Using 1999 Base year and 2007 eGRID) (1)

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single Family Houses)				Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Multifamily Houses)				Total Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single and Multi-Family Houses)				Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single and Multi-Family Houses)				Total NOx Reductions	
	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total OSD N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)
HARRIS	11,837.48	6.56	82.08	0.05	373.99	8.38	1.86	0.04	12,211.47	14.94	83.7521	0.0942	99,917.66	0.46	214.4799	0.0010	15.40	0.0952
TARRANT	5,468.22	2.08	42.57	0.02	13,648.50	4.51	87.51	0.03	19,116.72	6.50	110.0724	0.0075	97,095.65	0.45	90.1216	0.0004	7.04	0.0479
COLLIN	4,183.28	0.11	32.45	0.00	13,398.32	0.21	64.58	0.00	17,581.60	0.32	97.0540	0.0017	83,665.20	0.38	68.4641	0.0003	0.71	0.0020
DALLAS	3,307.88	0.75	25.75	0.01	12,825.11	1.85	63.43	0.01	16,132.99	2.41	89.1629	0.0148	69,127.17	0.32	54.5710	0.0003	2.73	0.0151
DEKALB	3,988.57	3.68	27.63	0.02	2,897.16	2.36	14.30	0.01	6,785.73	5.84	42.1224	0.0047	44,603.33	0.21	15.1409	0.0003	6.24	0.0051
TRAVIS	4,664.06	0.08	33.30	0.00	13,144.60	0.15	65.79	0.00	17,808.64	0.23	89.0549	0.0013	50,916.32	0.23	73.8586	0.0003	0.46	0.0016
DENVER	2,848.99	0.03	22.88	0.00	10,304.94	0.05	49.87	0.00	13,153.93	0.07	72.5493	0.0005	77,988.53	0.36	48.8343	0.0002	0.43	0.0008
WILLIAMSON	2,503.37	0.00	17.87	0.00	124.16	0.00	0.62	0.00	2,627.53	0.00	18.4952	0.0000	19,108.02	0.09	39.6916	0.0002	0.09	0.0002
BLUNDO	2,197.74	0.00	13.80	0.00	5,527.54	0.00	17.09	0.00	7,715.29	0.00	20.8870	0.0000	71,129.53	0.33	63.2988	0.0002	0.33	0.0002
MONTEREY	2,931.97	0.00	19.64	0.00	5,196.43	0.00	23.02	0.00	8,028.40	0.00	42.6986	0.0000	33,498.56	0.15	91.3116	0.0002	0.15	0.0002
GALVESTON	1,162.22	3.43	8.06	0.02	3,080.32	4.46	13.70	0.02	4,242.56	8.09	21.7601	0.0376	15,474.34	0.07	21.0946	0.0001	8.16	0.0377
BRAZORIA	1,525.16	0.89	10.57	0.01	7,826.60	1.19	34.67	0.01	9,351.76	2.08	45.3443	0.0025	27,309.17	0.13	27.6820	0.0001	2.20	0.0128
COMAL	886.29	0.00	6.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	886.29	0.00	6.3631	0.0000	9,038.03	0.04	16.6720	0.0001	0.04	0.0001
ROCKWALL	628.88	0.00	0.05	0.00	5,029.12	0.00	24.24	0.00	5,657.99	0.00	29.2899	0.0000	24,147.32	0.11	11.0000	0.0001	0.11	0.0001
WAYNE	1,295.46	0.21	9.19	0.00	3,193.71	0.47	19.79	0.00	4,489.16	0.62	24.9839	0.0035	13,476.81	0.06	20.3987	0.0001	0.69	0.0036
NEEDS	931.20	1.90	5.57	0.01	389.24	1.90	4.18	0.01	1,319.44	3.80	9.7506	0.0183	7,438.89	0.23	14.6737	0.0001	3.53	0.0184
PORT BEND	4,948.03	6.77	34.31	0.04	5,708.20	8.65	25.29	0.03	10,656.23	15.41	59.5988	0.0679	52,163.03	0.24	89.6919	0.0004	15.65	0.0682
ELLIS	581.73	0.56	4.53	0.03	187.95	1.22	0.93	0.01	769.67	1.78	5.4680	0.0107	7,443.44	0.03	9.5874	0.0000	1.81	0.0107
JOHNSON	630.71	0.02	4.91	0.00	36.80	0.03	0.18	0.00	666.51	0.04	0.5868	0.0003	7,687.32	0.04	10.3946	0.0000	0.08	0.0003
SPARKVILLE	972.24	0.17	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	972.24	0.17	0.4299	0.0000	8,649.62	0.04	16.4686	0.0001	0.09	0.0000
KAUFAIN	156.93	1.08	1.26	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00	0.01	156.93	3.43	1.2094	0.0108	2,835.17	0.01	2.7400	0.0000	3.44	0.0108
JEFFERSON	1,230.02	0.00	8.37	0.00	3,933.23	0.00	17.27	0.00	5,163.24	0.00	25.6438	0.0000	17,062.48	0.08	22.2973	0.0001	0.08	0.0001
PARKER	385.40	0.01	3.10	0.00	920.42	0.02	4.44	0.00	1,305.83	0.03	7.5516	0.0004	9,337.34	0.04	6.7415	0.0000	0.09	0.0004
SMITH	149.81	0.00	1.17	0.00	546.89	0.00	2.45	0.00	696.49	0.00	3.6244	0.0000	4,143.37	0.02	2.9606	0.0000	0.02	0.0000
WENTWORTH	291.47	0.38	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	291.47	1.14	0.2098	0.0063	203.55	0.00	0.4256	0.0000	1.14	0.0063
CHAMBERS	261.36	2.09	1.78	0.01	1,659.59	2.67	6.62	0.01	1,797.94	4.76	8.4045	0.0206	4,819.05	0.02	4.7505	0.0000	4.79	0.0207
GRAND	144.79	0.00	1.15	0.00	303.51	0.00	1.37	0.00	448.26	0.00	2.5184	0.0000	3,870.23	0.02	2.9091	0.0000	0.02	0.0000
SAN PATRICK	186.71	0.42	1.12	0.00	40.75	0.42	0.17	0.00	227.46	0.84	1.2889	0.0045	1,286.76	0.01	2.9491	0.0000	0.85	0.0045
LIBERTY	236.62	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.62	0.00	1.6391	0.0000	1,970.51	0.01	4.2744	0.0000	0.01	0.0000
VICTORIA	65.00	0.22	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.55	0.48	0.2688	0.0023	39.75	0.00	0.8512	0.0000	0.48	0.0023
ORANGE	325.41	0.00	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	325.41	0.00	2.2152	0.0000	2,714.85	0.01	5.9029	0.0001	0.01	0.0000
CALDWELL	25.41	0.00	0.18	0.00	792.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	817.86	0.00	0.1816	0.0000	194.45	0.00	0.4037	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
WILSON	29.97	0.00	0.21	0.00	238.54	0.00	1.16	0.00	267.51	0.00	1.3730	0.0000	705.43	0.00	0.5450	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HARRIS	128.53	0.00	0.87	0.00	835.33	0.00	3.87	0.00	963.86	0.00	4.5431	0.0000	2,519.96	0.01	2.3315	0.0000	0.01	0.0000
HARRISON	37.36	0.00	0.30	0.00	438.72	0.00	1.96	0.00	476.08	0.00	2.2803	0.0000	2,222.22	0.01	9.7587	0.0000	0.01	0.0000
WALLER	6.13	0.00	0.04	0.00	295.25	0.00	1.31	0.00	301.38	0.00	1.2807	0.0000	69.32	0.00	0.1110	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
UPSHUR	9.36	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.36	0.00	0.0737	0.0000	166.00	0.00	0.1480	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ROCK	4.87	0.12	0.04	0.00	19.74	0.25	0.08	0.00	24.40	0.37	0.1149	0.0000	140.82	0.00	0.1110	0.0000	0.37	0.0000
HOOD	50.21	2.15	0.39	0.02	877.08	4.65	4.34	0.02	927.30	6.80	4.7289	0.0376	2,605.02	0.01	0.8275	0.0000	6.81	0.0376
HUNT	56.49	1.95	0.44	0.01	1,180.87	2.30	5.69	0.01	1,237.36	3.36	6.1287	0.0194	3,669.49	0.02	6.9285	0.0000	3.37	0.0194
WINDSOR	40.48	0.14	0.38	0.00	72.98	0.39	0.15	0.00	113.46	0.54	0.4609	0.0023	367.84	0.00	0.9253	0.0000	0.44	0.0023
HOLDGEO	7,362.60	1.57	40.07	0.01	3,635.28	1.57	17.18	0.01	11,297.88	3.15	57.2509	0.0196	12,671.76	0.06	91.6817	0.0002	3.21	0.0199
CAMERON	2,475.29	0.40	13.47	0.00	1,756.07	0.40	7.66	0.00	4,231.36	0.81	21.1375	0.0045	4,738.63	0.02	17.3753	0.0001	0.83	0.0046
BELL	4,813.04	0.00	31.88	0.00	2,883.08	13.53	0.00	0.00	7,696.13	0.00	45.5126	0.0000	26,521.30	0.14	37.1587	0.0002	0.14	0.0002
WEBB	1,994.12	0.17	10.43	0.00	1,202.19	0.17	5.09	0.00	3,196.31	0.33	15.2002	0.0012	5,039.23	0.02	13.4629	0.0001	0.36	0.0012
BRADSHAW	722.03	0.10	0.01	0.00	1,042.32	0.19	4.62	0.00	1,765.26	0.29	9.6268	0.0016	6,005.61	0.04	10.8623	0.0001	0.29	0.0017
KENDALL	307.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	307.01	0.00	2.0795	0.0000	1,856.66	0.01	2.9872	0.0000	0.01	0.0000
BURNET	299.39	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.39	0.00	2.1376	0.0000	2,267.57	0.01	4.7432	0.0000	0.01	0.0000
GRAYSON	132.83	1.03	47.23	0.03	179.86	0.00	0.23	0.00	317.69	0.03	1.2570	0.0000	1,706.65	0.01	2.1799	0.0000	0.01	0.0000
CORYELL	415.96	2.89	113.06	0.53	639.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,054.01	0.00	3.4142	0.0000	2,319.51	0.01	3.3905	0.0000	0.01	0.0000
MIDLAND	638.16	0.00	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	638.16	0.00	3.6046	0.0000	6,666.67	0.00	0.0000	0.00	0.0000	0.00
LLANO	173.26	0.19	1.24	0.00	16.55	0.21	0.08	0.00	189.82	0.21	1.3399	0.0018	1,333.93	0.01	2.7480	0.0000	0.32	0.0018
MAVERICK	301.81	1.68	0.00	0.00	1,324.45	5.61	0.00	0.00	1,625.95	0.00	7.1824	0.0000	2,248.58	0.01	2.0386	0.0		



Table 21: 2009 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (Using 1999 Base year and 2007 eGRID) (2)

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single Family Houses)				Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Multifamily Houses)				Total Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single and Multi-Family Houses)				Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single and Multi-Family Houses)				Total NOx Reductions	
	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total OSD N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)
CHEROKEE	7.78	0.60	0.06	0.00	86.68	1.30	0.39	0.01	106.45	1.80	0.6466	0.0107	472.20	0.00	0.1850	0.0000	1.80	0.0107
DNMIT	20.90		0.11						20.90	0.00	0.1083	0.0000	36.42	0.00	0.1413	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FALLS	10.02	0.07			0.00		0.00		10.02	0.00	0.0885	0.0000	40.54	0.00	0.0807	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
COLORADO	12.26				0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	12.26	0.00	0.0850	0.0000	102.72	0.00	0.2220	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FRIO	23.98	0.09	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	23.98	0.19	0.1581	0.0016	21.98	0.00	0.2422	0.0000	0.19	0.0016
MILAM	5.08	0.38	0.03	0.00	19.68	0.83	0.00	0.00	24.77	1.22	0.1189	0.0050	37.45	0.00	0.0404	0.0000	1.22	0.0050
JACKSON	6.17		0.04				0.00		6.17	0.00	0.0435	0.0000	59.92	0.00	0.1295	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ANDERSON	10.11	0.08			0.00		0.00		10.11	0.00	0.0778	0.0000	150.73	0.00	0.2406	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HILL	35.08	0.24			0.00		0.00		35.08	0.00	0.2432	0.0000	173.40	0.00	0.2806	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CULBERSON	16.84		0.09		0.00		0.00		16.84	0.00	0.0800	0.0000	191.63	0.00	0.1817	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MASON	3.82		0.03		0.00		0.00		3.82	0.00	0.0273	0.0000	28.95	0.00	0.0606	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
PECOS	12.91	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	12.91	0.02	0.0792	0.0001	80.40	0.00	0.1211	0.0000	0.02	0.0001
RAINS	3.70		0.03		0.00		0.00		3.70	0.00	0.0287	0.0000	44.06	0.00	0.0906	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
LAVACA	10.70		0.07		0.00		0.00		10.70	0.00	0.0726	0.0000	56.43	0.00	0.1110	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
PALO PINTO	13.23	0.17		0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	13.23	0.48	0.0814	0.0026	224.53	0.00	0.1211	0.0000	0.48	0.0026
KIMBLE	2.15		0.01		0.00		0.00		2.15	0.00	0.0730	0.0000	15.07	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MADISON	12.26		0.08		0.00		0.00		12.26	0.00	0.0880	0.0000	102.72	0.00	0.2220	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ARCHER	22.89		0.14		0.00		0.00		22.89	0.00	0.1420	0.0000	534.54	0.00	0.1817	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
REFUGIO	7.05		0.05		0.00		0.00		7.05	0.00	0.0487	0.0000	68.48	0.00	0.1480	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
LIMESTONE	5.01	0.07		0.00	18.84	0.09	0.09	0.00	23.86	0.16	0.1232	0.0000	66.69	0.00	0.0404	0.0000	0.16	0.0000
CLAY	4.91		0.03		0.00		0.00		4.91	0.00	0.0317	0.0000	118.79	0.00	0.0404	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BEE	3.53		0.02		0.00		0.00		3.53	0.00	0.0249	0.0000	34.24	0.00	0.0740	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MARTIN	1.80		0.01		0.00		0.00		1.80	0.00	0.0109	0.0000	32.61	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
GONZALES	1.07		0.01		0.00		0.00		1.07	0.00	0.0077	0.0000	10.94	0.00	0.0302	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BURLESON	12.26		0.08		0.00		0.00		12.26	0.00	0.0880	0.0000	102.72	0.00	0.2220	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KARNES	112.67		0.73		0.00		0.00		112.67	0.00	0.7278	0.0000	143.31	0.00	1.0294	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KLEBERG	72.32		0.40		0.00		0.00		72.32	0.00	0.4016	0.0000	88.70	0.00	0.5551	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BREWSTER	43.00		0.26		0.00		0.00		43.00	0.00	0.2607	0.0000	301.32	0.00	0.0790	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
WINKLER	1.93		0.01		0.00		0.00		1.93	0.00	0.0109	0.0000	32.61	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FRANKLIN	2.47		0.02		0.00		0.00		2.47	0.00	0.0191	0.0000	29.37	0.00	0.0404	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
YOUNG	11.03	1.07		0.01	0.00	2.31	0.00	0.01	11.03	3.38	0.0879	0.0168	187.11	0.00	0.1009	0.0000	3.38	0.0168
HOUSTON	2.33		0.02		0.00		0.00		2.33	0.00	0.0173	0.0000	34.78	0.00	0.0555	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
SCURRY	5.26		0.03		0.00		0.00		5.26	0.00	0.0289	0.0000	190.23	0.00	0.0555	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BOSQUE	16.02	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	16.02	0.06	0.0885	0.0000	40.54	0.00	0.0807	0.0000	0.06	0.0000
COMANCHE	7.52		0.05		0.00		0.00		7.52	0.00	0.0521	0.0000	37.16	0.00	0.0506	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BRISCOE	11.17		0.04		0.00		0.00		11.17	0.00	0.0432	0.0000	1,053.52	0.00	0.1413	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CONCHO	2.15		0.01		0.00		0.00		2.15	0.00	0.0130	0.0000	15.07	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ZAVALA	23.88		0.12		0.00		0.00		23.88	0.00	0.1249	0.0000	41.62	0.00	0.1615	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
NOLAN	2.21	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.31	0.0136	0.0018	37.42	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.31	0.0018
BROOKS	10.54		0.06		0.00		0.00		10.54	0.00	0.0574	0.0000	11.95	0.00	0.0790	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ROBERTSON	8.17	0.13	0.06	0.00	29.53	0.26	0.13	0.00	37.70	0.40	0.1819	0.0011	123.77	0.00	0.1480	0.0000	0.40	0.0011
LIVE OAK	9.39		0.06		0.00		0.00		9.39	0.00	0.0582	0.0000	62.07	0.00	0.1480	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HAMILTON	7.52		0.05		0.00		0.00		7.52	0.00	0.0521	0.0000	37.16	0.00	0.0506	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
JONES	2.21	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.68	0.0136	0.0035	37.42	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.68	0.0035
REAL	4.91		0.03		0.00		0.00		4.91	0.00	0.0249	0.0000	22.71	0.00	0.0506	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
WARD	13.54	3.18	0.08	0.02	0.00	6.88	0.00	0.04	13.54	10.07	0.0785	0.0004	228.24	0.00	0.1413	0.0000	10.07	0.0004
RED RIVER	12.61		0.00		0.00		0.00		12.61	0.00	0.0843	0.0000	173.43	0.00	0.1295	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HASKELL	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.29	0.00	0.11	0.00	33.49	0.00	0.1288	0.0000	136.91	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HOWARD	3.87	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	3.87	0.30	0.0218	0.0018	65.21	0.00	0.0404	0.0000	0.30	0.0018
SAN SABA	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
JACK	22.08	0.36	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	22.08	1.15	0.1287	0.0006	374.22	0.00	0.2018	0.0000	1.15	0.0006
STEPHENS	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
RUNNELS	4.30		0.03		0.00		0.00		4.30	0.00	0.0281	0.0000	30.13	0.00	0.0404	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
REEVES	1.93		0.01		0.00		0.00		1.93	0.00	0.0109	0.0000	32.61	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DE WITT	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CHILDRESS	10.52		0.05		0.00		0.00		10.52	0.00	0.0509	0.0000	386.47	0.00	0.1110	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CROSBY	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DAWSON	10.52		0.05		0.00		0.00		10.52	0.00	0.0509	0.0000	380.47	0.00	0.1110	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MITCHELL	2.21	2.56	0.01	0.02	0.00	5.95	0.00	0.03	2.21	8.11	0.0136	0.0018	37.42	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	8.11	0.0018
WILBARGER	2.45	0.24	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.48	0.0158	0.0000	59.39	0.00	0.0202	0.0000	0.48	0.0000
COLEMAN	2																	

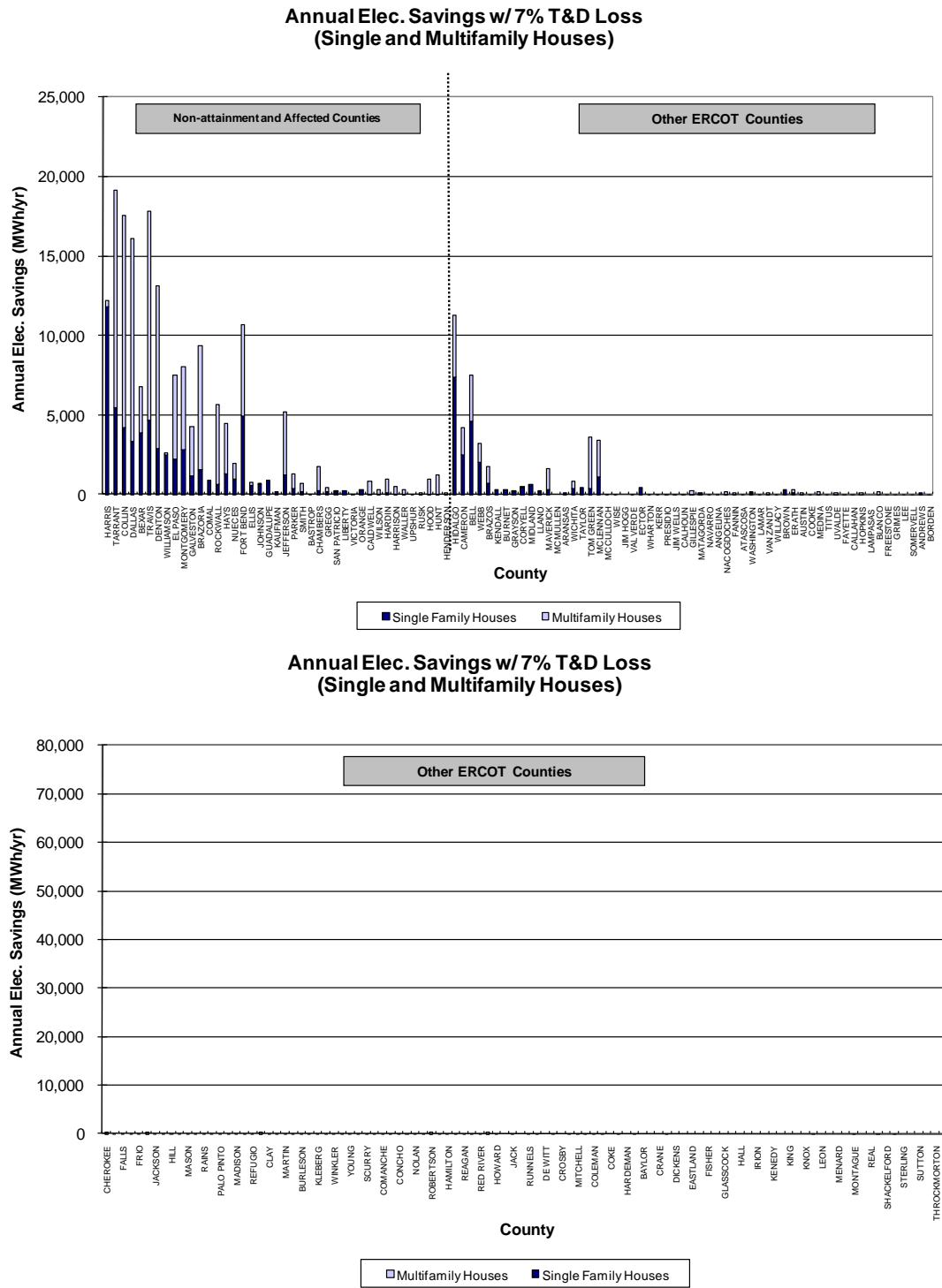


Figure 73: 2008 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County

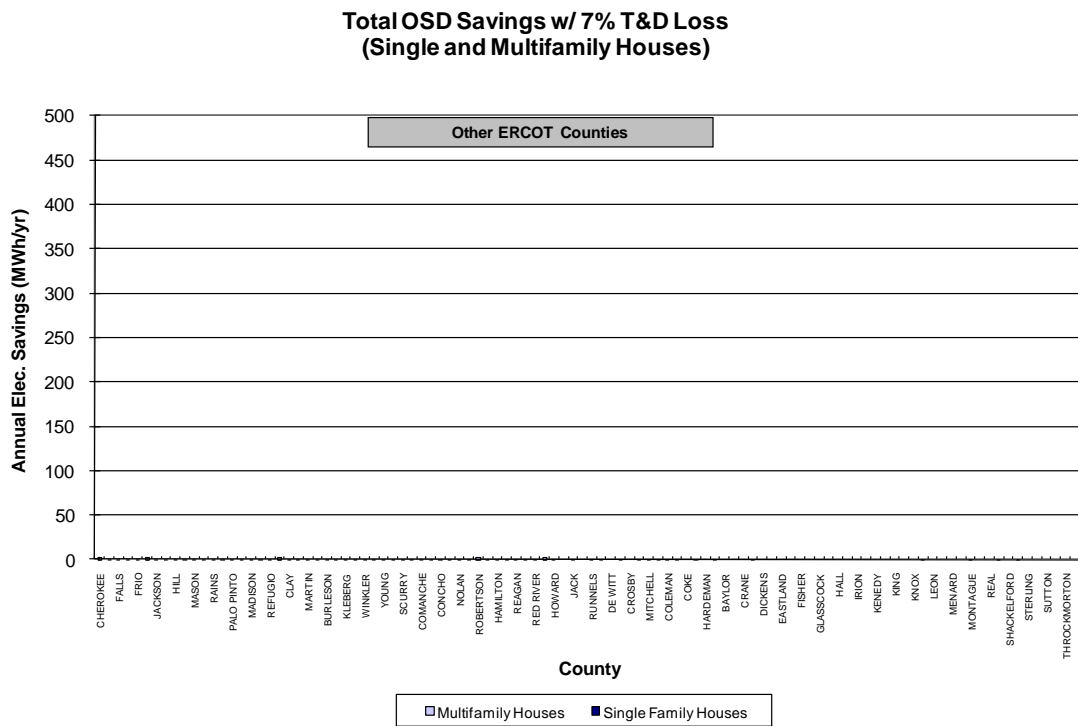
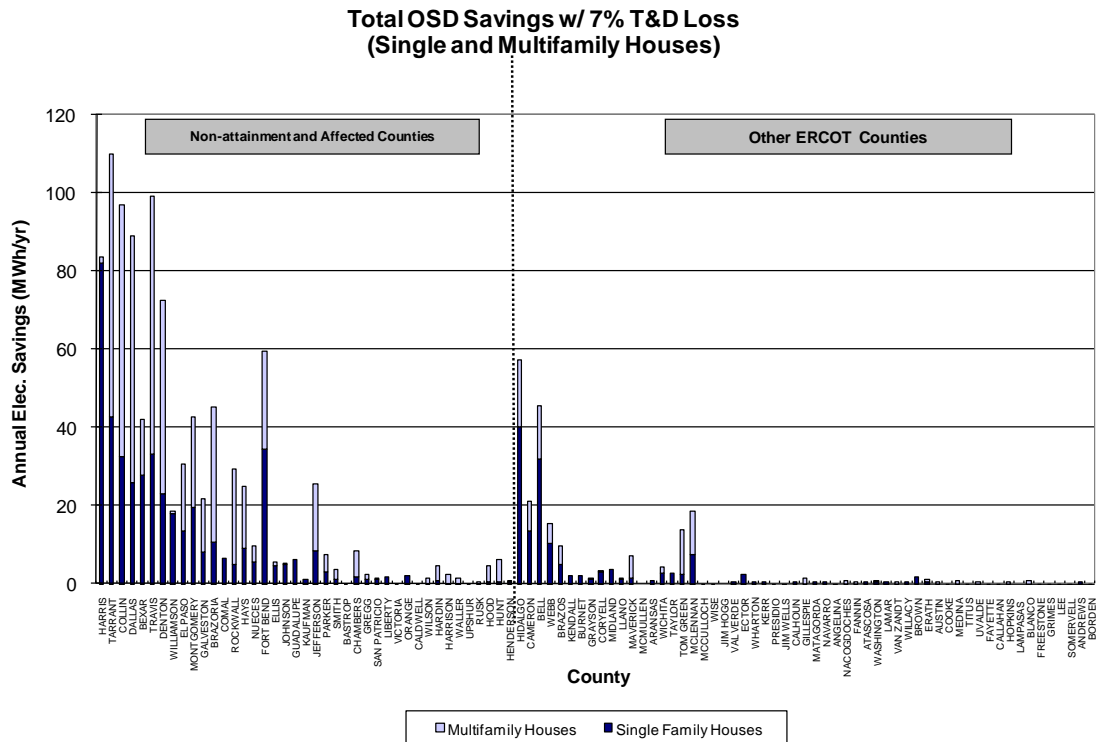


Figure 74: 2009 OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County

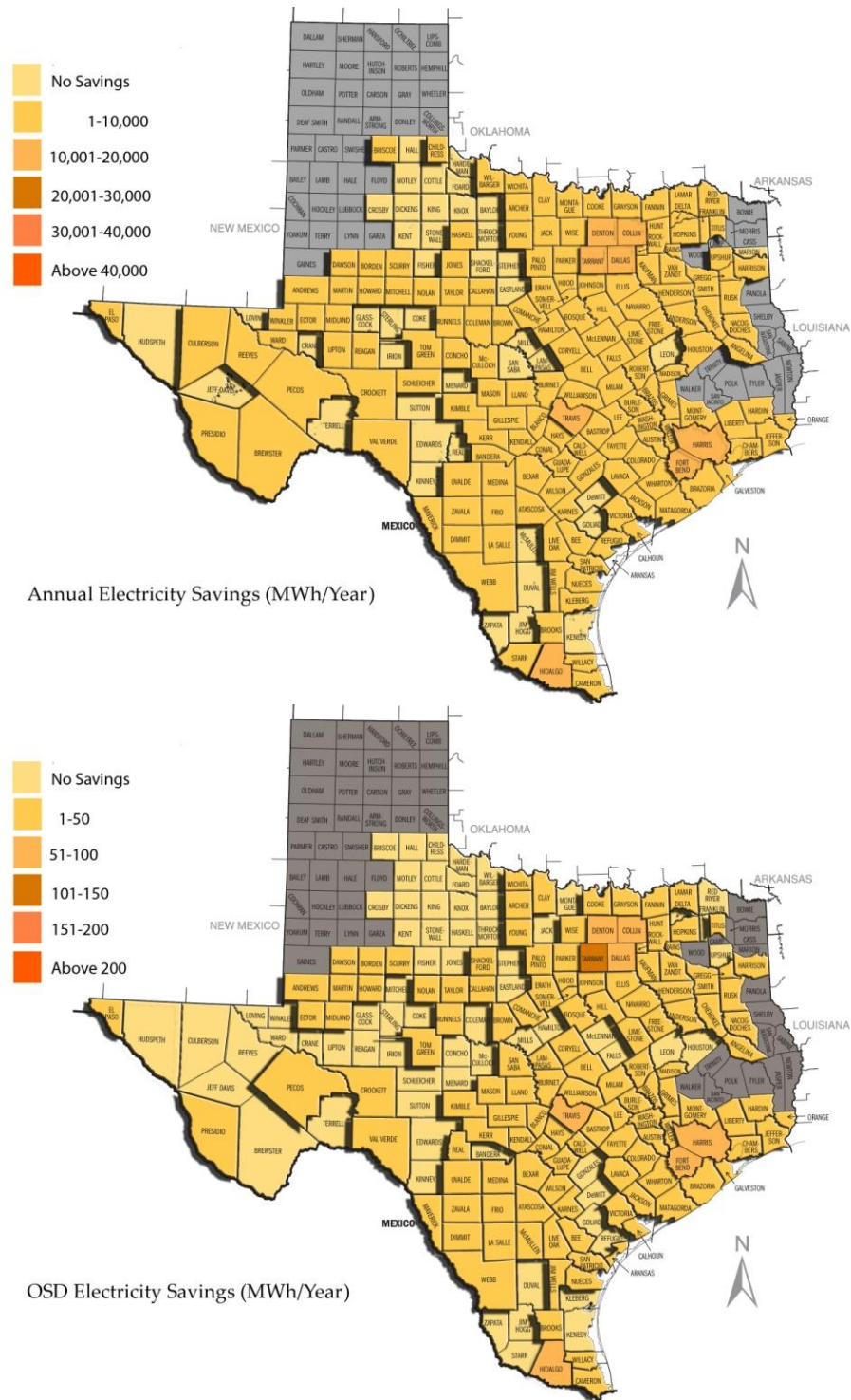


Figure 75: 2009 Annual and OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County



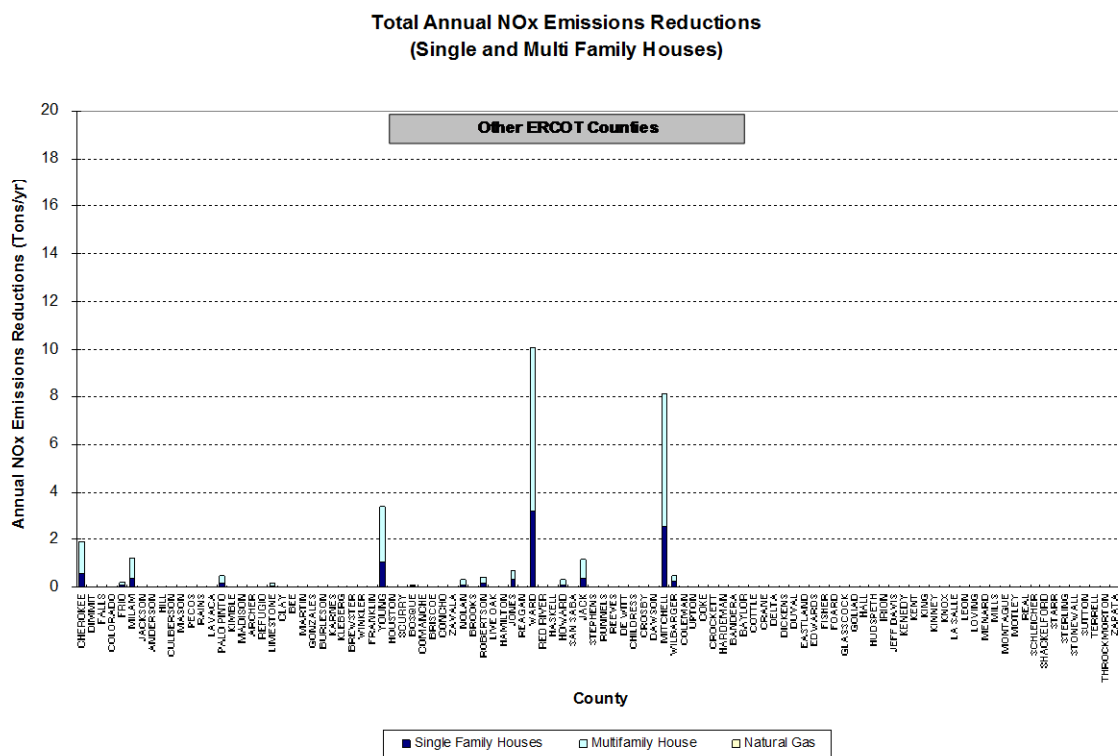
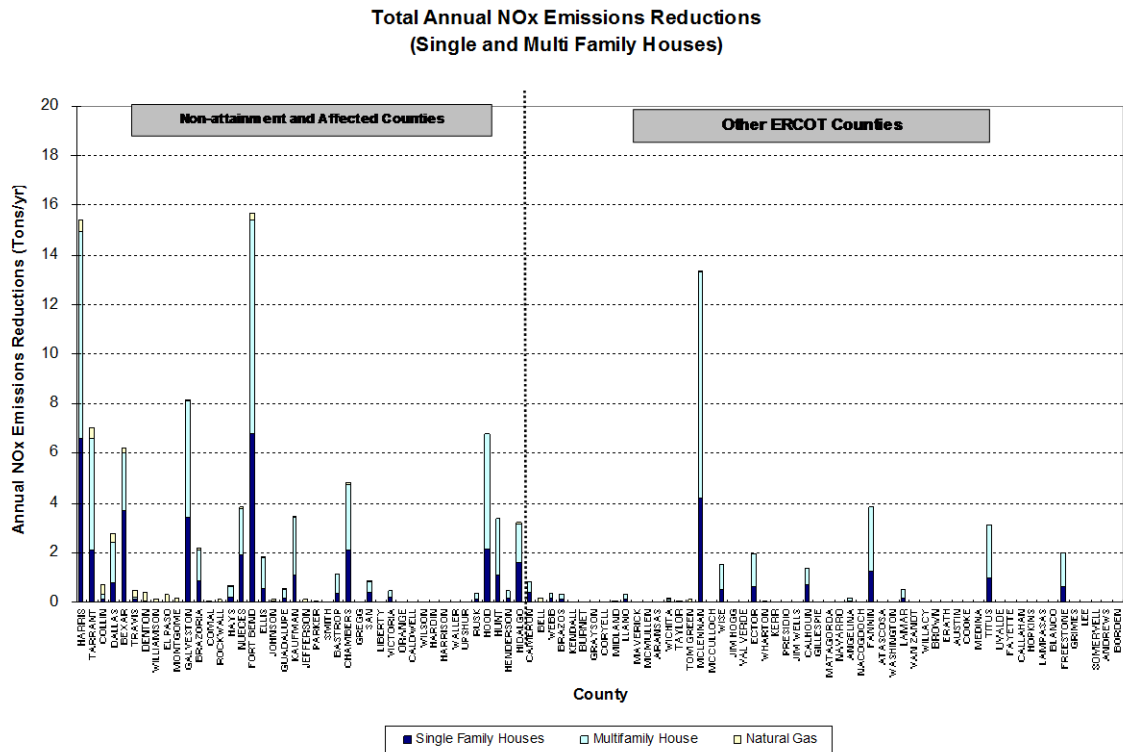


Figure 76: 2009 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID)

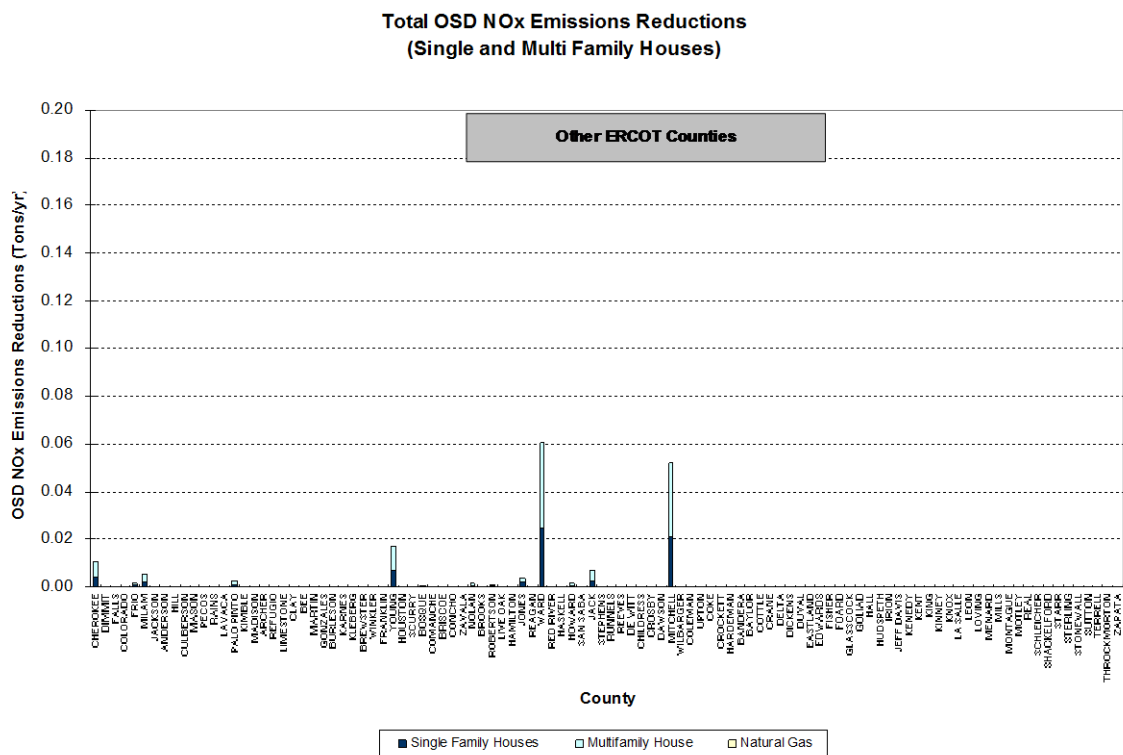
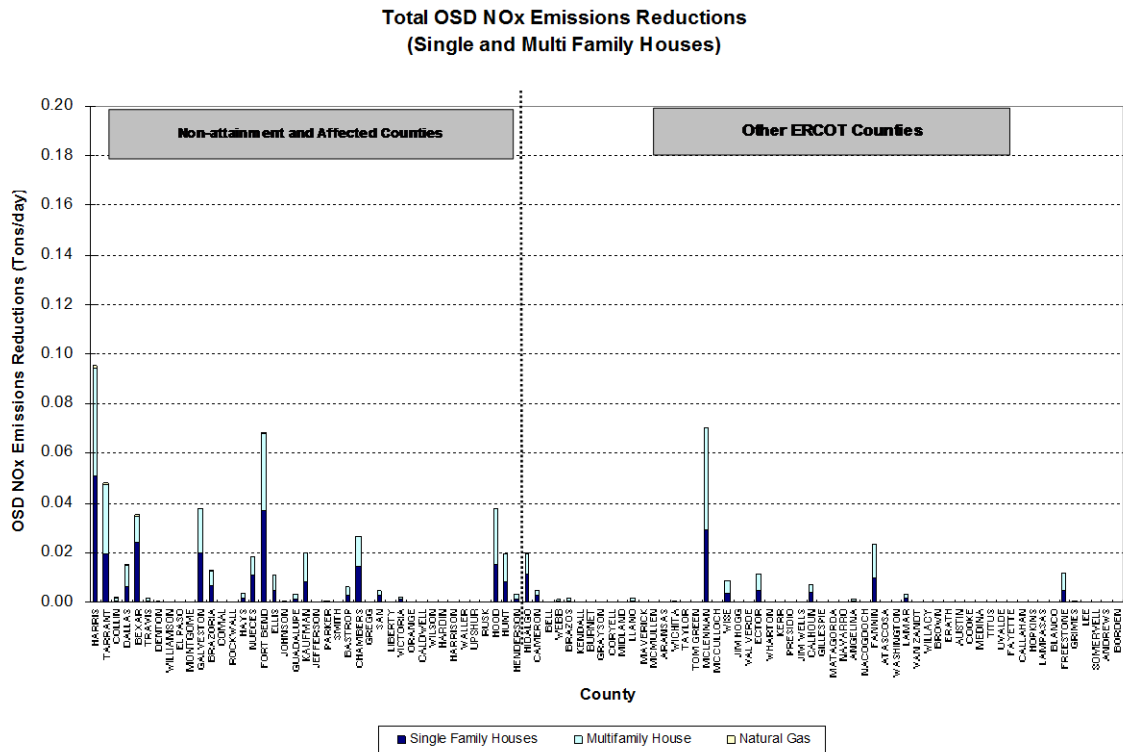


Figure 77: 2009 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID)

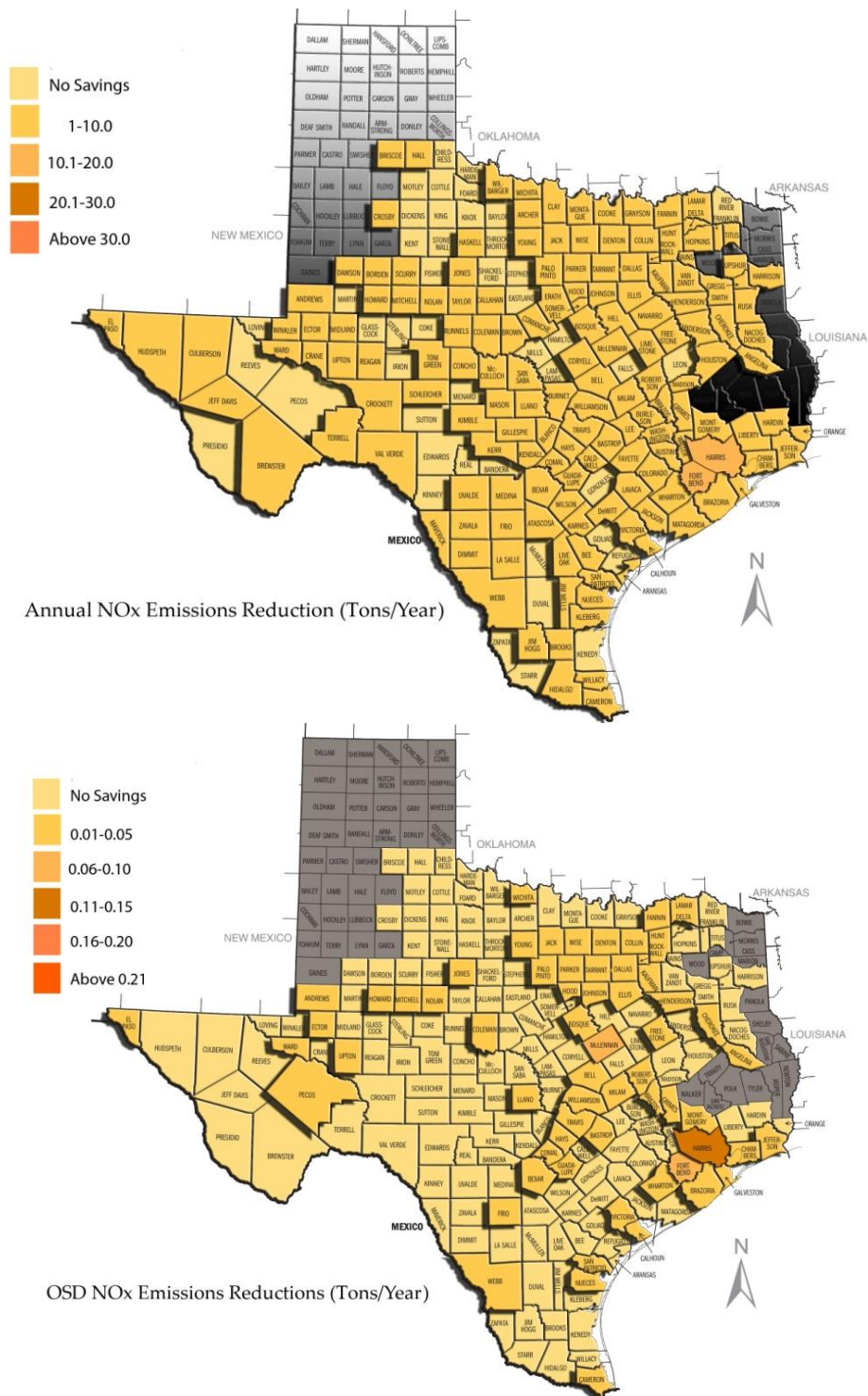


Figure 78: 2009 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences by County (Using 1999 Base Year and 2007 eGRID)

#### 6.1.4 2009 Results for Commercial Construction

This section reports on the calculated energy and emissions savings from new commercial construction in 2009 that was built to meet the new ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1999 energy code. Construction prior to September 2001 was assumed to comply with ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989, which was determined from a survey of engineers and architects reported in the Laboratory's 2006 Annual report to the TCEQ. To determine the energy and emissions savings from new commercial construction in all counties in ERCOT region as well as the 41 non-attainment and affected counties, data from two sources were merged into one analysis as shown in Figure 79. In this figure, the analysis covers results shown in Figure 80 to Figure 83 and in Table 24 to Table 37.

Beginning in the upper left of Figure 79, the Dodge database of the square footage of new commercial construction in Texas (Dodge 2005) was merged with the energy savings calculations published by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) in a report prepared for the U.S.D.O.E. (USDOE 2004). This allowed for the new construction to be tracked by county, and energy savings to be calculated by building type. In the next block in Figure 79 and Table 22, the merged categories from the Dodge and PNNL database can be seen. This resulted in 12 Dodge categories being merged into 7 PNNL energy use categories. In the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> PNNL category, the Dodge "stores and restaurant" category had to be split into two categories to match the two PNNL categories for "retail" and "food." To accomplish this, information published in the 1999 and 2003 CBEC database (Table 23) by the U.S.D.O.E.'s Energy Information Agency (EIA) was used to determine the percentages used to split the Dodge conditioned area for each county as shown (i.e., 21.06% for food and 78.94% for retail). Table 24 and Table 25 show the Dodge data for 1999 to 2005 prior to merging into the PNNL categories, which are shown by category in Figure 80 to Figure 83. Table 26 to Table 28 shows the Dodge data for 1999 to 2005 after merging into the required PNNL categories for the energy savings calculations, which were then used with the Dodge data from Table 24 and Table 25 for 2005 in the 2009 calculations. The square footage of all PNNL building types are shown for each county, followed by individual graphs of each building type in the lower seven graphs.

In the next step the PNNL energy savings, which represent buildings built to ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 versus Standard 90.1-1999, which are expressed per square foot, were then multiplied by the published square feet of new construction. For the 2009 results, the values for 2005 were assumed<sup>29</sup> for 2008. Table 29 to Table 37 shows the annual and OSD energy use calculated for new construction, by building type, for Standard 90.1-1989, and 90.1-1999. Table 38 to Table 45 shows the county-wide annual electricity and natural gas savings by building type<sup>30 31</sup>.

In order to calculate the Ozone Season Day electricity and natural gas savings, simulations were performed on a typical office building that simulated a 6-story, 90,000-sq. ft. office building in Central Texas. Figure 84 provides an image of the office building (3-story shown). Table 46 (building LOADS) and Table 47 (building SYSTEM and PLANT information) provide the input characteristics used to simulate the office building. The results of these simulations show about a 13% annual energy use reduction (Haberl et al. 2005). The simulations were also used to simulate the electricity and natural gas used during the Ozone Season Day (July 15 to Sept. 15) as shown in Figure 86, Figure 87, and Table 48. In the bottom row of Table 48, a ratio was calculated to allow for the conversion of annual savings to OSD savings. This ratio was then used in the remaining building types to accomplish this conversion.

In the next calculation step, electric utility providers were assigned to each county according to the published 1998 sales data from the Texas Public Utilities Commission as shown in Table 49. In the case where more than one utility was shown selling electricity in a county, a percentage of electricity use was

<sup>29</sup> This assumption is based on conversations with Texas State demographer's office.

<sup>30</sup> In this table (-) values are savings, (+) values are increased energy use.

<sup>31</sup> In a similar fashion as the preceding table, in this table (-) values are savings, (+) values are increased energy use.



allocated according to the PUCT's 1998 sales data. In the lower half of Table 50, the total electricity savings by utility provider is shown for 2009 for all estimated new commercial construction. Table 50 shows the calculated annual NOx emissions reductions from electricity using the 2007 eGRID table for Texas.

In a similar fashion as the annual calculations, electric utility providers were assigned to each county to calculate the OSD electricity savings by utility, as shown in Table 51. Table 52 shows the calculated NOx emissions reductions from electricity savings using the 2007 eGRID table for Texas.

Area	County	American Electricity Power - Wind (ERCOT) PCA	Energy Austin PCA	MW Reductions (lbs)	Brownsville Public BiosPCA	MW Reductions (lbs/yr)	Lower Colorado River PCA	MW Reductions (lbs)	Reliant Energy HLAPPCA	MW Reductions (lbs)	San Antonio Public Service PCA	MW Reductions (lbs)	South Texas Electric Cooperatives NCPCCA	MW Reductions (lbs)	Texas Municipal Power CoOPCCA	MW Reductions (lbs)	Texas-New Mexico Power CoOPCCA	MW Reductions (lbs)	TXU Electricity CA	MW Reductions (lbs)	Total MW Reductions (lbs)	Total Net Reductions (Tons)	
																							Chambers
Houston-Deerbrook	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
Bastrop-Pant Air	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
Dallas-Fort Worth	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
El Paso Area	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
San Antonio Area	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
Austin Area	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
North East Texas Area	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000
	Chambers	0.0218762	0.2195891	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000				

Table 53

Table 53 and Table 54 shows the transformation of the annual and OSD county-wide electricity and natural gas savings, along with the associated 1999 NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions with 7% T&D losses. Figure 88 and Figure 89 show the bar chart of the annual and OSD electricity savings for 2009, respectively. Figure 90 and Figure 91 present the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from the electricity use savings using the 2007 eGRID for Texas.

#### 6.1.5 2009 Results for New Residential (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Construction using 2007 eGRID

Using the 2007 eGRID, the total NO<sub>x</sub> reductions from electricity and natural gas savings from new commercial construction in 2009 are calculated to be 38.51 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year which represents 41.35 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year from electricity savings and an increase of 2.84 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/year from natural gas. On a peak Ozone Season Day (OSD), the NO<sub>x</sub> reductions in 2008 are calculated to be 0.31 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>/day which represents 0.26 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day from electricity savings and 0.05 tons NO<sub>x</sub>/day from natural gas savings.

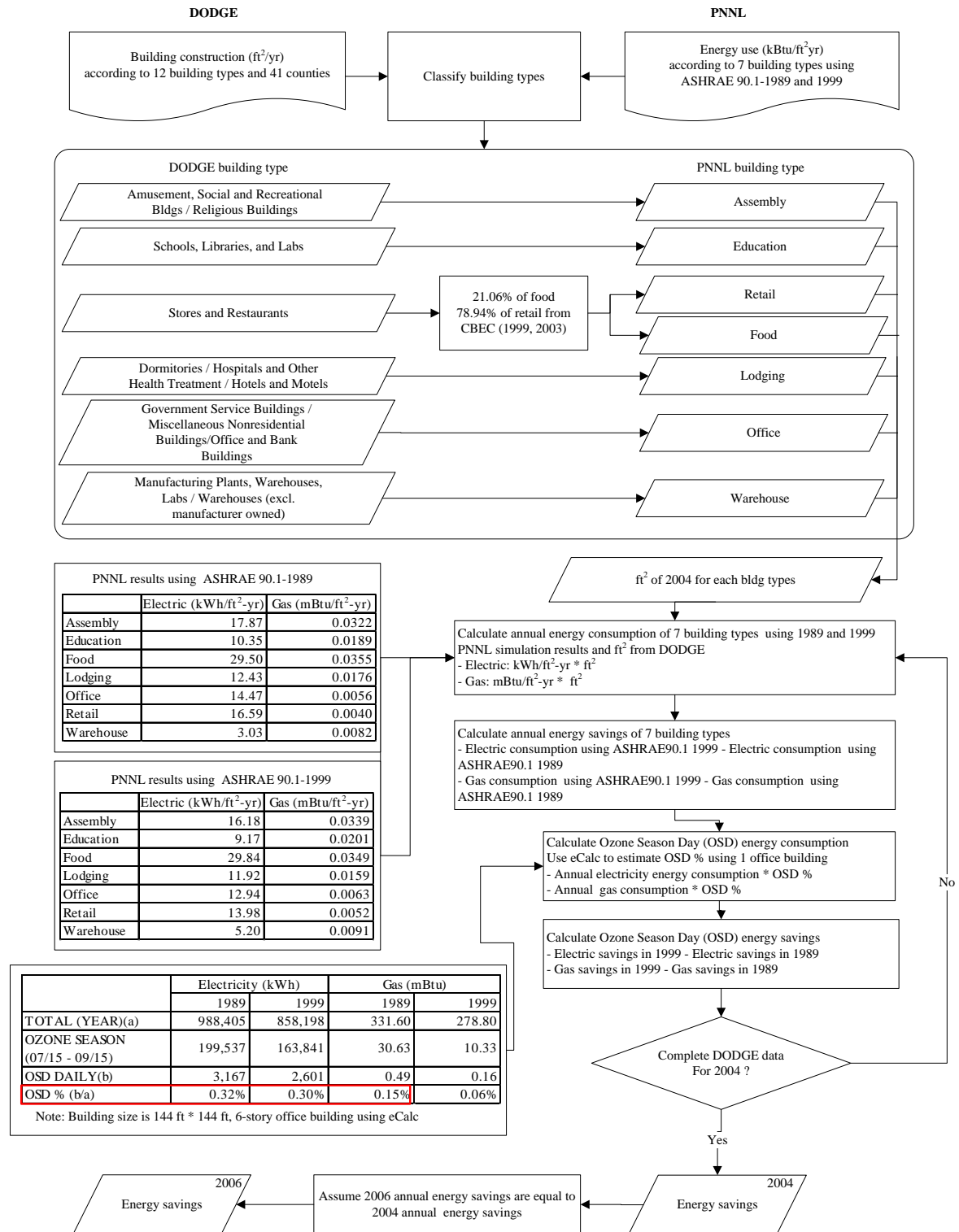


Figure 79: Analysis Method for Calculating the 2008 Energy and Emissions Savings from Commercial Buildings (Updated)

Table 22: Commercial Building Descriptions from USDOE (2004) Report and Dodge (2005)

No	PNNL Bldg Types	Dodge Bldg Types
1	Assembly	Amusement, Social and Recreational Bldgs
2		Religious Buildings
3	Education	Schools, Libraries, and Labs (nonmfg)
4	Retail	Stores and Restaurants
5	Food	Stores and Restaurants
6	Lodging	Dormitories
7		Hospitals and Other Health Treatment
8		Hotels and Motels
9	Office	Government Service Buildings
10		Miscellaneous Nonresidential Buildings
11		Office and Bank Buildings
12	Warehouse	Manufacturing Plants, Warehouses, Labs
13		Warehouses (excl. manufacturer owned)

Table 23: Floor Area from CBEC (1999, 2003) Database for Retail and Food Type Commercial Buildings

		CBEC (1999)		CBEC (2003)	
		All (million square feet)	South (million square feet)	All (million square feet)	South (million square feet)
Food	Food Sales	994	392	1,255	487
	Food Service	1851	676	1,654	764
Retail	Retail (Other Than Mall)	4766	1566	4,317	1,844
	Enclosed and Strip Malls	5631	2513	6,875	3,251

	South		All	
	Food %	Retail %	Food %	Retail %
CBEC (1999) <sup>32</sup>	20.75	79.25	21.48	78.52
CBEC (2003) <sup>33</sup>	19.71	80.29	20.63	79.37
Average	20.23	79.77	21.06	78.94

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/pdf/alltables.pdf>, pg. 4<sup>33</sup> [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed\\_tables\\_2003/pdf2003/seta.pdf](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/pdf2003/seta.pdf), pg. 1



Table 24: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000) <sup>34</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data before merging into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 1)

County	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse
HARRIS	1424	2949	2360	630	1642	2392	4792
TARRANT	737	1564	1667	445	1003	902	1875
COLLIN	459	974	1131	302	487	683	490
DALLAS	909	1769	1283	342	865	2020	2910
BEXAR	532	1781	1141	305	1202	886	904
TRAVIS	315	525	646	172	652	527	398
DENTON	327	1041	621	166	383	315	758
WILLIAMSON	116	399	305	81	123	134	119
EL PASO	295	746	343	92	300	461	1116
MONTGOMERY	176	477	408	109	195	321	204
GALVESTON	84	197	173	46	106	174	62
BRAZORIA	94	366	237	63	57	70	115
COMAL	26	145	71	19	47	52	28
ROCKWALL	26	158	95	25	15	26	36
HAYS	75	219	121	32	59	137	65
NUECES	102	150	70	19	162	121	124
FORT BEND	211	546	454	121	182	347	484
ELLIS	46	117	63	17	21	26	300
JOHNSON	9	134	51	14	4	8	64
GUADALUPE	21	140	69	18	38	66	142
KAUFMAN	20	118	28	8	5	15	79
JEFFERSON	88	117	165	44	245	102	48
PARKER	10	130	71	19	37	8	6
SMITH	80	113	87	23	120	121	147
BASTROP	5	53	16	4	45	6	6
CHAMBERS	7	33	5	1	0	13	0
GREGG	48	33	45	12	80	25	42
SAN PATRICK	13	56	23	6	19	75	241
LIBERTY	5	171	13	3	6	15	2
VICTORIA	17	16	29	8	20	17	10
ORANGE	11	107	17	5	19	18	15
CALDWELL	2	60	12	3	6	2	11
WILSON	2	24	5	1	10	0	0
HARDIN	6	38	13	3	0	1	0
HARRISON	39	61	32	9	33	13	10
WALLER	3	12	0	0	0	0	14
UPSHUR	11	29	4	1	2	5	2
RUSK	1	6	11	3	1	2	2
HOOD	34	62	12	3	6	10	0
HUNT	17	80	14	4	13	18	11
HENDERSON	4	21	9	2	2	3	17
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMERON	80	390	169	45	215	170	298
BELL	78	257	88	23	326	162	118
WEBB	28	275	53	14	95	78	118
BRAZOS	150	293	106	28	209	188	54
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURNET	7	51	10	3	9	12	2
GRAYSON	25	113	43	12	35	17	90
CORYELL	13	35	19	5	16	4	7
MLANO	88	59	89	24	51	59	18
LLANO	1	24	0	0	56	4	0
MAVERICK	13	41	12	3	28	24	1
MCMLLEN	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
ARANSAS	4	1	26	7	7	14	0
WICHITA	59	50	51	13	165	57	28
TAYLOR	34	49	80	21	60	32	52
TOM GREEN	61	89	52	14	112	40	33
MCLENNAN	71	266	99	26	122	92	121
MCQUILL COH	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
WISE	18	73	1	0	47	19	0
JIM HOGG	0	8	0	0	1	10	0
VAL VERDE	9	29	7	2	9	27	3
ECTOR	28	92	38	10	125	22	219
WHARTON	9	16	30	8	6	6	11
KERR	43	50	23	6	53	26	0
PRESIDIO	3	5	0	0	0	1	0
JIM WELLS	0	47	22	6	23	7	4
CALHOUN	0	11	18	5	1	21	0
GILLESPIE	8	6	13	3	7	2	5
MATAGORDA	4	26	5	1	9	6	7
NAVARRO	3	30	18	5	14	2	34
ANGELINA	33	53	45	12	29	21	7
NA COGDOCHES	22	117	19	5	27	14	13
FANNIN	6	20	3	1	4	2	5
ATASCOSA	11	21	11	3	9	2	2
WASHINGTON	30	36	33	9	12	13	25
LAMAR	4	29	5	1	2	5	2
VAN ZANDT	1	41	0	0	0	1	0
WILLACY	2	42	27	7	1	26	7
BROWN	5	15	8	2	12	10	6
BRATH	4	31	2	1	8	2	2
AUSTIN	1	38	1	0	5	1	194
COOKE	21	76	50	13	66	16	19
MEDINA	3	20	1	0	0	11	1
TITUS	4	26	7	2	0	2	0
UVALDE	14	32	33	9	5	7	8
FAYETTE	2	14	3	1	15	4	1
CALLAHAN	3	18	0	0	0	3	1
HOPKINS	5	17	10	3	5	2	12
LAMPASAS	2	9	12	3	7	4	0
BLANCO	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
FREESTONE	0	8	0	0	1	1	0
GRIMES	3	8	0	0	0	4	0
LEE	1	13	1	0	0	5	0
SOMERVILL	0	7	0	0	1	5	1
ANDREWS	1	6	0	0	3	0	0
BORDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEROKEE	37	56	10	3	26	21	34
DMMIT	0	3	0	0	0	6	0

<sup>34</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

Table 25: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>35</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data before merging into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 2)

County	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse
FALLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	17	0	0	4	8	0
FRIO	0	16	4	1	2	1	0
MILAM	3	39	10	3	0	19	0
JACKSON	1	16	1	0	0	0	0
ANDERSON	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
HILL	4	49	7	2	3	1	0
CULBERSON	1	8	0	0	0	1	0
MASON	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
PECOS	3	6	0	0	9	11	0
RAINS	1	8	0	0	0	1	0
LAVACA	7	2	0	0	1	2	0
PALO PINTO	4	26	15	4	3	2	2
KIMBLE	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
MADISON	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
ARCHER	1	17	0	0	4	0	2
REFUGIO	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
LIMESTONE	3	5	9	2	4	9	0
CLAY	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
BEE	19	49	5	1	21	19	0
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GONZALES	0	4	1	0	2	1	0
BURLESON	1	12	1	0	2	8	0
KARNES	0	7	0	0	1	5	0
KLEBERG	6	36	33	9	6	6	1
BREWSTER	4	11	0	0	6	10	6
WINKLER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
YOUNG	10	21	23	6	6	4	2
HOUSTON	2	5	17	5	7	2	0
SCURRY	1	0	4	1	2	1	12
BOSQUE	1	16	0	0	0	1	0
COMANCHE	7	36	1	0	72	0	2
BRISCOE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
ZAVALA	0	5	0	0	0	1	0
NOLAN	6	17	10	3	8	0	0
BROOKS	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
ROBERTSON	1	3	0	0	1	0	1
LIVE OAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILTON	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
JONES	8	8	0	0	0	0	4
REAGAN	1	0	0	0	0	8	0
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
RED RIVER	2	14	0	0	0	0	0
HASKELL	0	0	9	2	0	14	0
HOWARD	4	10	1	0	5	3	0
SAN SABA	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
JACK	1	1	0	0	0	17	0
STEPHENS	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
RUNNELS	0	6	1	0	0	2	0
REEVES	5	2	0	0	4	47	0
DE WITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILDRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSBY	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
DAWSON	0	7	0	0	0	16	0
MITCHELL	4	0	0	0	5	14	0
WILBARGER	3	7	9	2	11	17	1
COLMAN	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
UPTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROCKETT	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
HARDEMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAYLOR	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
COTTLE	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
CRANE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUVAL	0	20	1	0	0	4	0
EASTLAND	7	4	20	5	1	4	0
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FISHER	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
FOARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GLASSCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLIAD	0	4	0	0	0	1	0
HALL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
HUDSPETH	1	9	0	0	0	13	0
IRON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JEFF DAVIS	6	0	0	0	0	2	0
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
KENT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	3	0	0	0	23	0
KNOX	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
LA SALLE	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
LEON	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENARD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MILLS	2	8	0	0	0	1	0
MONTAGUE	1	13	10	3	6	5	1
MOTLEY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
REAL	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
SCHLICKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SHACKELFORD	2	4	0	0	2	0	0
STARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONEWALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUTTON	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
THROCKMORTON	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
ZAPATA	2	40	1	0	1	12	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7632</b>	<b>19555</b>	<b>13469</b>	<b>3593</b>	<b>10475</b>	<b>11788</b>	<b>17272</b>

<sup>35</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

Table 26: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>36</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data merged into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 1)

(square feet in thousands)								
<b>Non-attainment Counties</b>	<b>Assembly</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Retail</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Lodging</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Warehouse</b>	<b>Stores and Restaurants</b>
BRAZORIA	94	366	237	63	57	70	115	514
CHAMBERS	7	33	5	1	0	13	0	0
COLLIN	459	974	1,131	302	487	683	490	1,580
DALLAS	909	1,769	1,283	342	865	2,020	2,910	2,004
DENTON	327	1,041	621	166	383	315	758	907
EL PASO	295	746	343	92	300	461	1,116	537
FORT BEND	211	546	454	121	182	347	484	370
GALVESTON	84	197	173	46	106	174	62	426
HARDIN	6	38	13	3	0	1	0	0
HARRIS	1,424	2,949	2,360	630	1,642	2,392	4,792	4,778
JEFFERSON	88	117	165	44	245	102	48	195
LIBERTY	5	171	13	3	6	15	2	9
MONTGOMERY	176	477	408	109	195	321	204	452
ORANGE	11	107	17	5	19	18	15	104
TARRANT	737	1,564	1,667	445	1,003	902	1,875	2,836
WALLER	3	12	0	0	0	0	14	22
<b>TOTAL (NON-ATTAINMENT)</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>8,892</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>7,833</b>	<b>12,884</b>	<b>14,734</b>

<b>Affected Counties</b>	<b>Assembly</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Retail</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Lodging</b>	<b>Office</b>	<b>Warehouse</b>	<b>Stores and Restaurants</b>
BASTROP	5	53	16	4	45	6	6	29
BEXAR	532	1,781	1,141	305	1,202	886	904	1,735
CALDWELL	2	60	12	3	6	2	11	4
COMAL	25	145	71	19	47	52	28	152
ELLIS	46	117	63	17	21	26	300	87
GREGG	48	33	45	12	80	25	42	13
GUADALUPE	21	140	69	18	38	66	142	387
HARRISON	39	61	32	9	33	13	10	4
HAYS	75	219	121	32	59	137	65	405
HENDERSON	4	21	9	2	2	3	17	2
HOOD	34	62	12	3	6	10	0	0
HUNT	17	80	14	4	13	18	11	15
JOHNSON	9	134	51	14	4	8	64	193
KAUFMAN	20	118	28	8	5	15	79	194
NUECES	102	150	70	19	162	121	124	103
PARKER	10	130	71	19	37	8	6	532
ROCKWALL	26	158	95	25	15	26	36	152
RUSK	1	6	11	3	1	2	2	140
SAN PATRICIO	13	56	23	6	19	75	241	161
SMITH	80	113	87	23	120	121	147	64
TRAVIS	315	525	646	172	652	527	398	1,436
UPSHUR	11	29	4	1	2	5	2	0
VICTORIA	17	16	29	8	20	17	10	15
WILLIAMSON	116	399	305	81	123	134	119	946
WILSON	2	24	5	1	10	0	0	74
<b>TOTAL (AFFECTED)</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>2,763</b>	<b>6,843</b>

<sup>36</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

Table 27: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>37</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data merged into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 2)

ERCOT Counties	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse	Stores and Restaurants
ANDERSON	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	28
ANDREWS	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	0
ANGELINA	33	53	45	12	29	21	7	134
ARANSAS	4	1	26	7	7	14	0	160
ARCHER	1	17	0	0	4	0	2	0
ATASCOSA	11	21	11	3	9	2	2	3
AUSTIN	1	38	1	0	5	1	194	0
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BASTROP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
BAYLOR	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
BEE	19	49	5	1	21	19	0	0
BELL	78	257	88	23	326	162	118	510
BEXAR	532	1,781	1,141	305	1,202	886	904	1,735
BLANCO	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
BORDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSQUE	1	16	0	0	0	1	0	0
BRAZORIA	94	366	237	63	57	70	115	514
BRAZOS	150	293	106	28	209	188	54	158
BREWSTER	4	11	0	0	6	10	6	0
BRISCOE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROOKS	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
BROWN	5	15	8	2	12	10	6	105
BURLINSON	1	12	1	0	2	8	0	0
BURNET	7	51	10	3	9	12	2	28
CALDWELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CALHOUN	0	11	18	5	1	21	0	155
CALLAHAN	3	18	0	0	0	3	1	0
CAMERON	80	390	169	45	215	170	298	512
CHAMBERS	7	33	5	1	0	13	0	0
CHEROKEE	37	56	10	3	26	21	34	6
CHILDRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
COKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLEMAN	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
COLLIN	459	974	1,131	302	487	683	490	1,580
COLORADO	0	17	0	0	4	8	0	0
COMAL	25	145	71	19	47	52	28	152
COMANCHE	7	36	1	0	72	0	2	0
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
COOKE	21	76	50	13	66	16	19	0
CORYELL	13	35	19	5	16	4	7	155
COTTLE	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRANE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROCKETT	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSBY	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CULBERSON	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
DALLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,004
DAWSON	0	7	0	0	0	16	0	0
DE WITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	907
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DMIT	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
DUVAL	0	20	1	0	0	4	0	0
EASTLAND	7	4	20	5	1	4	0	0
ECTOR	28	92	38	10	125	22	219	26
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLIS	46	117	63	17	21	26	300	87
ERATH	4	31	2	1	8	2	2	15
FALLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FANNIN	6	20	3	1	4	2	5	0
FAYETTE	2	14	3	1	15	4	1	0
FISHER	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
FOARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORT BEND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
FREESTONE	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0
FRO	0	16	4	1	2	1	0	0
GALVESTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	426
GILLESPIE	8	6	13	3	7	2	5	155
GLASSCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLIAD	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
GONZALES	0	4	1	0	2	1	0	7
GRAYSON	25	113	43	12	35	17	90	103
GRIMES	3	8	0	0	0	4	0	0
GUADALUPE	21	140	69	18	38	66	142	387
HALL	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILTON	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0
HARDEMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARRIS	1,424	2,949	2,360	630	1,642	2,382	4,792	4,778
HASKELL	0	0	9	2	0	14	0	0
HAYS	75	219	121	32	59	137	65	405
HENDERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	943
HILL	4	49	7	2	3	1	0	0
HOOD	34	62	12	3	6	10	0	0
HOPKINS	5	17	10	3	5	2	12	3
HOUSTON	2	5	17	5	7	2	0	0
HOWARD	4	10	1	0	5	3	0	6
HUDSPETH	1	9	0	0	0	13	0	0
HUNT	17	80	14	4	13	18	11	15
IRION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JACK	1	1	0	0	0	17	0	0
JACKSON	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	0
JEFF DAVIS	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
JIM HOGG	0	8	0	0	1	10	0	0
JIM WELLS	0	47	22	6	23	7	4	3
JOHNSON	9	134	51	14	4	8	64	193
JONES	8	8	0	0	0	0	4	0
KARNES	0	7	0	0	1	5	0	0
KAUFRMAN	20	118	28	8	5	15	79	194
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

<sup>37</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007



Table 28: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000)<sup>38</sup>

Table shows Dodge (2005) data merged into PNNL building types (sq. ft. x 1000) (Part 3)

ERCOT Counties	Assembly	Education	Retail	Food	Lodging	Office	Warehouse	Stores and Restaurants
KENT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
KERR	43	50	23	6	53	26	0	0
KIMBLE	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	3	0	0	0	23	0	0
KLEBERG	6	38	33	9	8	6	1	160
KNOX	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA SALLE	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
LAMAR	4	29	5	1	2	5	2	10
LAMPASAS	2	9	12	3	7	4	0	2
LAVACA	7	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
LEE	1	13	1	0	0	5	0	12
LEON	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIMESTONE	3	5	9	2	4	9	0	0
LIVE OAK	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LLANO	1	24	0	0	56	4	0	0
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASON	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
MATAGORDA	4	26	5	1	9	6	7	0
MAVERICK	13	41	12	3	28	24	1	30
MCULLOCH	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCLENNAN	71	266	99	26	122	92	121	148
MCMLLEN	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
MEDINA	3	20	1	0	0	11	1	0
MENARD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIDLAND	88	59	89	24	51	59	18	188
MILAM	3	39	10	3	0	19	0	100
MILLS	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
MITCHELL	4	0	0	0	5	14	0	0
MONTAGUE	1	13	10	3	6	5	1	100
MONTGOMERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452
MOTLEY	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NACOGDOCHES	22	117	19	5	27	14	13	0
NAVARRO	3	30	18	5	14	2	34	215
NOLAN	6	17	10	3	8	0	0	100
NUECES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
PALO PINTO	4	26	15	4	3	2	2	203
PARKER	10	130	71	19	37	8	6	532
PECOS	3	6	0	0	9	11	0	0
PRESIDIO	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
RAINS	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
REAGAN	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
REAL	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
RED RIVER	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
REEVES	5	2	0	0	4	47	0	5
REFUGIO	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
ROBERTSON	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
ROCKWALL	26	158	95	25	15	26	36	152
RUNNELS	0	6	1	0	0	2	0	0
RUSK	1	6	11	3	1	2	2	140
SAN PATRICK	13	56	23	6	19	75	241	161
SAN SABA	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
SCHLEICHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCURRY	1	0	4	1	2	1	12	0
SHACKELFORD	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
SMITH	80	113	87	23	120	121	147	64
SOMERVELL	0	7	0	0	1	5	1	0
STARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STEPHENS	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONEWALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUTTON	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
TARRANT	737	1,564	1,667	445	1,003	902	1,875	2,836
TAYLOR	34	49	80	21	60	32	52	384
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
THROCKMORTON	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TITUS	4	26	7	2	0	2	0	0
TOM GREEN	61	89	52	14	112	40	33	158
TRAVIS	315	525	646	172	652	527	398	1,436
UPTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UVALDE	14	32	33	9	5	7	8	236
VAL VERDE	9	29	7	2	9	27	3	5
VAN ZANDT	1	41	0	0	0	1	0	0
VICTORIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
WALLER	3	12	0	0	0	0	14	22
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
WASHINGTON	30	36	33	9	12	13	25	253
WEBB	28	275	53	14	95	78	118	33
WHARTON	9	16	30	8	6	6	11	29
WICHITA	59	50	51	13	165	57	28	103
WILBARGER	3	7	9	2	11	17	1	0
WILLACRY	2	42	27	7	1	26	7	4
WILLIAMSON	116	399	305	81	123	134	119	946
WILSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
WINKLER	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISE	18	73	1	0	47	19	0	0
YOUNG	10	21	23	6	6	4	2	0
ZAPATA	2	40	1	0	1	12	0	0
ZAVALA	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL (ERCOT COUNTIES)	5,290	13,900	9,756	2,603	7,815	7,821	11,452	26,415

<sup>38</sup> Source: Dodge/McGraw-Hill 2007

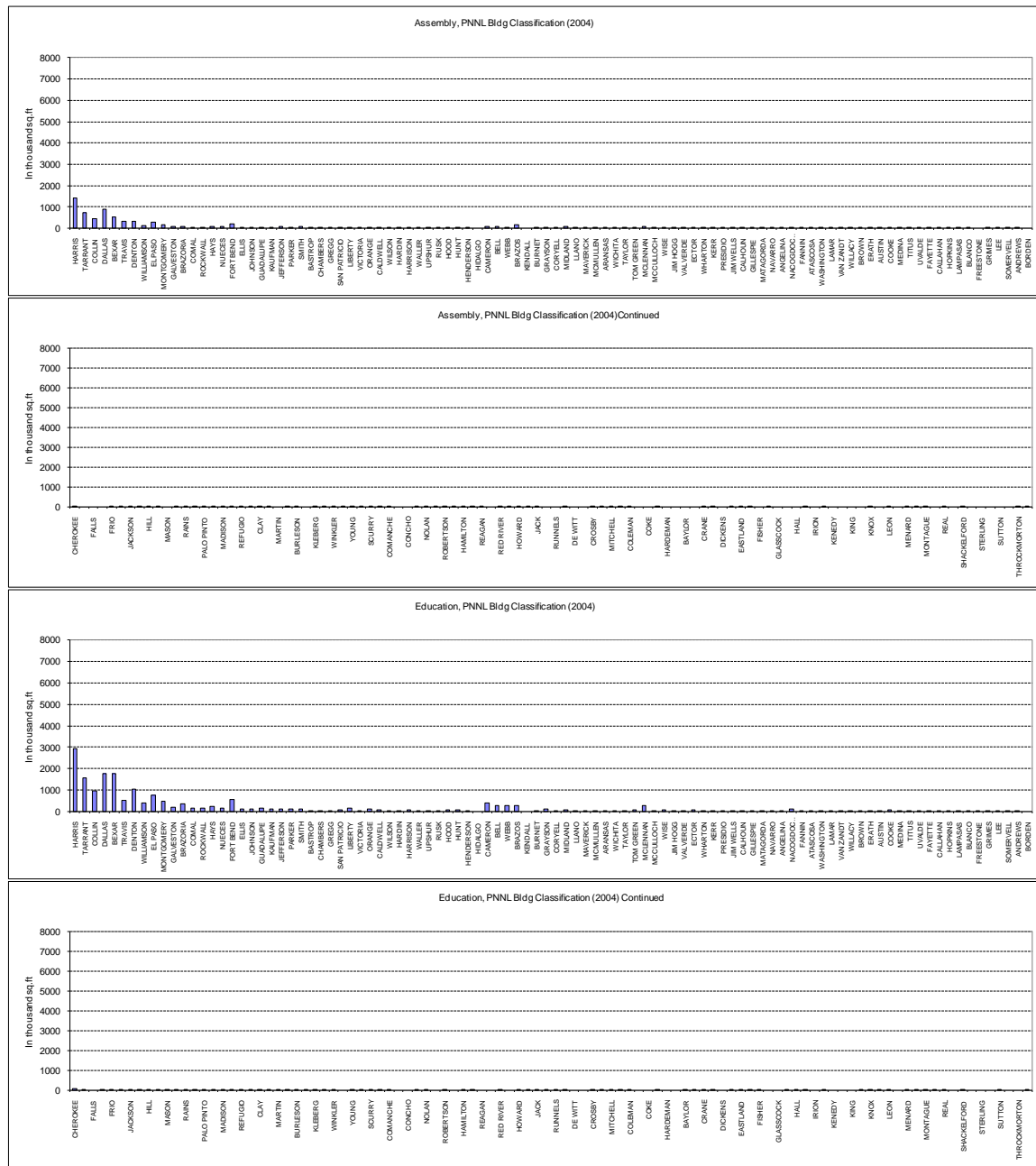


Figure 80: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 1 (Dodge 2007)

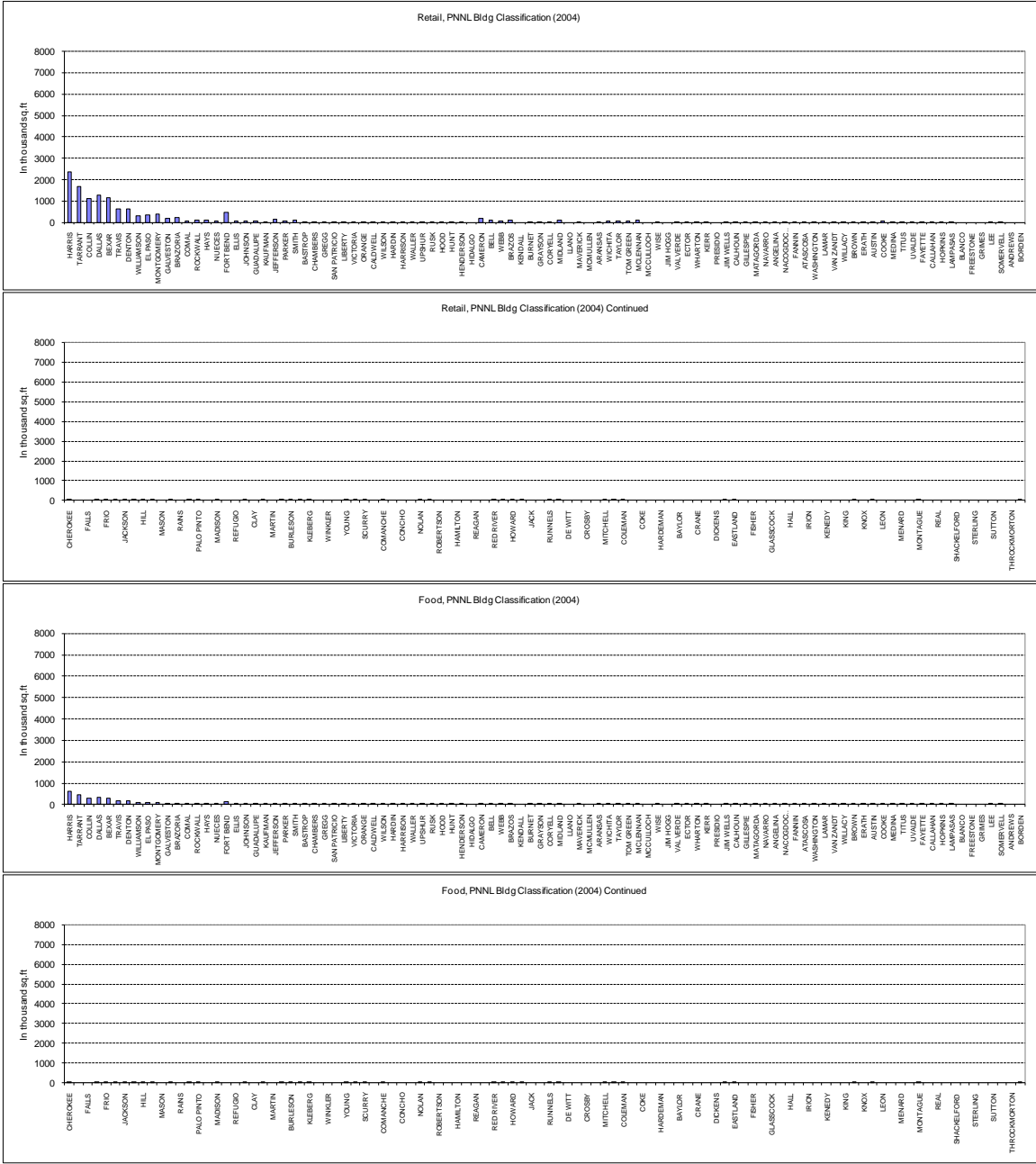
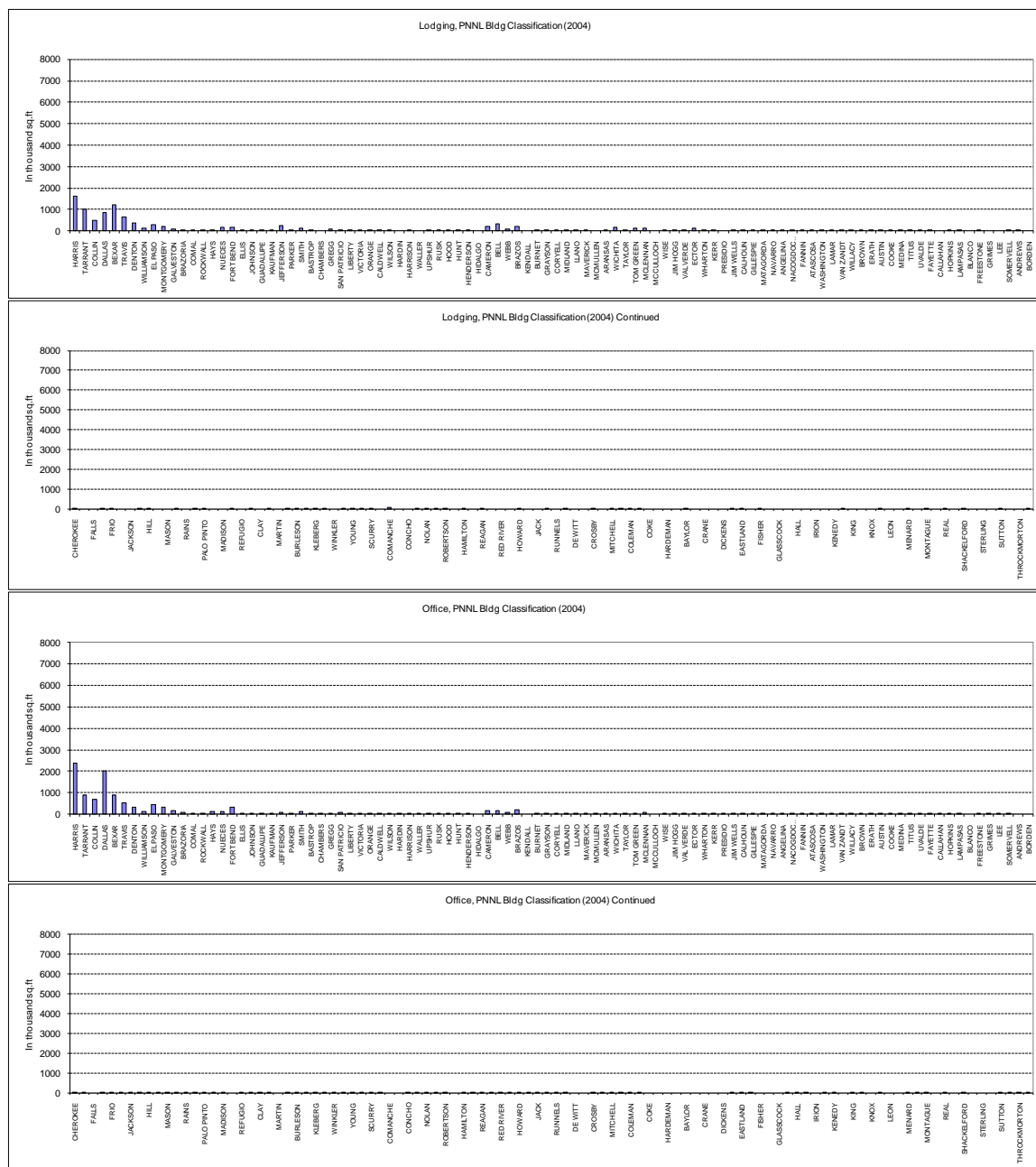


Figure 81: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 2 (Dodge 2007)





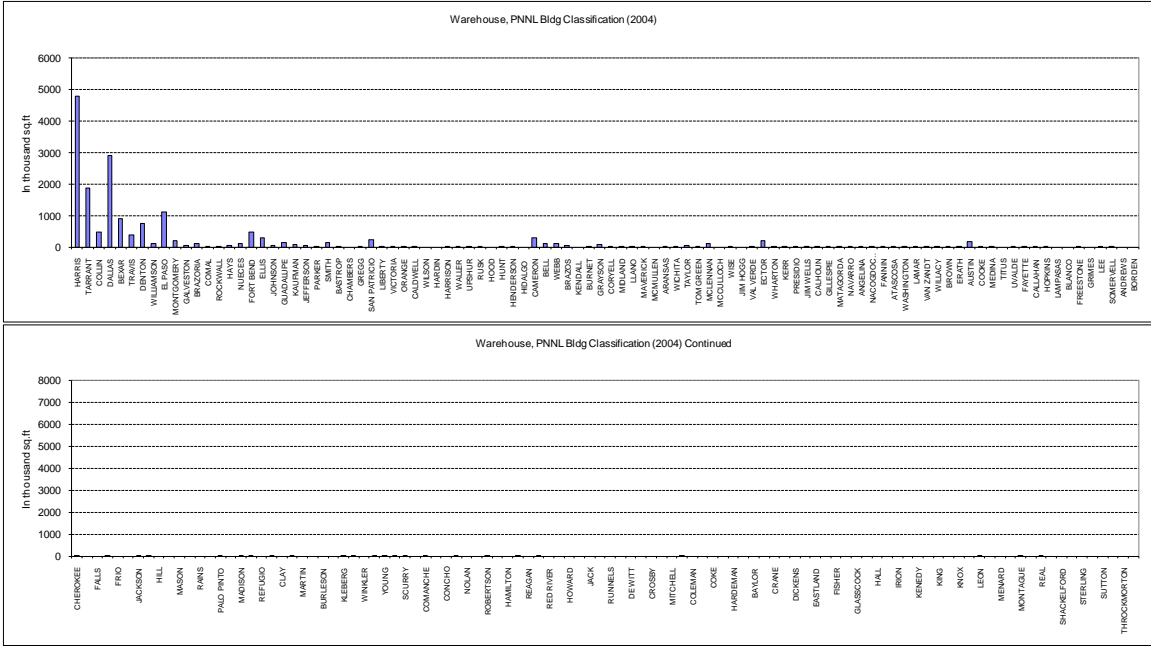


Figure 83: 2009 New Commercial Building Construction (sq. ft. x 1000), Part 4 (Dodge 2007)

Table 29: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Assembly, Education, and Retail Building Types (USED0E 2004) (Part 1)

Non-attainment Counties	Assembly												Education												Retail											
	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL							
	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)			
Brazoria	94	1676521	5640.9	1517449	4828	3019	5	3178	2	366	3785990	12738	3354823	10675	6898	11	7333	5	237	3936500	13245	3316470	10553	937	1	1227	1	237	3936500	13245	3316470	10553	937	1	1227	1
Chambers	7	121565	409.0	110031	350	219	0	230	0	33	346585	1166	307114	877	631	1	671	0	5	85951	289	72413	230	20	0	27	0	5	85951	289	72413	230	20	0	27	0
Collin	459	8211993	27630.3	7432821	23650	14786	23	15567	10	974	10083496	33927	8935137	28431	18371	28	19530	12	1131	18764361	63135	15808827	50302	4467	7	5847	4	1131	18764361	63135	15808827	50302	4467	7	5847	4
Dallas	909	16249127	54672.3	14707374	46797	29257	45	30803	19	1769	18307345	61597	16222414	51618	33354	51	35459	22	1283	21268642	71622	17933997	57064	5068	8	6633	4	1283	21268642	71622	17933997	57064	5068	8	6633	4
Denton	327	5848082	19676.6	5293203	16842	10530	16	11086	7	1041	1077562	36263	9650160	30388	19636	30	20875	13	621	10304989	34672	8681872	27625	2453	4	3211	2	621	10304989	34672	8681872	27625	2453	4	3211	2
El Paso	295	5262635	17719.2	4766627	15167	9482	15	9983	6	746	7724164	25989	6844497	21778	14073	22	14961	9	343	5693033	19155	4796336	15261	1355	2	1774	1	343	5693033	19155	4796336	15261	1355	2	1774	1
Fort Bend	211	3763926	12664.2	3406796	10840	6777	10	7135	4	546	5646948	19000	5003845	15922	10288	16	10937	7	454	7539432	25367	6351912	20211	1795	3	2349	1	454	7539432	25367	6351912	20211	1795	3	2349	1
Galveston	84	1500463	5048.5	1358096	4321	2702	4	2844	2	197	2038584	6859	1806420	5748	3714	6	3948	2	173	2688610	9652	2416781	7690	683	1	894	1	173	2688610	9652	2416781	7690	683	1	894	1
Hardin	6	111361	374.7	100795	321	201	0	211	0	38	394860	1329	348992	1113	719	1	765	0	13	217695	732	183331	583	52	0	68	0	13	217695	732	183331	583	52	0	68	0
Harris	1424	25443496	85607.9	23029352	73277	45812	71	48232	30	2949	39530902	102725	27053902	86950	55625	86	59134	37	2360	39158503	131754	32990731	104973	9322	14	12202	8	2360	39158503	131754	32990731	104973	9322	14	12202	8
Jefferson	88	1576170	5303.2	1426619	4539	2838	4	2988	2	117	1215416	4089	1076998	3427	2214	3	2354	1	165	2739476	9217	2307987	7344	652	1	854	1	165	2739476	9217	2307987	7344	652	1	854	1
Liberty	5	83894	282.3	75934	242	151	0	159	0	171	1765150	5939	1564126	4977	3216	5	3419	2	13	216065	727	182033	579	51	0	67	0	13	216065	727	182033	579	51	0	67	0
Montgomery	176	3142465	10573.2	2844301	9050	5658	9	5957	4	477	4833359	16599	4371523	13910	8988	14	9555	6	408	6769525	22777	5703271	18147	1612	2	2109	1	408	6769525	22777	5703271	18147	1612	2	2109	1
Orange	11	188199	666.9	179393	571	357	1	376	0	107	1102776	3710	977167	3109	2009	3	2138	1	17	290108	976	244412	778	69	0	90	0	17	290108	976	244412	778	69	0	90	0
Tarrant	737	13173191	44322.9	11923290	37939	23719	37	24972	15	1564	16186880	54462	14343260	45639	29491	45	31352	19	1667	27652878	93042	23297332	74129	6583	10	8617	5	1667	27652878	93042	23297332	74129	6583	10	8617	5
Waller	3	55885	188.0	50582	161	101	0	106	0	12	121569	409	107724	343	221	0	235	0	0	8266	28	6964	22	2	0	3	0	0	8266	28	6964	22	2	0	3	0
Total (Non-attainment)	4836	86422633	290780	78222663	248896	155608	240	163829	101	11106	114961287	386802	101868922	324135	209450	322	222666	138	8892	147532142	496391	124294667	395491	35123	54	45971	28	8892	147532142	496391	124294667	395491	35123	54	45971	28

Affected Counties	Assembly												Education												Retail											
	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL							
	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	In thousand	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)			
Bastrop	5	97542	328.2	86287	281	173	0	165	0	33	347404	1842	480963	1543	987	2	1060	1	16	262438	903	226157	720	64	0	84	0	16	262438	903	226157	720	64	0	84	0
Bexar	532	9511289	32002.0	8608837	27352	17126	26	18030	11	1781	18434551	62026	16335221	51977	33586	52	35706	22	1141	18937531	63718	15554721	50766	4508	7	5901	4	1141	18937531	63718	15554721	50766	4508	7	5901	4
Caldwell	2	37358	125.7	33813	108	67	0	71	0	60	616464	2074	456258	1738	1123	2	1194	1	12	200847	676	169212	538	48	0	63	0	12	200847	676	169212	538	48	0	63	0
Cornell	25	444257	1494.8	402105	1279	800	1	842	1	145	1495954	5033	1325587	4218	2726	4	2897	2	71	1179079	3967	993364	3161	271	0	367	0	71	1179079	3967	993364	3161	271	0	367	0
DeWitt	46	818987	2755.6	741290	2359	1475	2	1553	1	117	1208903	4068	1071227	3409	2203	3	2341	1	63	1041359	3504	877337	2792	248	0	324	0	63	1041359	3504	877337	2792	248	0	324	0
Grigg	48	850956	2890.4	77547	2474	1547	2	1628	1	33	346554	1166	307087	971	631	1	671	0	45	743451	2501	626352	1993	177	0	232	0	45	743451	2501	626352	1993	177	0	232	0
Guadalupe	21	372804	1254.3	337431	1074	671	1	707	0	140	1453668	4891	1288117	4099	2648	4	2816	2	69	1147425	3861	966697	3076	273	0	358	0	69	1147425	3861	966697	3076	273	0	358	0
Harrison	39	704949	2371.9	638062	2030	1269	2	1336	1	61	632144	2127	560152	1782	1152	2	1224	1	32	532576	1792	448691	1428	127	0	166	0	32	532576	1792	448691	1428	127	0	166	0
Hays	75	1333807	4487.8	1207252	3841	2402	4	2528	2	219	2263435	7616	2005664	6382	4124	6	4384	3	121	2003494	6741	1687928	5371	477	1	624	0	121	2003494	6741	1687928	5371	477	1	624	0
Henderson	4	75569	254.3	68399	218	136	0	143	0	21	216288	734	193429	615	388	1	423	0	9	147776	497	124449	396	35	0	46	0	9	147776	497	124449	396	35	0	46	0
Hood	34	609755	2051.6	551901	1756	1086	2	1156	1	62	640323	2154	567400	1805	1167	2	1240	1	12	206282	894	173791	553	49	0	64	0	12	206282	894	173791	553	49	0	64	0
Hunt	17	296412	994.0	267383	851	532	1	560	0	80	828602	2788	734237	2336	1510	2	1605	1	14	231671	779	195181	621	55	0	72	0	14	231671	779	195181	621	55	0	72	0
Johnson	9	168450	566.8	152467	485	303	0	319	0	134	1384855	4660	1227141	3905	2523	4	2882	2	134	1384855	4660	1227141	3905	2523	4	2882	2	134	1384855	4660	1227141	3905	2523	4	2882	2
Kaufman	20	351861	1183.3	319475	1013	634	1	567	0	116	1225788	4124	1086189	2356	1233	3	1605	1	28	472862	1791	398333	1268	113	0	147	0	28	472862	1791	398333	1268	113	0	147	0
Nueces	102	1814053	6103.6	1641932	5224	3266	5	3438	2	150	1557085	5239	1379756	4300	2837	4	3179	2	70	1161107	3907	978224	3113	276	0	362	0	70	1161107	3907	978224	3113	276	0	362	0
Parker	10	170394	573.3	1354227	491	307	0	329	0	130	1346966	4532	1193567	3798	2454	4	2609	2	71	1170704	3939	986309	3138	279	0	365	0	71	1170704	3939	986309	3138	279	0	365	0
Rockwall	26	472358	1589.3	427540	1360	851	1	896	0	158	163628	5493	1263511	4693	2975	5	3162	2	95	1569691	5335	1333253	4242	377	0	493	0	95	1569691	5335	1333253	4242	377	0	493	0
San Antonio	1	10290	34.1	8514	39	20	0	21	0	50	6312	178	55918	115	115	0	122	0	17	175707	5															

Table 30: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Assembly, Education, and Retail Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 2)

[illegible]

Table 31: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Assembly, Education, and Retail Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 3)

ERCOT Counties	In thousand	Assembly								Education								Retail								
		Electricity (kWh/yrr). PNLN.				Gas (mBtu/yrr). PNLN.				Electricity (kWh/yrr). PNLN.				Gas (mBtu/yrr). PNLN.				Electricity (kWh/yrr). PNLN.				Gas (mBtu/yrr). PNLN.				
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSR)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSR)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSR)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSR)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSR)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSR)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSR)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSR)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSR)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSR)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSR)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSR)	
JM WELLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
JOHNSON	6	168450	566.8	152497	485	303	0	319	0	134	1384855	4650	1231911	3505	2523	4	2682	2	51	848104	2854	714521	2274	202	0	264
JONES	2	144631	130080	417	254	0	0	0	0	0	224	1685	74632	156	150	0	1407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KARNES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69397	233	611494	196	126	0	134	0	0	1843	6	1503	5	0	1	0
Kaufman	20	51181	1183.9	318476	1013	634	1	687	0	118	1225788	4124	1088189	3456	2233	3	2374	1	28	472862	1591	398383	1288	113	0	147
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KERR	43	759912	2556.9	687810	2189	1369	2	1441	0	20	513000	1725	454577	1446	920	1	894	0	23	374653	1261	315662	1004	89	0	117
KIMBLE	2	28876	97.2	26136	83	52	0	0	0	0	2783	9	2466	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KIRKPATRICK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	31830	107	28205	80	58	0	62	0	7334	25	6179	20	2	0	2
KLEBERG	6	104818	352.7	68474	352	189	0	199	0	38	383893	1325	349035	1111	718	1	753	0	33	548561	1819	450496	1448	129	0	168
KOCH	1	31198	11	11	44	27	44	0	0	0	1	3706	44	11509	87	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA SALLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12895	43	11400	36	25	0	25	0	6642	22	5596	18	0	0	-2
LAMAR	2	71879	106.8	55142	207	139	0	29	0	29	256171	85	261521	272	176	0	187	0	12	194285	654	163685	521	40	0	61
LAMPASAS	3	31745	126.8	28733	91	87	0	60	0	0	36906	325	85955	272	176	0	187	0	12	194285	654	163685	521	40	0	61
LAVACA	7	126704	422.9	113777	362	226	0	238	0	2	21179	71	18767	60	33	0	33	0	8	2343	8	1974	6	1	0	1
LEE	23	41	1205	38	22	38	0	23	0	13	134653	385	14976	284	58	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEON	7	122653	412.7	111024	353	221	0	233	0	7	69157	233	61281	195	126	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIMESTONE	0	50282	171.1	40336	146	52	0	96	0	6	5494	184	4846	154	100	0	106	0	5	151230	509	127463	406	36	0	47
LIVE OAK	10	186522	536.3	185372	523	363	0	369	0	1	186522	536	185372	523	363	0	369	0	1	186522	536	185372	523	363	0	369
LLANO	1	10536	35.4	9536	30	19	0	0	0	24	255056	843	221976	700	456	1	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOVAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	1	5848	33.1	8914	29	19	0	19	0	0	102171	344	90535	289	180	0	198	0	0	1030	3	868	3	0	0	0
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4639	16	4110	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11504	32	10184	32	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATAGORDA	4	66293	223.1	60003	191	119	0	126	0	26	26896	902	237564	756	488	1	519	0	5	76596	258	64531	205	18	0	24
MAVERCK	13	224837	726.5	203504	648	420	0	426	0	41	426833	1416	372096	1117	709	1	815	1	12	194589	650	163490	523	467	0	60
MCALPIN	3	7181	13	13	13	13	0	13	0	1	4333103	13	94327	13	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCLENNAN	71	1264507	4254.6	1144529	3642	2077	4	2397	1	266	2790250	9249	2345955	7751	5067	8	5325	3	99	1647523	5543	1380206	4471	392	1	513
MEADE	3	30915	112	65117	112	74	0	112	0	0	112	74	112	74	112	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEDINA	3	59597	198.4	53372	170	106	0	112	0	20	207980	700	184254	586	379	1	403	0	1	14047	47	11834	38	0	0	-4
MENARD	0	6083	20.4	5488	17	11	0	11	0	1	12295	41	10859	39	22	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILAM	88	5284	157.0	142448	4503	2977	0	1714	0	130	538502	1077	11714	1177	1177	0	1177	0	1475450	4965	12531377	355	472	0	472	
MILAM	3	48633	163.8	44019	140	88	0	39	0	401483	1301	356769	1132	731	1	778	0	10	163494	550	137743	438	39	0	81	
MILLS	2	29930	88.6	26522	84	53	0	56	0	8	8291	279	74360	234	151	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILLS	6	64548	117.6	58424	186	100	0	137	0	3	137	3	137	3	137	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	1	22501	75.7	20366	65	41	0	43	0	13	130667	440	115786	368	238	0	253	0	10	162480	547	136897	438	39	0	51
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 32: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Food and Lodging Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 1)

Non-attainment Counties	Food								Lodging									
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Brazoria	63	1867347	6283	1889034	6011	2248	3	2210	1	57	712562	2398	683260	2174	1010	2	914	1
Chambers	1	40772	137	41246	131	49	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collin	302	8901199	29949	9004579	28652	10717	17	10533	7	487	6048611	20351	5799883	18455	8571	13	7758	5
Dallas	342	10097781	33975	10215059	32503	12158	19	11949	7	865	10748030	36163	10306055	32793	15230	23	13785	9
Denton	166	4888349	16447	4945123	15735	5886	9	5784	4	383	4755051	15999	4559516	14508	6738	10	6099	4
El Paso	92	2700589	9086	2731954	8693	3252	5	3196	2	300	3725876	12536	3572662	11368	5279	8	4779	3
Fort Bend	121	3576460	12033	3617997	11512	4306	7	4232	3	182	2265983	7624	2172803	6914	3211	5	2906	2
Galveston	46	1360775	4579	1376579	4380	1638	3	1610	1	106	1320945	4444	1266626	4030	1872	3	1694	1
Hardin	3	103225	347	104424	332	124	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	630	18575512	62500	18791251	59792	22365	34	21981	14	1642	20405764	68658	19566648	62259	28914	45	26172	16
Jefferson	44	1299518	4372	1314611	4183	1565	2	1538	1	245	3047832	10255	2922501	9299	4319	7	3909	2
Liberty	3	102494	345	103684	330	123	0	121	0	6	69309	233	66459	211	98	0	89	0
Montgomery	109	3211241	10805	3248537	10336	3866	6	3800	2	195	2428968	8173	2329085	7411	3442	5	3115	2
Orange	5	137617	463	139215	443	166	0	163	0	19	238514	803	228706	728	338	1	306	0
Tarrant	445	13117620	44136	13269970	42224	15794	24	15522	10	1003	12461094	41927	11948675	38019	17657	27	15983	10
Waller	0	3921	13	3967	13	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Non-attainment)	2372	69984419	235472	70797230	225269	84261	130	82814	51	5490	68228538	229564	65422879	208168	96678	149	87510	54

Affected Counties	Food								Lodging									
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Bastrop	4	127339	428	128817	410	153	0	151	0	45	559083	1881	536093	1706	792	1	717	0
Bexar	305	8983345	30226	9087679	28916	10816	17	10630	7	1202	14935661	50253	14321484	45569	21163	33	19156	12
Caldwell	3	95275	321	96382	307	115	0	113	0	6	69142	233	66299	211	98	0	89	0
Comal	19	559316	1882	565812	1800	673	1	662	0	47	581977	1958	558045	1776	825	1	746	0
Ellis	17	493987	1662	499724	1590	595	1	585	0	21	266351	896	255398	813	377	1	342	0
Gregg	12	352669	1187	356765	1135	425	1	417	0	80	998050	3358	957008	3045	1414	2	1280	1
Guadalupe	18	544301	1831	550622	1752	655	1	644	0	38	468384	1576	449123	1429	664	1	601	0
Harrison	9	252637	850	255571	813	304	0	299	0	33	409496	1378	392657	1249	580	1	525	0
Hays	32	950392	3198	961430	3059	1144	2	1125	1	59	733196	2467	703046	2237	1039	2	940	1
Henderson	2	70072	236	70885	226	84	0	83	0	2	27774	93	26632	85	39	0	36	0
Hood	3	97853	329	98990	315	118	0	116	0	6	77791	262	74592	237	110	0	100	0
Hunt	4	109897	370	111174	354	132	0	130	0	13	161474	543	154834	493	229	0	207	0
Johnson	14	402313	1354	406985	1295	484	1	476	0	4	53496	180	51296	163	76	0	69	0
Kaufman	8	224310	755	226916	722	270	0	265	0	5	66900	225	64149	204	95	0	86	0
Nueces	19	550791	1853	557188	1773	663	1	652	0	162	2010800	6766	1928113	6135	2849	4	2579	2
Parker	19	555344	1869	561794	1788	669	1	657	0	37	462291	1555	443281	1410	655	1	593	0
Rockwall	25	750692	2526	759410	2416	904	1	888	1	15	190484	641	182651	581	270	0	244	0
Rusk	3	84203	283	85181	271	101	0	100	0	1	11089	37	10633	34	16	0	14	0
San Patricio	6	179660	604	181746	578	216	0	213	0	19	239932	807	230066	732	340	1	308	0
Smith	23	683622	2300	691562	2200	823	1	809	0	120	1495844	5033	1434333	4564	2120	3	1919	1
Travis	172	5083271	17103	5142309	16362	6120	9	6015	4	652	8107053	27277	7773679	24735	11487	18	10398	6
Upshur	1	29601	100	29945	95	36	0	35	0	2	25338	85	24296	77	36	0	32	0
Victoria	8	230383	775	233059	742	277	0	273	0	20	245665	827	235562	750	348	1	315	0
Williamson	81	2401364	8080	2429254	7730	2891	4	2842	2	123	1525664	5133	1462927	4655	2162	3	1957	1
Wilson	1	36663	123	37089	118	44	0	43	0	10	118930	400	114040	363	169	0	153	0
Total (Affected)	808	23849300	80244	24126290	76767	28715	44	28221	17	2723	33841865	113865	32450237	103253	47953	74	43406	27

Table 33: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Food and Lodging Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 2)

ERCOT Counties	In thousand	Food								Lodging							
		Electricity (kWh/y), PNNL				Gas (Mcu/y), PNNL				Electricity (kWh/y), PNNL				Gas (Mcu/y), PNNL			
	1989 (Annual)	1989 (CSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (CSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (CSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (CSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (CSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (CSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (CSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (CSD)	
ANDERSON	1	16119	54	16395	52	16	0	16	0	2	19734	66	18922	65	26	0	26
ANDREWS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	37237	120	35700	114	53	0	48
ANGELINA	12	357245	1202	361394	1150	430	1	423	0	29	360732	1214	345899	1190	511	1	463
ARANSAS	7	207800	699	210214	669	250	0	246	0	7	62169	276	78791	251	116	0	105
ARCHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	56954	171	48667	155	72	0	69
ATASCOSA	3	88846	299	88977	286	107	0	105	0	9	109701	369	105190	335	155	0	141
AUSTIN	0	6142	21	6214	20	0	0	0	0	0	56664	191	54334	173	80	0	73
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BASTROP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAYLOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	27034	91	25923	82	36	0	33
BEE	1	43182	140	43684	139	62	0	61	0	21	264203	889	253339	856	374	1	339
BELL	23	691912	2328	699948	2227	633	1	619	1	526	604850	13622	388297	12352	6737	9	5193
BELT	305	5983345	30235	5987979	28916	10915	17	10630	7	1202	1493981	52053	1432144	45999	21163	33	10156
BLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BORLEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSQUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRAZOS	61	1867347	6283	1889034	6011	2248	3	2210	1	67	712562	2398	683200	2170	1210	2	914
BRAZOS	28	831891	2739	841862	2678	1002	2	984	1	209	259524	8731	248832	7918	3877	4	328
BREWSTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRECKIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	70947	239	66029	216	101	0	91
BROOKS	0	3737	13	3780	12	4	0	4	0	0	2028	7	1943	6	3	0	3
BROWN	2	60807	205	61513	196	73	0	72	0	12	153260	516	146957	468	217	0	197
BURLISON	0	6030	14	6077	13	0	0	0	0	2	30507	103	23052	93	43	0	39
BURNETT	3	79763	269	80698	267	96	0	94	0	9	113921	382	109953	346	161	0	146
CADWELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALHOUN	6	143472	483	145139	462	173	0	170	0	1	13003	44	12469	40	18	0	17
CALLAHAN	0	1595	6	1597	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMPBELL	49	1327729	4488	1342854	4272	1598	2	1571	1	216	2670161	8982	2660360	8147	3784	6	3425
CAMPBELL	1	40772	137	41246	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARROLL	3	75988	256	76880	245	92	0	90	0	26	327581	1102	314110	999	464	1	420
CHILDRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLUMBIA	0	1154	4	1167	4	0	0	0	0	0	8690	29	8333	27	12	0	11
COMB	302	8901199	29940	9004579	28662	10717	17	10533	7	481	604861	20361	5799863	18456	8571	13	7758
COLORADO	0	1772	6	1793	6	2	0	2	0	4	46663	157	44744	142	66	0	60
COMAL	19	58816	1862	59213	1800	672	0	662	0	67	661677	2176	65840	205	746	0	706
COMANCHE	0	6363	28	6450	27	10	0	10	0	72	882150	3002	855463	2722	1264	2	1144
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COOKE	13	384513	1277	389100	1270	475	0	467	0	86	822026	2787	788601	2528	1165	0	1050
CORYELL	5	150362	506	150269	484	181	0	178	0	59	204066	697	195704	623	289	0	262
COTTELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROCKETT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROSBY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8918	29	8169	26	12	0	11
CULBERTSON	0	2951	10	2985	9	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DALLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DALLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANFORTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEWITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DENTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DMITRIY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRAVIL	0	6185	21	6257	20	7	0	7	0	0	1173	4	1125	4	2	0	0
DUSTLAND	5	156016	525	157828	502	189	0	185	0	1	7677	26	7362	23	11	0	10
EL PASO	10	30004	1009	303489	886	381	1	365	0	125	1557904	5242	149840	4753	2208	3	1996
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLSWORTH	177	493987	1662	499724	1690	595	1	585	0	21	286351	899	250398	813	377	1	342
ELWORTH	1	18974	64	19194	61	23	0	22	0	8	96166	324	92229	293	136	0	123
FALLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FANNIN	1	24235	82	24517	78	29	0	29	0	4	48907	164	46903	149	69	0	63
FAYETTE	1	22564	76	22726	72	27	0	27	0	51	187133	603	173438	571	295	0	245
FISHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24882	84	23659	78	35	0	32
FORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORT BEND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1956	7	1877	6	3	0	3
FREESTONE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRODO	1	29774	100	30120	96	36	0	35	0	2	28574	96	27495	87	41	0	37
GAVETT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GALLAGHER	2	99154	324	100286	318	119	0	117	0	7	85652	288	82015	281	121	0	110
GLASSCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GONZALES	0	6963	23	7044	22	8	0	8	0	2	19777	66	18915	60	28	0	25
GRAYSON	12	341675	1150	345643	1100	411	1	404	0	36	430137	1447	412449	1312	609	1	552
GRIMES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GROESBECK	19	544301	1831	550622	1762	655	1	644	0	39	468384	1576	449123	14479	664	1	601
HALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4486	149	42655	132	63	0	62
HARDENMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARRIS	680	18675512	62500	18791251	59792	22365	34	21981	14	1642	20459764	68669	19566469	62259	28914	45	28172
HARRIS	2	67770	228	68657	218	62	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAYS	32	950392	3198	961430	3059	1144	2	1125	1	59	733196	2467	703040	2237	1039	2	940
Hemphill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOLLOMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HILL	2																

Table 34: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Food and Lodging Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 3)

[illegible]

Table 35: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Office and Warehouse Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 1)

Non-attainment Counties	Office									Warehouse								
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Brazoria	70	1006377	3386	899582	2862	390	1	439	0	115	349290	1175	599788	1908	945	1	1051	1
Chambers	13	187704	632	167785	534	73	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collin	683	9882059	33249	8833392	28107	3830	6	4315	3	490	1482606	4988	2545874	8101	4009	6	4460	3
Dallas	2020	29244380	98397	26141015	83178	11334	17	12769	8	2910	8813374	29654	15133992	48155	23834	37	26511	16
Denton	315	4553131	15320	4069960	12950	1765	3	1988	1	758	2294228	7719	3939561	12535	6204	10	6901	4
El Paso	461	6675507	22461	5967113	18987	2587	4	2915	2	1116	3378773	11368	5801901	18461	9137	14	10163	6
Fort Bend	347	5018629	16886	4486060	14274	1945	3	2191	1	484	1464384	4927	2514585	8001	3960	6	4405	3
Galveston	174	2512353	8453	2245746	7146	974	1	1097	1	62	187161	630	321387	1023	506	1	563	0
Hardin	1	19015	64	16997	54	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	2392	34622642	116492	30948544	98475	13419	21	15117	9	4792	14512762	48830	24920764	79295	39246	60	43655	27
Jefferson	102	1482297	4987	1324998	4216	574	1	647	0	48	144376	486	247917	789	390	1	434	0
Liberty	15	223620	752	199890	636	87	0	98	0	2	7119	24	12224	39	19	0	21	0
Montgomery	321	4641833	15618	4149249	13202	1799	3	2027	1	204	619201	2083	1063268	3383	1674	3	1863	1
Orange	18	258081	868	230694	734	100	0	113	0	15	44942	151	77172	246	122	0	135	0
Tarrant	902	13052258	43916	11667174	37124	5059	8	5699	4	1875	5679685	19110	9752939	31033	15359	24	17085	11
Waller	0	5860	20	5238	17	2	0	3	0	14	41200	139	70747	225	111	0	124	0
Total (Non-attainment)	7833	113385746	381501	101353437	322495	43944	68	49506	31	12884	39019101	131285	67002119	213193	105517	162	117370	72

Affected Counties	Office									Warehouse								
	In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL				In thousand	Electricity (kWh/yr), PNNL				Gas (mBtu/yr), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)		1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)	1989 (Annual)	1989 (OSD)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (OSD)
Bastrop	6	86529	291	77347	246	34	0	38	0	6	18900	63	32283	103	51	0	57	0
Bexar	886	12820683	43137	11460173	36465	4969	8	5598	3	904	2737440	9210	4700628	14957	7403	11	8234	5
Caldwell	2	22441	76	20059	64	9	0	10	0	11	33795	114	58032	185	91	0	102	0
Comal	52	746267	2511	667074	2123	289	0	326	0	28	83568	281	143500	457	226	0	251	0
Ellis	26	369490	1243	330281	1051	143	0	161	0	300	907390	3053	1558136	4958	2454	4	2729	2
Gregg	25	367624	1237	328613	1046	142	0	161	0	42	128635	433	220886	703	348	1	387	0
Guadalupe	66	949774	3196	848985	2701	368	1	415	0	142	430184	1447	738696	2350	1163	2	1294	1
Harrison	13	183113	616	163682	521	71	0	80	0	10	30150	101	51773	165	82	0	91	0
Hays	137	1978598	6657	1768632	5628	767	1	864	1	65	195820	659	336254	1070	530	1	589	0
Henderson	3	39054	131	34910	111	15	0	17	0	17	52343	176	89881	286	142	0	157	0
Hood	10	151613	510	135524	431	59	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunt	18	253675	854	226756	722	98	0	111	0	11	31929	107	54827	174	86	0	96	0
Johnson	8	116939	393	104529	333	45	0	51	0	64	193180	650	331721	1055	522	1	581	0
Kaufman	15	211365	711	188936	601	82	0	92	0	79	238489	802	409524	1303	645	1	717	0
Nueces	121	1758539	5917	1571925	5002	682	1	768	0	124	374541	1260	643147	2046	1013	2	1127	1
Parker	8	119804	403	107091	341	46	0	52	0	6	19203	65	32975	105	52	0	58	0
Rockwall	26	376948	1268	336947	1072	146	0	165	0	36	110448	372	189658	603	299	0	332	0
Rusk	2	34329	116	30686	98	13	0	15	0	2	7269	24	12482	40	20	0	22	0
San Patricio	75	1086356	3655	971074	3090	421	1	474	0	241	729781	2455	1253152	3987	1974	3	2195	1
Smith	121	1755115	5905	1568865	4992	680	1	766	0	147	444233	1495	762820	2427	1201	2	1336	1
Travis	527	7627861	25665	6818405	21695	2956	5	3330	2	398	1205668	4057	2070327	6588	3260	5	3627	2
Upshur	5	72923	245	65184	207	28	0	32	0	2	5713	19	9809	31	15	0	17	0
Victoria	17	248022	835	221702	705	96	0	108	0	10	29570	99	50777	162	80	0	89	0
Williamson	134	1944494	6543	1738147	5531	754	1	849	1	119	359954	1211	618099	1967	973	1	1083	1
Wilson	0	4033	14	3605	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (Affected)	2302	33325590	112128	29789133	94786	12916	20	14550	9	2763	8368102	28156	14369388	45722	22629	35	25171	16



Table 36: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Office and Warehouse Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 2)

ERCOT Counties	In thousands	Office						Warehouse						
		Electricity (kWh/y), PNNL			Gas (mBtu/y), PNNL			Electricity (kWh/y), PNNL			Gas (mBtu/y), PNNL			
		1989 (Annual)	1999 (CO2)	1999 (Annual)	1989 (Annual)	1999 (CO2)	1999 (Annual)	1989 (Annual)	1999 (CO2)	1999 (Annual)	1989 (Annual)	1999 (CO2)	1999 (Annual)	1999 (CO2)
ANDERSON	3	2294	77	2054	65	0	0	0	1	3410	0	13	3971	10
ANDREWS	3	4370	148	3788	123	17	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARLINGTON	29	42015	1414	37026	163	163	0	0	7	20366	69	33007	111	56
ARANSAS	7	8704	322	8554	272	37	0	42	0	589	2	1012	3	2
ARCHER	4	59114	199	52841	168	23	0	26	0	6304	21	10626	34	17
ATASCOSA	3	127777	420	114212	230	52	0	52	0	6377	21	12847	35	19
AUSTIN	5	65999	622	58995	188	26	0	29	0	184	58804	1979	100636	3213
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BASTROP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAYLOR	2	31487	106	28146	90	112	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEE	21	307723	1035	270598	875	119	0	134	0	19	964	22	11461	47
BELT	338	471540	15666	425988	1669	1869	0	118	0	144	356792	1200	615468	1949
BEXAR	1202	1739556	58531	1554938	49478	6742	10	7596	5	804	2737440	9270	4700268	14957
BLANCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BORDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSQUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BRAUN	47	82959	2763	74188	1261	383	0	383	0	1153	345205	1174	599785	3463
BRAZOS	209	302487	10170	270148	8597	1171	23	1320	1	54	164393	553	282295	389
BREWSTER	6	80633	279	73864	235	32	0	36	0	6	16803	57	28854	92
BROCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROOKS	0	2360	8	2109	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROWN	12	178504	601	159562	508	89	0	79	0	6	18864	83	32292	103
BURBURN	2	35332	120	31781	101	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURNET	9	132220	440	118189	376	51	0	58	0	2	7333	25	12555	40
CAHILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALLAHAN	1	15145	51	13038	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMERO	210	319977	10464	277891	8845	1265	22	1358	1	280	93067	3041	1557143	4507
CANDLER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARROLL	8	381540	1284	341050	1080	146	0	167	0	34	101343	343	17061	557
CASSIDY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLUMB	1	10123	34	9048	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLE	487	704936	23704	629739	20077	2730	44	3076	2	480	1482006	4988	2545874	8101
COLORADO	44	84392	183	68952	159	21	0	24	0	0	359	1	610	2
COLETT	42	67782	223	61789	156	26	0	28	0	23	14550	286	228	25
COMANCHE	72	1037040	3496	92836	2950	403	1	454	0	2	4768	161	1617	26
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONDELL	6	95789	3223	86229	274	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COOKE	66	95789	3223	86229	274	72	0	0	0	1939	5811	199	101160	322
CORYELL	16	237718	801	212489	676	92	0	104	0	7	21164	71	36343	116
COTTELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRANE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROCKETT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROOKETT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CROWLEY	0	921	30	889	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CULBERTSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DALLAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DALLAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANFORTH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE WITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEVIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DMIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DONALD	0	1365	5	1221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DUSTLAND	1	8942	30	7993	25	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECTOR	125	181421	6165	162180	5161	703	1	792	0	219	681910	2227	1136710	3617
EDWARDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL PASO	31	310224	1044	277304	862	120	0	135	0	300	907390	3053	1558136	4959
EMIHART	6	112026	377	100140	310	41	0	45	0	2	4561	17	8450	13
FALLS	1	22076	77	22076	69	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
FANNIN	4	58447	191	50814	162	22	0	25	0	5	13683	46	24345	75
FAYETTE	73	217558	730	194529	604	84	0	95	0	1	1365	48	3204	10
FISHER	2	29881	98	25906	82	11	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FOOT HILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	2280	8	2038	6	1	0	0	0	26	80036	289	137434	437
FREESTONE	1	7327	25	6500	21	3	0	0	0	0	53	0	91	0
FROST	2	33392	112	29803	113	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
GALVESTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GILLESPIE	7	89621	338	89469	283	39	0	43	0	0	15750	83	27046	86
GLOVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GONZALES	2	22076	77	22076	69	9	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANT	35	50498	1688	44765	1476	194	0	205	0	9845	27356	919	466889	1480
GRIMES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GROESBECK	38	54555	1836	48764	1563	211	0	238	0	140	430184	1447	738696	2350
HALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAMILL	4	81696	174	46209	147	20	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARRISMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HARRIS	1642	2374693	75967	2124478	67595	9211	14	10377	6	4792	1451762	48830	2489264	75295
HASKELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAYS	59	85366	2873	76334	2420	331	0	373	0	65	196560	669	336244	1070
HENDERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOLLOMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOLLIS	3	42500	143	37990	121	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOOD	6	86505	305	80990	258	35	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
HOPKINS	5	79190	269	70791	225	31	0	35	0	12	36340	122	62402	199
HOUTON	39	100718	339	92032	286	39	0	42	0	828	828	2	1044	3
HOWARD	5	78955	259	68700	219	30	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUGHES	13	188073	633	168116	530	74	0	0	0	19	31929	107	54627	174
HUNT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	3	1568	5	2
JEFF DAVIS	0	1313	44	11775	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 37: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Energy Use for Office and Warehouse Building Types (USDOE 2004) (Part 3)

ERCOT Counties	In thousand	Office						Warehouse					
		1989 (Annual)	Electricity (kWh)/yr, PEMS	1999 (Annual)	Gas (mBtu)/yr, PEMS	1999 (Annual)	1999 (CO2)	1989 (Annual)	Electricity (kWh)/yr, PEMS	1999 (Annual)	Gas (mBtu)/yr, PEMS	1999 (Annual)	1999 (CO2)
JIM WELLS	23	328133	1104	293312	933	127	0	143	0	4	11339	38	19470
JOHNSON	4	62306	210	55686	177	24	0	27	0	64	193180	650	337121
JONES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11506	39	39757	63	31
KARNES	1	20323	68	18166	58	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Kaufman	0	77965	282	69651	222	30	0	34	0	79	238489	802	409524
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENI	2	34774	117	31884	99	13	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
KERR	53	762271	2588	627352	2189	288	0	338	0	1162	4	1986	3
KIMBLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KLEBERG	8	118209	398	105805	336	46	0	52	0	1	2838	10	4874
KNOX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LA SALLE	2	21780	73	19469	62	8	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
LAMAR	2	30169	102	20867	86	12	0	13	0	2	4642	16	7971
LAMPASAS	7	95325	324	86103	274	37	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
LAVACA	1	11249	38	10951	32	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
LEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LINCOLN	4	50691	171	45311	144	20	0	22	0	1	1485	5	2550
LIVE OAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LLANO	56	813966	2737	727232	2314	315	0	385	0	98	0	169	1
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARTIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MATAGORDA	9	123055	414	109896	350	46	0	54	0	7	20789	70	35812
MAVERICK	28	407823	1372	364545	1160	158	0	178	0	1	1627	5	2793
MCALLISTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCLENNAN	122	1762152	5929	1575155	5012	683	0	789	0	121	386536	1233	629402
MCMLLEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MECCA	0	1020	3	850	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENARD	0	3303	11	2597	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MESQUITE	51	733557	2468	655713	2088	284	0	330	0	18	54240	183	93154
MILAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MILLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MITCHELL	3	74816	251	66659	212	29	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	4	87895	296	79836	250	34	0	38	0	1	2379	8	3914
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MURLEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MUSKOGEE	27	390710	1313	348710	1119	151	0	115	0	4067	117	69821	225
NAVARO	14	198620	668	177549	565	77	0	87	0	34	102711	346	176372
NOLAN	8	114550	385	102384	328	44	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PAUL PRITO	3	37831	127	33817	108	15	0	17	0	2	4579	15	7883
Parker	37	538439	1812	481301	1531	209	0	236	0	6	19203	65	32575
PECOS	0	136962	461	122485	389	53	0	63	0	0	0	0	0
PRESIDIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REAGAN	0	5175	17	4626	15	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
REAL	4	52724	177	47529	150	20	0	23	0	1217	4	2096	3
RED RIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REEVES	4	58390	196	52194	166	23	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
REID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBERTSON	1	19931	67	17816	57	8	0	9	0	1	3671	12	6303
Rockwall	15	221860	746	198317	631	86	0	97	0	36	110448	372	189568
RUNNELS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rusk	1	12916	43	11545	37	5	0	6	0	2	7269	24	12482
San Antonio	19	279453	940	249798	795	108	0	122	0	241	729781	2455	1253152
SAN SABA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCHLEICHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCURRY	2	33532	113	29974	95	13	0	15	0	12	35410	119	60808
SHACKELFORD	2	32228	108	29817	92	12	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Smith	120	1742239	5882	1557366	4955	675	1	781	0	147	444233	1485	763820
SONNENFELD	1	8642	29	7725	25	3	0	4	0	1	2752	9	4725
STARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STERNS	1	16597	56	14836	47	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONEHALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUTTON	1	16419	55	14676	47	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Tarrant	1003	14513680	48833	12973512	41280	5625	9	6337	4	1875	5679685	19110	9752959
TAYLOR	60	981281	2994	769868	2450	334	1	376	0	52	156557	527	289008
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THACKERMORTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIBB	0	1513	5	1352	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOM GREEN	112	1623709	5463	1451404	4618	625	1	709	0	33	90397	334	170680
Travis	662	8442444	37770	8440427	26866	3660	6	4123	3	398	1205668	4057	2070327
UPTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UV ALDE	5	70962	237	63073	201	27	0	31	0	8	23882	80	41009
VAL VERDE	9	129876	417	110850	353	48	0	54	0	3	9904	33	17006
VAN ZANDT	0	2989	10	2689	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	12	166748	561	149053	474	65	0	73	0	25	75930	255	130384
WEBB	95	1377888	4636	1231669	3919	534	1	602	0	118	357701	1204	614231
WHEATON	0	56475	211	62654	263	36	0	40	0	11	34233	115	58784
WICHITA	160	2393143	8052	2139180	6827	927	1	1045	0	28	84529	284	145150
WILBARGER	11	160210	539	143209	456	62	0	70	0	1	4339	15	7451
WILLCY	0	6439	22	16482	52	7	0	8	0	27	21743	73	37337
Williamson	123	1776971	5979	1588452	5054	688	1	776	0	119	399554	1211	619096
Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINKLER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISE	47	663553	2300	811015	1944	265	0	280	0	1	296	1	296
YOAKUM	6	89774	302	80248	255	35	0	39	0	2	4742	16	8144
ZAPATA	1	20323	67	17889	57	8	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
ZAVALLA	1	11207	38	15470	49	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7815	11317832	389600	101113954	321733	43841	67	45389	311	11452	34683641	116988	56527432

Table 38: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 1)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr
<b>Non-attainment Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Brazoria	-159072	159	-431167	435	-620030	289	21688	-39	-29302	-96	-106795	49	250498	106	-1074180	905	1149	-9686
Chambers	-11534	12	-39471	40	-13538	6	474	-1	0	0	-19919	9	0	0	-83988	66	90	-707
Collin	-779172	781	-1148359	1159	-2955535	1380	103380	-184	-248728	-813	-1048668	485	1063269	450	-5013813	3258	5365	-34864
Dallas	-1541753	1546	-2084932	2105	-3352845	1565	117277	-209	-441975	-1444	-3103366	1434	6320617	2677	-4086976	7674	4373	-82112
Denton	-554879	556	-1227403	1239	-1623117	758	56774	-101	-195535	-639	-483171	223	1645333	697	-2381997	2733	2549	-29245
El Paso	-499679	501	-879666	888	-896698	419	31365	-56	-153214	-501	-708394	327	2423128	1026	-683157	2605	731	-27871
Fort Bend	-357130	358	-643103	649	-1187520	554	41538	-74	-93181	-304	-532569	246	1050201	445	-1721763	1874	1842	-20053
Galveston	-142367	143	-232164	234	-451829	211	15804	-28	-54319	-178	-266607	123	134225	57	-997257	562	1067	-6018
Hardin	-10566	11	-44969	45	-34275	16	1199	-2	0	0	-2018	1	0	0	-90628	71	97	-757
Harris	-2414134	2420	-3477000	3510	-6167773	2879	215739	-384	-839116	-2742	-3674098	1698	10408002	4409	-5948379	11790	6365	-126152
Jefferson	-149550	150	-138418	140	-431489	201	15093	-27	-125331	-410	-157299	73	103541	44	-883454	171	282	-1832
Liberty	-7960	8	-201024	203	-34032	16	1190	-2	-2850	-9	-23730	11	5105	2	-263301	228	285	-2445
Montgomery	-298164	299	-561836	567	-1066253	498	37296	-66	-98883	-326	-492584	228	444067	188	-2037356	1387	2180	-14839
Orange	-18806	19	-125590	127	-45694	21	1598	-3	-9808	-32	-27387	13	32231	14	-193455	158	207	-1695
Tarrant	-1249901	1253	-1843420	1861	-4355546	2033	152350	-271	-512419	-1674	-1385084	640	4073254	1725	-5120766	5567	5479	-59567
Waller	-6302	5	-13845	14	-1302	1	46	0	0	0	-622	0	29547	13	8522	33	-9	-349
Total (Non-attainment)	-8199970	8220	-13092365	13216	-23237474	10848	812811	-1447	-2805660	-9168	-12032309	5562	27983018	11853	-30571949	39083	32712	-418192
<b>Affected Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Bastrop	-9255	9	-62341	63	-42281	20	1479	-3	-22990	-75	-9182	4	13483	6	-131088	24	140	-258
Bexar	-902452	905	-2099430	2119	-2982810	1392	104334	-186	-614177	-2007	-1360510	629	1963188	832	-5891857	3684	6304	-39419
Caldwell	-3545	4	-70206	71	-31635	15	1107	-2	-2843	-9	-2381	1	24237	10	-85267	89	91	-955
Comal	-42152	42	-170367	172	-185714	87	6496	-12	-23932	-78	-79193	37	59932	25	-434929	273	465	-2923
Ellis	-77707	78	-137676	139	-164022	77	5737	-10	-10953	-36	-39210	18	650746	276	-226915	541	-243	-5791
Gregg	-81509	82	-39467	40	-117099	55	4096	-7	-41041	-134	-39012	18	92252	39	-221781	92	237	-984
Guadalupe	-35372	35	-165551	167	-180728	84	6322	-11	-19261	-63	-100788	47	308512	131	-186868	390	200	-4173
Harrison	-66887	67	-71992	73	-83885	39	2934	-5	-16839	-55	-19432	9	21623	9	-234478	137	251	-1463
Hays	-126555	127	-257771	260	-315566	147	11038	-20	-30150	-99	-209966	97	140435	59	-788535	573	844	-6128
Henderson	-7170	7	-24860	25	-23266	11	814	-1	-1142	-4	-4144	2	37538	16	-22231	56	24	-597
Hood	-57855	58	-72923	74	-32491	15	1136	-2	-3199	-10	-16089	7	0	0	-181420	142	194	-1517
Hunt	-28029	28	-94365	95	-36490	17	1276	-2	-6640	-22	-26920	12	22898	10	-168270	139	180	-1483
Johnson	-15983	16	-157714	159	-133583	62	4673	-8	-2200	-7	-12409	6	138541	59	-178676	286	191	-3065
Kaufman	-33385	33	-139599	141	-74480	35	2805	-5	-2751	-9	-22430	10	171035	72	-99004	278	106	-2978
Nueces	-172121	173	-177329	179	-182884	85	6397	-11	-82687	-270	-186613	86	268606	114	-526631	355	563	-3802
Parker	-16167	16	-153399	155	-184395	86	6450	-11	-19010	-62	-12713	6	13772	6	-365464	195	391	-2089
Rockwall	-44818	45	-185932	188	-249258	116	8719	-16	-7833	-26	-40001	18	79209	34	-439914	360	471	-3851
Rusk	-976	1	-7186	7	-27959	13	978	-2	-456	-1	-3643	2	5213	2	-34030	22	36	-235
San Patricio	-22547	23	-66467	67	-59654	28	2087	-4	-9866	-32	-115282	53	523371	222	-251640	357	-269	-3815
Smith	-135104	135	-133779	135	-226989	106	7940	-14	-61511	-201	-186250	86	318587	135	-417106	382	446	-4091
Travis	-533636	535	-618499	624	-1687838	788	59038	-105	-333374	-1089	-809456	374	864659	366	-3059106	1493	3273	-15977
Upshur	-18468	19	-34021	34	-9829	5	344	-1	-1042	-3	-7738	4	4097	2	-66657	59	71	-629
Victoria	-28812	29	-19052	19	-76496	36	2676	-5	-10102	-33	-26320	12	21207	9	-136900	67	146	-719
Williamson	-197427	198	-470404	475	-797344	372	27890	-50	-62738	-205	-206346	95	258145	109	-1448224	995	1550	-10647
Wilson	-3802	4	-28244	29	-12173	6	426	-1	-4891	-16	-428	0	0	0	-49113	21	53	-230
Total (Affected)	-2661737	2668	-5458575	5510	-7918870	3697	276990	-493	-1391628	-4548	-3536457	1635	6001285	2542	-14688991	11011	15717	-117819

Table 39: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 2)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Thermyr
<b>ERCOT Counties</b>																		
(Square feet in thousands)																		
ANDERSON	-2150	2	-1168	1	-5352	2	187	0	-811	-3	-2439	1	2452	1	-9281	5	10	-54
ANDREWS	-1134	1	-6628	7	0	0	0	0	-1531	-5	-4602	2	0	0	-13896	5	15	-53
ANGELINA	-56580	57	-62498	63	-118619	55	4149	-7	-14834	-48	-44586	21	14620	6	-278347	146	298	-1564
ARANSAS	-6747	7	-1647	2	-68996	32	2413	-4	-3379	-11	-10156	5	422	0	-88091	30	94	-323
ARCHER	-2097	2	-20182	20	0	0	0	0	-2087	-7	-6273	3	4521	2	-26117	20	28	-219
ATASCOSA	-19283	19	-24756	25	-29500	14	1032	-2	-4511	-15	-13559	6	4530	2	-86047	50	92	-532
AUSTIN	-945	1	-44521	45	-2040	1	71	0	-2330	-8	-7004	3	421751	179	364982	221	-391	-2364
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bastrop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAYLOR	0	0	-1543	2	0	0	0	0	-1112	-4	-3341	2	0	0	-5996	-1	6	6
BEE	-32314	32	-57622	58	-14341	7	502	-1	-10864	-36	-32655	15	476	0	-146818	76	157	-815
BELL	-131879	132	-303492	306	-229741	107	8036	-14	-166484	-544	-500397	231	255877	108	-1068079	327	1143	-3500
Bexar	-902452	905	-2099430	2119	-2982810	1392	104334	-186	-614177	-2007	-1846020	853	1963188	832	-6377367	3908	6824	-41821
BLANCO	-238	0	-20789	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21027	21	22	-227
BORDEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSQUE	-1586	2	-19018	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20605	21	22	-222
Brazoria	-159072	159	-431167	435	-620030	289	21688	-39	-29302	-96	-88071	41	250498	106	-1055457	897	1129	-9594
BRAZOS	-253877	255	-345388	349	-276219	129	9662	-17	-106712	-349	-320741	148	117896	50	-1175379	564	1258	-6039
BREWSTER	-7455	7	-12603	13	0	0	0	0	-2917	-10	-8769	4	12051	5	-19694	20	21	-212
BRISCOE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROOKS	-303	0	0	0	-1241	1	43	0	-83	0	-250	0	0	0	-1834	1	2	-7
BROWN	-9224	9	-17450	18	-20190	9	706	-1	-6302	-21	-18943	9	13528	6	-57875	29	62	-309
BURLINSON	-1943	2	-13966	14	-1338	1	47	0	-1254	-4	-3771	2	0	0	-22225	14	24	-152
BURNET	-11477	12	-60184	61	-26484	12	926	-2	-4668	-15	-14031	6	5299	2	-110659	76	118	-818
Caldwell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALHOUN	-76	0	-13049	13	-47638	22	1666	-3	-535	-2	-1607	1	411	0	-60827	32	65	-339
CALLAHAN	-4758	5	-20645	21	-633	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	2718	1	-23296	27	25	-289
CAMERON	-135652	136	-459744	464	-440694	206	15415	-27	-109801	-359	-330026	153	648076	275	-812425	847	869	-9059
Chambers	-11534	12	-39471	40	-13538	6	474	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64070	57	69	-609
CHEROKEE	-62075	62	-65944	67	-25234	12	883	-2	-13471	-44	-40488	19	73113	31	-133216	145	143	-1548
CHILDRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	-634	1	-3901	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4536	5	5	-49
COKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLEMAN	-1483	1	-1742	2	-383	0	13	0	-357	-1	-1074	0	0	0	-5026	3	5	-29
Collin	-779172	781	-1148359	1159	-2955535	1380	103380	-184	-248728	-813	-747597	346	1063269	450	-4712742	3119	5043	-33375
COLORADO	0	0	-19980	20	-588	0	21	0	-1919	-6	-5767	3	257	0	-27978	17	30	-181
Comal	-42152	42	-170367	172	-185714	87	6496	-12	-23032	-78	-71931	33	59932	25	-427668	270	458	-2887
COMANCHE	-11824	12	-42845	43	-2773	1	97	0	-36687	-120	-110268	51	3412	1	-200888	-11	215	120
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COOKE	-36458	37	-89747	91	-130995	61	4582	-8	-33819	-111	-101650	47	42249	18	-345838	135	370	-1439
CORYELL	-22121	22	-41084	41	-49923	23	1746	-3	-8393	-27	-25226	12	15178	6	-129622	75	139	-797
COTTELL	0	0	-1796	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1796	2	2	-19
CRANE	-2542	3	-1713	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4255	4	5	-46
CROCKETT	-5078	5	-1902	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6980	7	7	-75
CROSBY	-1211	1	-254	0	0	0	0	0	-350	-1	-1053	0	0	0	-2868	1	3	-8
CULBERSON	-1154	1	-9818	10	-973	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11910	11	13	-123
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAWSON	-675	1	-7924	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8599	9	9	-93
DE WITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	-389	0	-3106	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3496	4	4	-38
Denton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DMIT	0	0	-3081	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3081	3	3	-33
DUVAL	-361	0	-24087	24	-2054	1	72	0	-48	0	-145	0	0	0	-26622	25	28	-272
EASTLAND	-12110	12	-4438	4	-51803	24	1812	-3	-316	-1	-949	0	0	0	-67804	37	73	-396
ECTOR	-47117	47	-108901	110	-99613	47	3484	-6	-64063	-209	-192554	89	474740	201	-34024	278	36	-2977
EDWARDS	-260	0	-549	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-809	1	1	-9
Ellis	-77707	78	-137676	139	-164022	77	5737	-10	-10953	-36	-32920	15	650746	276	233205	538	-250	-5760
ERATH	-7131	7	-36508	37	-6300	3	220	0	-3955	-13	-11888	5	3529	1	-62033	41	66	-435
FALLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FANNIN	-9588	10	-24042	24	-8047	4	281	-1	-2007	-7	-6032	3	9813	4	-39623	38	42	-401
FAYETTE	-3567	4	-16585	17	-7462	3	261	0	-7695	-25	-23129	11	1338	1	-68840	9	61	-101
FISHER	0	0	-4004	4	0	0	0	0	-1023	-3	-3075	1	0	0	-8103	2	9	-23
FOARD	-301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-301	0	0	-3
Fort Bend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	-657	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-81	0	-242	0	57399	24	56419	25	-60	-266



Table 40: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 3)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total	Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	Therm/y
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	
<b>ERCOT Counties</b> (square feet in thousands)																	
FREESTONE	0	0	-9785	10	0	0	0	0	-259	-1	-778	0	38	0	-10783	9	12
FRODO	-947	1	-18332	19	-9886	5	346	-1	-1179	-4	-3544	2	0	0	-33443	21	36
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GILLESPIE	-12786	13	-6501	7	-32916	15	1151	-2	-3517	-11	-10572	5	11295	5	-53846	31	58
GLASSCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLIAD	0	0	-5151	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5151	5	6
GONZALES	-836	1	-4629	5	-2312	1	81	0	-811	-3	-2436	1	0	0	-10946	5	12
GRAYSON	-43152	43	-132934	134	-113449	53	3968	-7	-17688	-58	-53164	25	195832	83	-160586	273	172
GRIMES	-5044	5	-8986	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14029	14	15
Guadalupe	-35372	35	-165551	167	-180728	84	6322	-11	-19261	-63	-57891	27	308512	131	-143971	370	154
HALL	0	0	-634	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-634	1	1
HAMILTON	-577	1	-6883	7	0	0	0	0	-1825	-6	-5486	3	0	0	-14771	4	16
HARDEMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	-241434	2420	-3477000	3510	-6167773	2879	215739	-384	-839116	-2742	-2522114	1166	10408002	4409	-4796395	11257	5132
HASKELL	-289	0	0	0	-22502	11	787	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22004	9	24
Hays	-126555	127	-257771	260	-315566	147	11038	-20	-30150	-99	-90622	42	140435	59	-669191	518	716
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HILL	-7095	7	-58053	59	-18190	8	636	-1	-1500	-5	-4510	2	0	0	-88712	70	95
Hood	-57855	58	-72923	74	-32491	15	1136	-2	-3199	-10	-9615	4	0	0	-174946	139	187
HOPKINS	-8527	9	-19577	20	-26658	12	932	-2	-2794	-9	-8399	4	26062	11	-39961	45	42
HOUSTON	-3125	3	-6431	6	-45275	21	1584	-3	-3558	-12	-10688	5	436	0	-67055	21	72
HOWARD	-7088	7	-11906	12	-2867	1	100	0	-2713	-9	-8156	4	0	0	-32640	15	35
HUDSPETH	-1103	1	-10233	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11336	11	12
Hunt	-28029	28	-94365	95	-36490	17	1276	-2	-6640	-22	-19958	9	22898	10	-161308	135	173
IRION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JACK	-2163	2	-1120	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3283	3	4
JACKSON	-2296	2	-18895	19	-1508	1	53	0	0	0	0	0	655	0	-21991	22	24
JEFF DAVIS	-10753	11	-169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10922	11	12
JIM HOGG	-726	0	-9743	10	0	0	0	0	-465	-2	-1399	1	0	0	-12333	10	13
JIM WELLS	-363	0	-55768	56	-56338	26	1971	-4	-11585	-38	-34821	16	8132	3	-148773	61	159
Johnson	-15983	16	-157714	159	-133583	62	4673	-8	-2200	-7	-6612	3	138541	59	-172788	284	185
JONES	-13723	14	-9954	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8251	3	-15426	27	17
KARNES	0	0	-7903	8	-290	0	10	0	-718	-2	-2157	1	0	0	-11058	7	12
Kaufman	-33385	33	-139599	141	-74480	35	2605	-5	-2751	-9	-8269	4	171035	72	-84843	272	91
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1228	-4	-3690	2	0	0	-4918	-3	5
KERR	-72102	72	-58423	59	-59011	28	2064	-4	-27158	-89	-81628	38	833	0	-295425	104	316
KIMBLE	-2740	3	-317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3057	3	3
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	0	-3625	4	-1155	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4740	4	5
KLEBERG	-9945	10	-44859	45	-85157	40	2979	-5	-4173	-14	-12544	6	2036	1	-151664	83	162
KNOX	-1442	1	-1479	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2921	3	3
LA SALLE	0	0	-1465	1	-1046	0	37	0	-769	-3	-2311	1	0	0	-5555	0	6
LAMAR	-6829	7	-33650	34	-13147	6	460	-1	-1065	-3	-3201	1	3329	1	-54103	46	58
LAMPASAS	-3012	3	-11001	11	-30602	14	1070	-2	-3401	-11	-10222	5	0	0	-57167	20	61
LAVACA	-11927	12	-2412	2	-369	0	13	0	-397	-1	-1193	1	0	0	-16285	14	17
LEE	-1175	1	-15543	16	-2360	1	83	0	0	0	0	0	1029	0	-17966	18	19
LEON	-11639	12	-7876	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	-19395	20	21
LIMESTONE	-4826	5	-6229	6	-23830	11	834	-1	-1790	-6	-5379	2	1065	0	-40155	18	43
LIVE OAK	-17650	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-17650	18	19
LLANO	-1000	1	-28529	29	0	0	0	0	-28724	-94	-86334	40	71	0	-144516	-24	155
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	-934	1	-11636	12	-162	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	-12568	13	13
MARTIN	0	0	-528	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-528	1	1
MASON	0	0	-1310	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1310	1	1
MATAGORDA	-6290	6	-30532	31	-12064	6	422	-1	-4345	-14	-13058	6	14873	6	-50994	40	55
MAVERICK	-21333	21	-47927	48	-30566	14	1069	-2	-14399	-47	-43277	20	1167	0	-155266	56	166
MCALLUM	-881	1	-11186	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11679	12	13
MCCLINTOCK	-119979	120	-313073	316	-259498	121	9077	-16	-62214	-203	-186987	86	262866	111	-689819	536	717
MCMLLEN	-3702	4	-740	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4442	4	5
MEDINA	-5595	6	-23686	24	-2212	1	77	0	-36	0	-107	0	1484	1	-30074	31	32
MENARD	-575	1	-1396	1	0	0	0	0	-118	0	-356	0	0	0	-2445	2	3
MOLAND	-149008	149	-69213	70	-232410	108	8129	-14	-25899	-85	-77844	36	38905	16	-507339	281	543
MILAM	-4614	5	-45724	46	-25752	12	901	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-75189	61	80
MILLS	-2780	3	-9441	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12222	12	13
MITCHELL	-6124	6	0	0	-547	0	19	0	-3631	-8	-7988	4	0	0	-17371	2	17
MONTAGUE	-2135	2	-14881	15	-25593	12	895	-2	-3105	-10	-9332	4	1634	1	-62516	22	56
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTLEY	0	0	-750	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-750	1	1

Table 41: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 Annual Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 4)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Thermyr
<b>ERCOT Counties</b> (square feet in thousands)																		
NAACOGDOCHES	-36751	37	-138086	139	-49579	23	1734	-3	-13773	-45	-41388	19	29160	12	-248692	183	266	-1956
NAVARRO	-5335	5	-35189	36	-46458	22	1625	-3	-7013	-23	-21078	10	73661	31	-39787	78	43	-831
NOLAN	-9440	9	-20285	20	-26859	13	939	-2	-4044	-13	-12156	6	0	0	-71844	33	77	-355
Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PALO PINTO	-7290	7	-30483	31	-37914	18	1326	-2	-1336	-4	-4015	2	3284	1	-76427	52	82	-560
Parmer	-16167	16	-153399	155	-184395	86	6450	-11	-19010	-62	-57138	26	13772	6	-409886	216	438	-2309
PECOS	-5488	5	-7271	7	-889	0	31	0	-4933	-16	-14527	7	0	0	-32956	4	35	-44
PRESIDIO	-4357	4	-5689	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	634	0	-9412	10	10	-111
RAINS	-1033	1	-9497	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10530	11	11	-114
REAGAN	-2403	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-183	-1	-549	0	0	0	-3135	2	3	-22
REAL	-764	1	-676	1	0	0	0	0	-1861	-6	-5595	3	873	0	-8024	-2	9	18
RED RIVER	-2773	3	-16155	16	-176	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19098	19	20	-205
REEVES	-8283	8	-2272	2	-1284	1	45	0	-2062	-7	-6196	3	0	0	-20051	7	21	-78
REFUGIO	-1847	2	-900	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2747	3	3	-30
ROBERTSON	-2221	2	-3632	4	0	0	0	0	-704	-2	-2115	1	2632	1	-6038	6	6	-61
Rockwall	-44818	45	-185932	188	-249258	116	8719	-16	-7833	-26	-23543	11	78209	34	-423457	352	453	-3769
RUNNELS	0	0	-7100	7	-2007	1	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9037	8	10	-85
Rusk	-976	1	-7186	7	-27959	13	978	-2	-456	-1	-1371	1	5213	2	-31757	21	34	-224
San Patricio	-22547	23	-66467	67	-59654	28	2087	-4	-8866	-32	-29655	14	523371	222	-337268	317	-361	-3392
SAN SABA	-7238	7	-3170	3	-1900	1	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12241	11	13	-120
SCHLEICHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCURRY	-815	1	-296	0	-10583	5	370	-1	-1184	-4	-3558	2	25395	11	9229	14	-10	-150
SHACKELFORD	-3043	3	-4607	5	0	0	0	0	-1138	-4	-3421	2	0	0	-12208	6	13	-60
Smith	-135104	135	-133779	135	-226989	106	7940	-14	-61511	-201	-184894	85	318587	135	-415740	382	445	-4084
SOMERVILLE	-428	0	-7935	8	-409	0	14	0	-305	-1	-917	0	1974	1	-8007	9	9	-95
STARR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STEPHENS	0	0	-7057	7	0	0	0	0	-586	-2	-1761	1	0	0	-9404	6	10	-64
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONEWALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUTTON	0	0	-1955	2	0	0	0	0	-580	-2	-1742	1	0	0	-4277	1	5	-6
Tarrant	-1249901	1253	-1843420	1861	-4355546	2033	152350	-271	-512419	-1674	-1540168	712	4073254	1725	-5275849	5639	5645	-60334
TAYLOR	-57246	57	-57969	59	-208220	97	7283	-13	-30408	-99	-91396	42	112349	48	-325606	191	348	-2040
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THROCKMORTON	-1730	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1730	2	2	-19
TITUS	-7356	7	-30341	31	-17772	8	622	-1	-53	0	-160	0	0	0	-55060	45	59	-482
TOM GREEN	-103324	104	-104472	105	-135256	63	4731	-8	-57327	-187	-172305	80	71284	30	-496670	186	531	-1993
Travis	-533636	535	-618499	624	-1687838	788	59038	-105	-333374	-1089	-1002017	463	864659	366	-3251666	1582	3479	-16929
UPTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-70	0	-210	0	0	0	-279	0	0	1
UVALDE	-23562	24	-38309	39	-86389	40	3022	-5	-2491	-8	-7488	3	17127	7	-138030	100	148	-1067
VAL VERDE	-14958	15	-34349	35	-18599	9	651	-1	-4377	-14	-13156	6	7102	3	-77686	52	83	-556
VAN ZANDT	-2449	2	-47976	48	-393	0	14	0	-106	0	-318	0	619	0	-50611	51	54	-547
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waller	-5302	5	-13845	14	-1302	1	46	0	0	0	0	0	29547	13	9143	32	-10	-346
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	148	0	0	-1
WASHINGTON	-51085	51	-42348	43	-86960	41	3042	-5	-5887	-19	-17895	8	54454	23	-146479	141	157	-1510
WEBB	-47062	47	-324000	327	-139636	65	4894	-9	-48648	-159	-146219	68	296530	109	-444151	448	475	-4794
WHARTON	-15549	16	-18741	19	-77286	36	2703	-5	-5265	-11	-9514	5	24551	10	-87403	70	104	-749
WICHITA	-100171	100	-59081	60	-132102	62	4621	-8	-84482	-276	-253956	117	60621	25	-564561	80	604	-861
WILBARGER	-6209	5	-8104	8	-22537	11	788	-1	-6656	-18	-17001	8	3112	1	-54607	13	58	-141
WILLACY	-3192	3	-49448	50	-69384	32	2427	-4	-651	-2	-1957	1	15593	7	-106611	87	114	-926
Williamson	-197427	198	-470404	475	-797344	372	27890	-50	-62738	-205	-188569	87	258145	109	-1430447	987	1531	-10559
Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINKLER	-1480	1	-268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1748	2	2	-19
WISE	-30957	31	-85603	86	-2527	1	88	0	-24133	-79	-72537	34	121	1	-215549	73	231	-783
YOUNG	-16710	17	-24385	25	-58912	28	2061	-4	-3170	-10	-9527	4	3401	1	-107241	61	115	-649
ZAPATA	-3749	4	-47523	48	-2054	1	72	0	-707	-2	-2125	1	0	0	-56086	51	60	-548
ZAVALA	-209	0	-5382	5	0	0	0	0	-611	-2	-1837	1	464	0	-7575	5	8	-50
<b>Total</b>	<b>-8969811</b>	<b>8992</b>	<b>-16386931</b>	<b>16541</b>	<b>-25495977</b>	<b>11902</b>	<b>891810</b>	<b>-1588</b>	<b>-3993729</b>	<b>-13051</b>	<b>-12003878</b>	<b>5548</b>	<b>24873791</b>	<b>10536</b>	<b>-41084725</b>	<b>38882</b>	<b>43961</b>	<b>-416037</b>

Table 42: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 1)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr
<b>Non-attainment Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Brazoria	-813	-3	-2064	-6	-2692	-1	-272	-2	-223	-1	-524	0	733	-1	-5855	-14	6	146
Chambers	-59	0	-189	-1	-59	0	-6	0	0	0	-98	0	0	0	-410	-1	0	9
Collin	-3980	-13	-5497	-16	-12833	-3	-1298	-10	-1897	-8	-5143	-3	3112	-3	-27535	-58	29	617
Dallas	-7875	-26	-9980	-29	-14558	-4	-1472	-11	-3370	-15	-15219	-10	18501	-20	-33974	-115	36	1234
Denton	-2834	-9	-5875	-17	-7048	-2	-713	-5	-1491	-7	-2369	-1	4816	-5	-15514	-47	17	507
El Paso	-2552	-8	-4211	-12	-3894	-1	-394	-3	-1168	-5	-3474	-2	7093	-8	-9600	-40	9	428
Fort Bend	-1824	-6	-3078	-9	-5156	-1	-521	-4	-711	-3	-2612	-2	3074	-3	-10828	-29	12	306
Galveston	-727	-2	-1111	-3	-1962	0	-198	-2	-414	-2	-1307	-1	393	0	-5328	-11	6	116
Hardin	-54	0	-215	-1	-149	0	-15	0	0	0	-10	0	0	0	-443	-1	0	10
Harris	-12331	-41	-16643	-49	-26781	-7	-2708	-21	-6399	-28	-18018	-11	30465	-33	-52415	-191	56	2040
Jefferson	-764	-3	-663	-2	-1874	0	-189	-1	-956	-4	-771	0	303	0	-4914	-11	5	123
Liberty	-41	0	-962	-3	-148	0	-15	0	-22	0	-116	0	15	0	-1289	-3	1	35
Montgomery	-1523	-5	-2689	-8	-4630	-1	-468	-4	-762	-3	-2416	-2	1300	-1	-11188	-24	12	258
Orange	-96	0	-601	-2	-198	0	-20	0	-75	0	-134	0	94	0	-1030	-3	1	30
Tarrant	-6384	-21	-8824	-26	-18912	-5	-1912	-15	-3908	-17	-6792	-4	11923	-13	-34810	-101	37	1085
Waller	-27	0	-66	0	-6	0	-1	0	0	0	-3	0	86	0	-16	0	0	4
Total (Non-attainment)	-41885	-138	-62667	-185	-100900	-26	-10203	-79	-21396	-95	-59006	-37	81908	-90	-214148	-649	229	6949
<b>Affected Counties</b>																		
(square feet in thousands)																		
Bastrop	-47	0	-298	-1	-184	0	-19	0	-175	-1	-45	0	39	0	-729	-2	1	22
Bexar	-4610	-15	-10049	-30	-12952	-3	-1310	-10	-4684	-21	-6672	-4	5746	-6	-34529	-90	37	958
Caldwell	-18	0	-336	-1	-137	0	-14	0	-22	0	-12	0	71	0	-468	-1	1	15
Comal	-215	-1	-815	-2	-806	0	-82	-1	-183	-1	-388	0	175	0	-2314	-5	2	56
Ellis	-397	-1	-659	-2	-712	0	-72	-1	-84	0	-192	0	1905	-2	-211	-7	0	70
Gregg	-416	-1	-189	-1	-508	0	-51	0	-313	-1	-191	0	270	0	-1399	-4	1	46
Guadalupe	-181	-1	-792	-2	-785	0	-79	-1	-147	-1	-494	0	903	-1	-1575	-6	2	61
Harrison	-342	-1	-345	-1	-364	0	-37	0	-128	-1	-95	0	63	0	-1248	-3	1	34
Hays	-646	-2	-1234	-4	-1370	0	-139	-1	-230	-1	-1030	-1	411	0	-4238	-9	5	100
Henderson	-37	0	-119	0	-101	0	-10	0	-9	0	-20	0	110	0	-186	-1	0	8
Hood	-296	-1	-349	-1	-141	0	-14	0	-24	0	-79	0	0	0	-903	-2	1	25
Hunt	-143	0	-452	-1	-158	0	-16	0	-51	0	-132	0	67	0	-885	-2	1	25
Johnson	-82	0	-755	-2	-580	0	-59	0	-17	0	-61	0	406	0	-1147	-4	1	39
Kaufman	-171	-1	-668	-2	-323	0	-33	0	-21	0	-110	0	501	-1	-825	-4	1	38
Nueces	-879	-3	-849	-3	-794	0	-80	-1	-631	-3	-915	-1	786	-1	-3362	-10	4	112
Parker	-83	0	-734	-2	-801	0	-81	-1	-145	-1	-62	0	40	0	-1865	-4	2	43
Rockwall	-229	-1	-890	-3	-1082	0	-109	-1	-60	0	-196	0	232	0	-2335	-5	2	55
Rusk	-5	0	-34	0	-121	0	-12	0	-3	0	-18	0	15	0	-179	0	0	3
San Patricio	-115	0	-318	-1	-259	0	-26	0	-75	0	-565	0	1532	-2	173	-4	0	42
Smith	-690	-2	-640	-2	-996	0	-100	-1	-469	-2	-913	-1	933	-1	-2866	-9	3	95
Travis	-2726	-9	-2960	-9	-7329	-2	-741	-6	-2542	-11	-3970	-2	2531	-3	-17737	-42	19	448
Upshur	-94	0	-163	0	-43	0	-4	0	-8	0	-38	0	12	0	-338	-1	0	10
Victoria	-147	0	-91	0	-332	0	-34	0	-77	0	-129	0	62	0	-748	-2	1	17
Williamson	-1008	-3	-2252	-7	-3462	-1	-350	-3	-478	-2	-1012	-1	756	-1	-7807	-17	8	183
Wilson	-19	0	-135	0	-53	0	-5	0	-37	0	-2	0	0	0	-252	-1	0	7
Total (Affected)	-13596	-45	-26128	-77	-34385	-9	-3477	-27	-10612	-47	-17343	-11	17566	-19	-87974	-235	94	2512

Table 43: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 2)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr
<b>BRCOT Counties</b> (Square feet in thousands)																		
ANDERSON	-11	0	-6	0	-23	0	-2	0	-6	0	-12	0	7	0	-53	0	0	1
ANDREWS	-6	0	-32	0	0	0	0	0	-12	0	-23	0	0	0	-72	0	0	2
ANGELINA	-289	-1	-299	-1	-515	0	-52	0	-113	-1	-219	0	43	0	-1444	-3	2	33
ARANSAS	-34	0	-8	0	-300	0	-30	0	-26	0	-50	0	1	0	-447	-1	0	6
ARCHER	-11	0	-97	0	0	0	0	0	-16	0	-31	0	13	0	-141	0	0	5
ATASCOSA	-98	0	-118	0	-128	0	-13	0	-34	0	-66	0	13	0	-446	-1	0	11
AUSTIN	-5	0	-213	-1	-9	0	-1	0	-18	0	-34	0	1234	-1	955	-2	-1	23
BANDERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bastrop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BAYLOR	0	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	-8	0	-16	0	0	0	-32	0	0	1
BEE	-165	-1	-276	-1	-62	0	-6	0	-83	0	-160	0	1	0	-751	-2	1	20
BELL	-674	-2	-1453	-4	-998	0	-101	-1	-1270	-6	-2454	-2	749	-1	-6199	-16	7	166
Baylor	-4610	-15	-10049	-30	-12952	-3	-1310	-10	-4684	-21	-9053	-6	5746	-6	-36910	-91	39	974
BLANCO	-1	0	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-101	0	0	3
BORDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSQUE	-8	0	-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-99	0	0	3
Brazoria	-813	-3	-2064	-6	-2692	-1	-272	-2	-223	-1	-432	0	733	-1	-5763	-14	6	146
BRAZOS	-1297	-4	-1653	-5	-1199	0	-121	-1	-814	-4	-1573	-1	345	0	-6312	-15	7	165
BREWSTER	-38	0	-60	0	0	0	0	0	-22	0	-43	0	35	0	-128	0	0	5
BRISCOE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BROOKS	-2	0	0	0	-5	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-8	0	0	0
BROWN	-47	0	-84	0	-88	0	-9	0	-48	0	-93	0	40	0	-329	-1	0	9
BURLINSON	-10	0	-67	0	-6	0	-1	0	-10	0	-18	0	0	0	-111	0	0	3
BURNET	-59	0	-288	-1	-115	0	-12	0	-36	0	-69	0	15	0	-562	-1	1	15
Caldw ell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALHOUN	0	0	-62	0	-207	0	-21	0	-4	0	-8	0	1	0	-301	0	0	5
CALLAHAN	-24	0	-99	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	-118	0	0	4
CAMERON	-693	-2	-2201	-6	-1914	0	-193	-1	-837	-4	-1618	-1	1897	-2	-5559	-18	6	188
Chambers	-59	0	-189	-1	-59	0	-6	0	-6	0	-13	0	0	0	-313	-1	0	9
CHEROKEE	-317	-1	-316	-1	-110	0	-11	0	-103	0	-199	0	214	0	-841	-3	1	31
CHILDRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAY	-3	0	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22	0	0	1
COKE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLEMAN	-8	0	-8	0	-2	0	0	0	-3	0	-5	0	0	0	-26	0	0	1
Collin	-3980	-13	-5497	-16	-12833	-3	-1298	-10	-1897	-8	-3686	-2	3112	-3	-26058	-67	28	607
COLORADO	0	0	-96	0	-3	0	0	0	-15	0	-28	0	1	0	-141	0	0	4
Comal	-215	-1	-815	-2	-806	0	-82	-1	-183	-1	-353	0	175	0	-2279	-5	2	55
COMANCHE	-60	0	-205	-1	-12	0	-1	0	-280	-1	-541	0	10	0	-1089	-2	1	26
CONCHO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COOKE	-186	-1	-430	-1	-569	0	-58	0	-258	-1	-498	0	124	0	-1875	-4	2	43
CORYELL	-113	0	-197	-1	-217	0	-22	0	-64	0	-124	0	44	0	-692	-2	1	17
COTTLE	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0
CRANE	-13	0	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21	0	0	1
CROCKETT	-26	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-35	0	0	1
CROSBY	-6	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	-5	0	0	0	-15	0	0	0
CULBERSON	-6	0	-47	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-58	0	0	2
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAWSON	-3	0	-38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-41	0	0	1
DE WITT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELTA	-2	0	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-17	0	0	1
Denton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DICKENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIMMIT	0	0	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-15	0	0	0
DUVAL	-2	0	-115	0	-9	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-128	0	0	4
EASTLAND	-62	0	-21	0	-225	0	-23	0	-2	0	-5	0	0	0	-338	-1	0	5
ECTOR	-241	-1	-521	-2	-433	0	-44	0	-489	-2	-944	-1	1390	-2	-1281	-7	1	76
EDWARDS	-1	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0
EBEL	-397	-1	-469	-2	-712	0	-72	-1	-84	0	-161	0	1905	-2	-180	-7	0	70
BRATH	-36	0	-175	-1	-27	0	-3	0	-30	0	-58	0	10	0	-318	-1	0	9
FALLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FANNIN	-49	0	-115	0	-35	0	-4	0	-15	0	-30	0	29	0	-219	-1	0	7
FAYETTE	-18	0	-79	0	-32	0	-3	0	-59	0	-113	0	4	0	-301	-1	0	7
FISHER	0	0	-19	0	0	0	0	0	-8	0	-15	0	0	0	-42	0	0	1
FOARD	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0
Fort Bend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRANKLIN	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	168	0	163	0	0	2



Table 44: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 3)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr
<b>BACOT Counties</b>																		
(Square feet in thousands)																		
FREESTONE	0	0	-47	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	-4	0	0	0	-53	0	0	2
FRIO	-4	0	-88	0	-43	0	-4	0	-9	0	-17	0	0	0	-166	0	0	4
Galveston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GILLESPIE	-65	0	-31	0	-143	0	-14	0	-27	0	-52	0	33	0	-299	-1	0	7
GLASSCOCK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GOLIAD	0	0	-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	0	0	1
GONZALES	-4	0	-22	0	-10	0	-1	0	-6	0	-12	0	0	0	-56	0	0	1
GRAYSON	-220	-1	-636	-2	-493	0	-50	0	-135	-1	-261	0	573	-1	-1222	-5	1	48
GRIMES	-26	0	-43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-69	0	0	2
Guadalupe	-181	-1	-792	-2	-785	0	-79	-1	-147	-1	-284	0	903	-1	-1365	-6	1	60
HALL	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0
HAMILTON	-3	0	-33	0	0	0	0	0	-14	0	-27	0	0	0	-77	0	0	2
HARDEMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	-12331	-41	-16643	-49	-26781	-7	-2708	-21	-6399	-28	-12386	-8	30465	-33	-46766	-187	50	2002
HASKELL	-1	0	0	0	-98	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-109	0	0	1
Hays	-646	-2	-1234	-4	-1370	0	-139	-1	-230	-1	-444	0	411	0	-3652	-9	4	96
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HILL	-36	0	-278	-1	-79	0	-8	0	-11	0	-22	0	0	0	-435	-1	0	12
Hood	-296	-1	-349	-1	-141	0	-14	0	-24	0	-47	0	0	0	-871	-2	1	25
HOPKINS	-44	0	-94	0	-116	0	-12	0	-21	0	-41	0	76	0	-251	-1	0	8
HOUSTON	-16	0	-31	0	-197	0	-20	0	-27	0	-52	0	1	0	-341	-1	0	5
HOWARD	-36	0	-57	0	-12	0	-1	0	-21	0	-40	0	0	0	-168	0	0	4
HUDSPETH	-6	0	-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-55	0	0	2
Hunt	-143	0	-452	-1	-158	0	-16	0	-51	0	-98	0	67	0	-851	-2	1	25
IRON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JACK	-11	0	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	0	0	1
JACKSON	-12	0	-90	0	-7	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-107	0	0	3
JEFF DAVIS	-55	0	-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-56	0	0	2
JIM HOGG	-4	0	-47	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-7	0	0	0	-61	0	0	2
JIM WELLS	-2	0	-267	-1	-245	0	-25	0	-88	0	-171	0	24	0	-773	-2	1	17
Johnson	-82	0	-755	-2	-580	0	-59	0	-17	0	-32	0	406	0	-1119	-4	1	39
JONES	-70	0	-48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	-94	0	0	4
KARNES	0	0	-38	0	-1	0	0	0	-5	0	-11	0	0	0	-55	0	0	2
Kaufman	-171	-1	-668	-2	-323	0	-33	0	-21	0	-41	0	501	-1	-756	-4	1	38
KENDALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENEDY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	-18	0	0	0	-27	0	0	1
KERR	-368	-1	-280	-1	-256	0	-26	0	-207	-1	-400	0	2	0	-1535	-3	2	37
KIMBLE	-14	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	0	0	1
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	0	-17	0	-5	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-23	0	0	1
KLBERG	-51	0	-215	-1	-370	0	-37	0	-32	0	-62	0	6	0	-760	-1	1	15
KNOX	-7	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14	0	0	0
LA SALLE	0	0	-7	0	-5	0	0	0	-6	0	-11	0	0	0	-29	0	0	1
LAMAR	-35	0	-161	0	-57	0	-6	0	-8	0	-16	0	10	0	-273	-1	0	8
LAMPASAS	-15	0	-53	0	-133	0	-13	0	-26	0	-50	0	0	0	-290	0	0	5
LAVACA	-61	0	-12	0	-2	0	0	0	-3	0	-6	0	0	0	-83	0	0	3
LEE	-6	0	-74	0	-10	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-89	0	0	3
LEON	-59	0	-38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-97	0	0	3
LIMESTONE	-25	0	-30	0	-103	0	-10	0	-14	0	-26	0	3	0	-205	0	0	4
LIVE OAK	-80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-90	0	0	3
LLANO	-5	0	-137	0	0	0	0	0	-219	-1	-423	0	0	0	-784	-2	1	18
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	-5	0	-56	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-61	0	0	2
MARTIN	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0
MASON	0	0	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	0	0
MATAGORDA	-32	0	-146	0	-52	0	-5	0	-33	0	-64	0	44	0	-290	-1	0	9
MAVERICK	-109	0	-229	-1	-133	0	-13	0	-110	0	-212	0	3	0	-803	-2	1	19
MCDULLOCH	-3	0	-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-57	0	0	2
MCLENNAN	-613	-2	-1499	-4	-1127	0	-114	-1	-474	-2	-917	-1	769	-1	-3974	-11	4	119
MCMLLEN	-19	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22	0	0	1
MEDINA	-29	0	-113	0	-10	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	4	0	-149	0	0	5
MENARD	-3	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	-12	0	0	0
MIDLAND	-761	-3	-331	-1	-1009	0	-102	-1	-198	-1	-382	0	114	0	-2669	-6	3	62
MILAM	-24	0	-219	-1	-112	0	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-368	-1	0	9
MILLS	-14	0	-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-58	0	0	2
MITCHELL	-31	0	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	-20	0	-39	0	0	0	-94	0	0	2
MONTAGUE	-11	0	-71	0	-111	0	-11	0	-24	0	-46	0	5	0	-269	-1	0	5
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOTLEY	0	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0

Table 45: Calculated ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 and 1999 OSD Electricity and Natural Gas Savings (USDOE 2004). A decrease in energy use is negative (i.e., savings); a positive value represents an energy use increase (+) (Part 4)

Counties	Assembly		Education		Retail		Food		Lodging		Office		Warehouse		Total		Total*1.07 (T&D loss) for eGrid	
	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	kWh/yr	mBtu/yr	MWh/yr	Therm/yr
<b>BRCOT Counties</b> (square feet in thousands)																		
NACOGDOCHES	-188	-1	-661	-2	-215	0	-22	0	-105	0	-203	0	85	0	-1308	-3	1	37
NAVARRO	-27	0	-168	0	-202	0	-20	0	-53	0	-103	0	216	0	-359	-1	0	14
NOLAN	-48	0	-97	0	-117	0	-12	0	-31	0	-60	0	0	0	-364	-1	0	8
Nueces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PALO PINTO	-37	0	-146	0	-165	0	-17	0	-10	0	-20	0	10	0	-385	-1	0	8
Parker	-83	0	-734	-2	-801	0	-81	-1	-145	-1	-280	0	40	0	-3083	-4	2	44
PECOS	-28	0	-35	0	-4	0	0	0	-37	0	-71	0	0	0	-175	0	0	4
FRESIDIO	-22	0	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-48	0	0	2
RAINS	-5	0	-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-51	0	0	2
REAGAN	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-3	0	0	0	-16	0	0	1
REAL	-4	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-14	0	-27	0	3	0	-46	0	0	1
RED RIVER	-14	0	-77	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-92	0	0	3
REEVES	-42	0	-11	0	-8	0	-1	0	-16	0	-30	0	0	0	-105	0	0	3
REFUGIO	-9	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14	0	0	0
ROBERTSON	-11	0	-17	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	-10	0	8	0	-37	0	0	1
Rockwall	-229	-1	-890	-3	-1082	0	-109	-1	-60	0	-115	0	232	0	-2254	-5	2	54
RUNNELS	0	0	-34	0	-9	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-44	0	0	1
Rusk	-5	0	-34	0	-121	0	-12	0	-3	0	-7	0	15	0	-168	0	0	3
San Patricio	-115	0	-318	-1	-259	0	-26	0	-75	0	-145	0	1532	-2	593	-4	-1	40
SAN SABA	-37	0	-15	0	-8	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-61	0	0	2
SCHLICKER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SCHLICKER	-5	0	-1	0	-45	0	-5	0	-17	0	-74	0	74	0	-8	0	0	2
SCURRY	-16	0	-22	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	-17	0	0	0	-63	0	0	2
SHACKELFORD	-690	-2	-640	-2	-986	0	-100	-1	-469	-2	-907	-1	933	-1	-2859	-9	3	95
Smith	-2	0	-38	0	-2	0	0	0	-2	0	-4	0	6	0	-43	0	0	2
SOMERVILL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STARR	0	0	-34	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-9	0	0	0	-47	0	0	1
STEPHENS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STERLING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STONEWALL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUTTON	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-9	0	0	0	-22	0	0	1
Tarrant	-6384	-21	-8824	-26	-18912	-5	-1912	-15	-3908	-17	-7553	-5	11923	-13	-35571	-102	38	1090
TAYLOR	-292	-1	-277	-1	-904	0	-91	-1	-232	-1	-448	0	329	0	-1917	-4	2	47
TERRELL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THROCKMORTON	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0
TITUS	-38	0	-145	0	-77	0	-8	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-269	-1	0	7
TOM GREEN	-528	-2	-500	-1	-587	0	-59	0	-437	-2	-845	-1	209	0	-2748	-7	3	70
Travis	-2726	-9	-2960	-9	-7329	-2	-741	-6	-2542	-11	-4914	-3	2531	-3	-18681	-42	20	454
UPTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
UVALDE	-120	0	-183	-1	-375	0	-38	0	-19	0	-37	0	50	0	-722	-1	1	16
VAL VERDE	-76	0	-164	0	-81	0	-8	0	-33	0	-65	0	21	0	-407	-1	0	11
VAN ZANDT	-13	0	-230	-1	-2	0	0	0	-1	0	-2	0	2	0	-245	-1	0	8
Victoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waller	-27	0	-66	0	-4	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	-13	0	0	4
WARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	-261	-1	-203	-1	-379	0	-38	0	-45	0	-87	0	159	0	-852	-2	1	24
WEBB	-240	-1	-1551	-5	-606	0	-61	0	-371	-2	-717	0	751	-1	-2796	-9	3	95
WHARTON	-79	0	-90	0	-336	0	-34	0	-25	0	-48	0	72	0	-540	-1	1	12
WICHITA	-512	-2	-283	-1	-574	0	-58	0	-644	-3	-1245	-1	177	0	-3138	-7	3	74
WILBARGER	-27	0	-39	0	-98	0	-10	0	-43	0	-83	0	9	0	-291	-1	0	6
WILLACY	-16	0	-237	-1	-301	0	-30	0	-5	0	-10	0	46	0	-554	-1	1	12
Williamson	-1008	-3	-2252	-7	-3462	-1	-350	-3	-478	-2	-925	-1	756	-1	-7720	-17	8	183
Wilson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WINKLER	-8	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0
WISE	-158	-1	-410	-1	-11	0	-1	0	-184	-1	-356	0	0	0	-1119	-3	1	30
YOUNG	-85	0	-117	0	-256	0	-26	0	-24	0	-47	0	10	0	-545	-1	1	11
ZAPATA	-19	0	-227	-1	-9	0	-1	0	-5	0	-10	0	0	0	-272	-1	0	8
ZAVALA	-1	0	-26	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	-9	0	1	0	-39	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>-45817</b>	<b>-151</b>	<b>-78437</b>	<b>-231</b>	<b>-110706</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-11195</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-30456</b>	<b>-135</b>	<b>-58867</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>72807</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-262670</b>	<b>-749</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>8016</b>

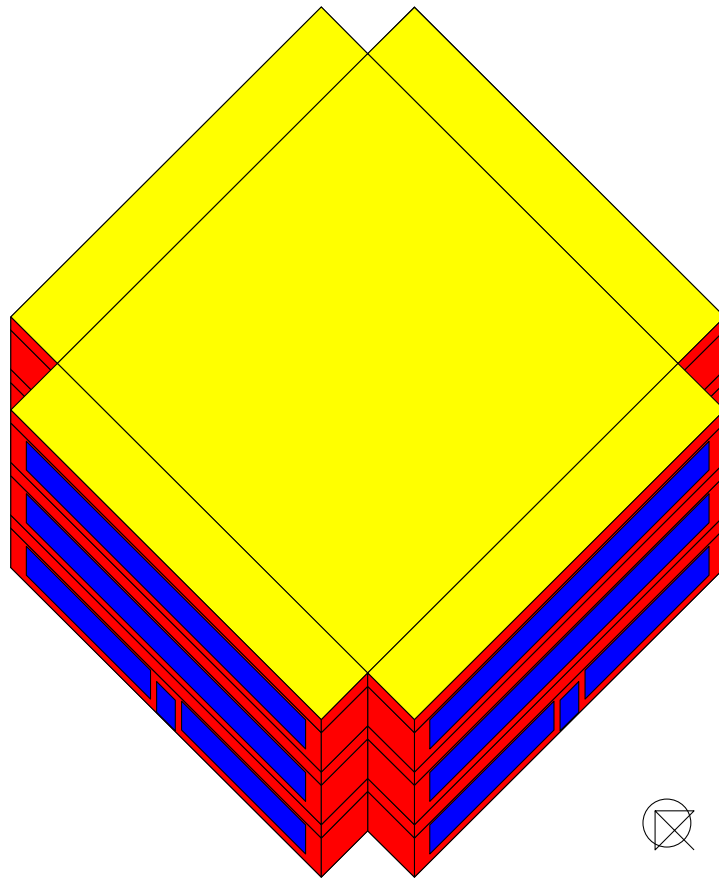


Figure 84: Typical Office Building Used for Annual to OSD calculation (3-story shown)

Table 46: Office/Retail Simulation Input Parameters (LOADS)

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT	STATUS	COMMENT
<b>LOADS</b>				
<b>b01</b>	Quick or thermal mode (Q or T)	Quick (Q)	Fixed	Q simulates the building as massless, T will include thermal mass
<b>b02</b>	Location	Bastrop (BAS)	User Defined	41 counties linked to 9 TRY packed weather files according to climate zone
<b>b03</b>	Azimuth of building (degree)	0	User Defined	Orientation of the building
<b>b04</b>	Length of building (ft)	122	User Defined	
<b>b05</b>	Width of building (ft)	122	User Defined	
<b>b06</b>	Floor to ceiling height (ft)	9	User Defined	
<b>b07</b>	Door height (ft)	7	Fixed	
<b>b08</b>	Door width (ft)	6	Fixed	
<b>b09</b>	Run year	2000	User Defined	
<b>b10</b>	Floor to floor height (ft)	13	User Defined	This defines the plenum height in conjunction with b06
<b>b11</b>	Number of floor	6	User Defined	
<b>b12</b>	Perimeter depth (ft)	15	Fixed	Used for thermal zoning
<b>b13</b>		Void		
<b>b14</b>	Underground floor mode	No (N)	User Defined	This allows the user to activate/deactivate underground floors
<b>b15</b>	Front wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	These 4 parameters are used to attach buildings to the different orientations of the model for the retail scenario
<b>b16</b>	Right wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
<b>b17</b>	Back wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
<b>b18</b>	Left wall: Attached to another building?	No (N)	User Defined	
<b>b19</b>	Building type	Office (O)	User Defined	Allows the user to switch between Office and Retail
<b>b20</b>	Code compliance	Code ( C )	User Defined	Allows user to run user defined model or either of ASHRAE 90.1 1989 or 1999
<b>c01</b>	Roof absorptance	0.45	User Defined	c01 and c03 are used to determine "roof color"
<b>c02</b>	Roof roughness	1	Fixed	This is used to calculate the outside film coefficient for heat transfer calculations, DOE-2 allows values from 1 to 6 increasing in smoothness
<b>c03</b>	Roof outside emissivity	0.89	User Defined	c01 and c03 are used to determine "roof color"
<b>c04</b>	Roof insulation R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	R-15	User Defined	
<b>c05</b>	Wall absorptance	0.57	User Defined	c05 and c07 are used to define "wall color"
<b>c06</b>	Wall roughness	2	Fixed	This is used to calculate the outside film coefficient for heat transfer calculations, DOE-2 allows values from 1 to 6 increasing in smoothness
<b>c07</b>	Wall outside emissivity	0.9	User Defined	c05 and c07 are used to define "wall color"
<b>c08</b>	Wall insulation R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	R-13	User Defined	
<b>c09</b>	Ground reflectance	0.24	Fixed	This defines the fraction of sunlight reflected from the ground
<b>c10</b>		Void		
<b>c11</b>	U-Factor of glazing (Btu/hr-sq.ft-F)	1.22	User Defined	
<b>c12</b>	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC)	0.17	User Defined	
<b>c13</b>	Number of pane of glazing	1	Fixed	
<b>c14</b>	Frame absorptance of glazing	0.7	Fixed	
<b>c15</b>	Frame type - A,B,C,D,E	Aluminum w/o thermal break (A)	User Defined	Allows user to select from 5 different frame types
<b>c16</b>		Void		
<b>c17</b>	Floor weight (lb/sq-ft)	70	User Defined	This corresponds to medium construction, user has a choice of light, medium or heavy construction
<b>c18</b>	Slab-on-grade floor insulation R-value (Exterior insulation, horizontal) (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	R-0 (A)	User Defined	User can choose from 9 insulation R-values and insulation depths
<b>c19</b>	Slab-on-grade floor R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	0.88	Fixed	
<b>c20</b>	Below-grade wall insulation R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu) (Exterior insulation, vertical, basement wall = 8 ft)	R-0 (A)	User Defined	User can choose from 9 insulation R-values
<b>c21</b>	Below-grade wall R-value (concrete wall) (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	0.88	Fixed	
<b>c22</b>		Void		
<b>c23</b>	Floor R-value	1.67	Fixed	
<b>c24</b>		Void		
<b>c25</b>	Ceiling R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	1.89	Fixed	
<b>c26</b>	Interior wall R-value (hr-sq.ft-F/Btu)	2.01	Fixed	
<b>c27</b>	Percent window-front (%)	50	User Defined	
<b>c28</b>	Percent window-right (%)	50	User Defined	
<b>c29</b>	Percent window-back (%)	50	User Defined	
<b>c30</b>	Percent window-left (%)	50	User Defined	
<b>sp01</b>		void		
<b>sp02</b>		void		
<b>sp03</b>	Area per person (ft <sup>2</sup> /person) for office	275	User Defined	
<b>sp04</b>	Lighting load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for office	1.3	User Defined	
<b>sp05</b>	Equipment load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for office	0.75	User Defined	
<b>sp06</b>	Area per person (ft <sup>2</sup> /person) for retail	300	User Defined	
<b>sp07</b>	Lighting load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for retail	1.9	User Defined	
<b>sp08</b>	Equipment load (W/ft <sup>2</sup> ) for retail	0.25	User Defined	
<b>s01</b>	Front Shade (S)	0	User Defined	
<b>s02</b>	Back Shade (N)	0	User Defined	
<b>s03</b>	Left Shade (W)	0	User Defined	
<b>s04</b>	Right Shade (E)	0	User Defined	



Table 47: Office/Retail Simulation Input Parameters (SYSTEMS and PLANT)

NAME	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT	STATUS	COMMENT
<b>SYSTEM</b>				
sy01	Mode of system	Variable air volume (2)	User Defined	User can choose from Packaged single zone, variable air volume or packaged variable volume system
sy02	Cooling Capacity of cooling system (Btu/hr)	0	Fixed	DOE-2 is autosizing the system
sy03	Heating Capacity of heating system (Btu/hr)	0	Fixed	DOE-2 is autosizing the system
sy04	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) for PVAVS and PSZ	10	User Defined	
sy05	ANNUAL FUEL UTILIZATION EFFICIENCY (AFUE) for PSZ	0.8	User Defined	
sy06	**Spare parameter for systems other than VAVS**HEATING SEASONAL PERFORMANCE FACTOR (HSPF)	6.8	User Defined	Unused, since heatpump systems are not included in the office/retail scenario
sy07	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
sy08	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
sy09	**Spare parameter for Pilot light	0	Fixed	Unused
sy10		Void		
sy11	Exterior lighting (kW)	0	Fixed	
sy12		Void		
sy13	Fan control type	Variable frequency drives (1)	User Defined	User can choose from 4 different type of fan control
sy14	Economizer type	None (1)	User Defined	
sy15	Economizer drybulb limit (F) (use when economizer type(sy14) = dry bulb(2))	65	Fixed	This corresponds to the temperature above which the outside air dampers return to the minimum position
sy16	User input for numbers of fans	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Autosized by DOE-2
sy17	Number of Fans	6	Fixed	equal to the number of floors
sy18	Supply fan total pressure (in W.G)	5.5	Fixed	
sy19	Supply fan efficiency	0.54	Fixed	
sy20	Return fan total pressure (in W.G)	2	Fixed	
sy21	Return fan efficiency	0.51	Fixed	
sy22	Supply motor efficiency	0.5	Fixed	
sy23	Return motor efficiency	0.5	Fixed	
sy24	User input for DHW gallon/hr-person	Autosized (A)	Fixed	The size of DHW depends on the gallons per hour per person requirements of ASHRAE 90.1
sy25	Maximum DHW gallon/h-person (maximum hourly, to be used with occupancy schedule)	0.4	Fixed	
<b>PLANT</b>				
p01	Chiller type	Electric Centrifugal (1)	Fixed	
p02	Number of chillers	1	Fixed	
p03	Chillers size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Chiller is being autosized by DOE-2
p04	Condenser type	water-cooled (W)	Fixed	
p05	COP	5	User Defined	
p06	Switch for a chiller sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Chiller is being autosized by DOE-2
p07	Cooling tower type	Open tower (O)		
p08		Void		
p09	Gpm/hp	38.2	Fixed	Value from ASHRAE 90.1 1999 for axial fan cooling towers
p10	Cooling tower capacity control	Two-speed fan (1)	Fixed	
p11	Boiler type	Gas fired-hotwater boiler (1)	User Defined	User can choose from gas fired or electric boilers
p12	Number of boilers	1	Fixed	
p13	Boiler size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Boiler is being autosized by DOE-2
p14	Boiler fuel type	Gas (G)	Fixed	Depends on the value of p10
p15	Boilers efficiency (Et,Ec,AFUE) (%)	80	User Defined	
p16	Switch for a boiler sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Boiler is being autosized by DOE-2
p17		Void		
p18	DHW heater type	Gas water heater (1)	User Defined	User can choose from gas fired or electric water heaters
p19	Number of DHW heater	1	Fixed	
p20	DHW size (MBtu/h)	-999	Fixed	Water heater is being autosized by DOE-2
p21	DHW fuel type	Gas (G)	Fixed	Depends on the value of p18
p22	DHW heater Efficiency (Et,Ec,Energy factor) (%)	54	User Defined	
p23	Switch for a DHW heater sizing	Autosized (A)	Fixed	Water heater is being autosized by DOE-2
p24	DHW Storage Capacity (gal)	75	Fixed	

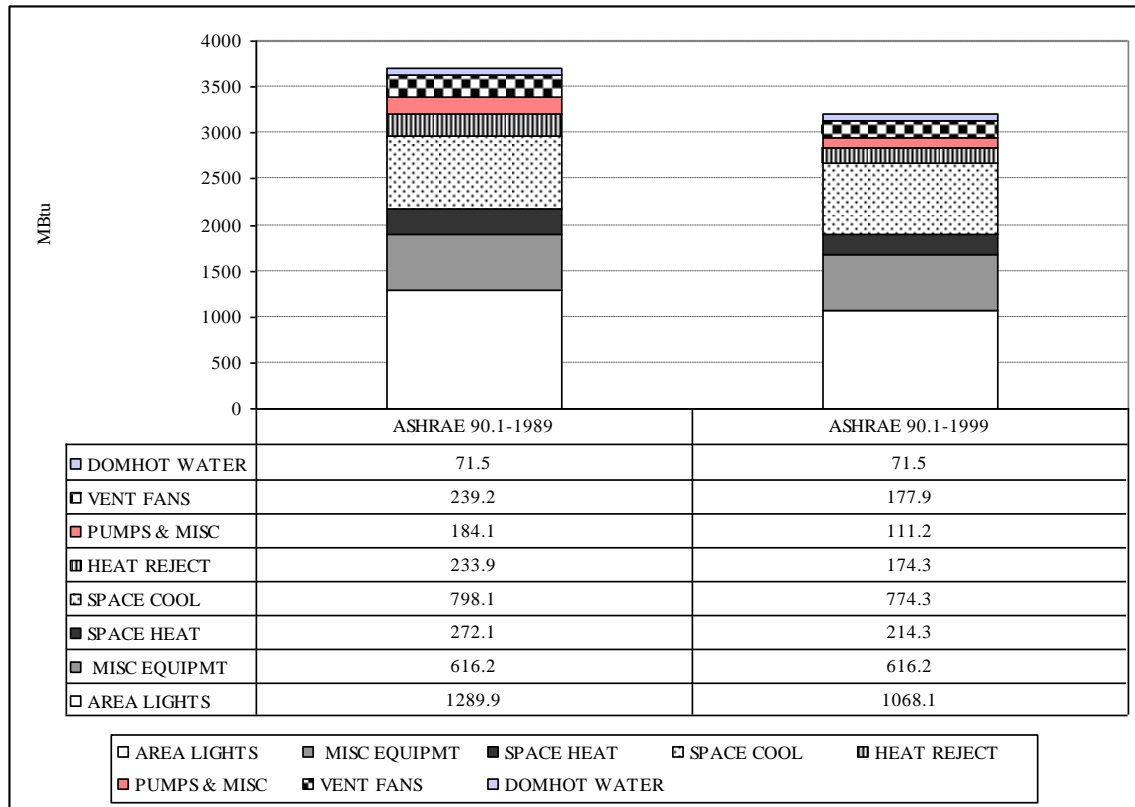


Figure 85: Comparison of Annual Energy Use ASHRAE Standard 90.1-1989 vs 90.1-1999

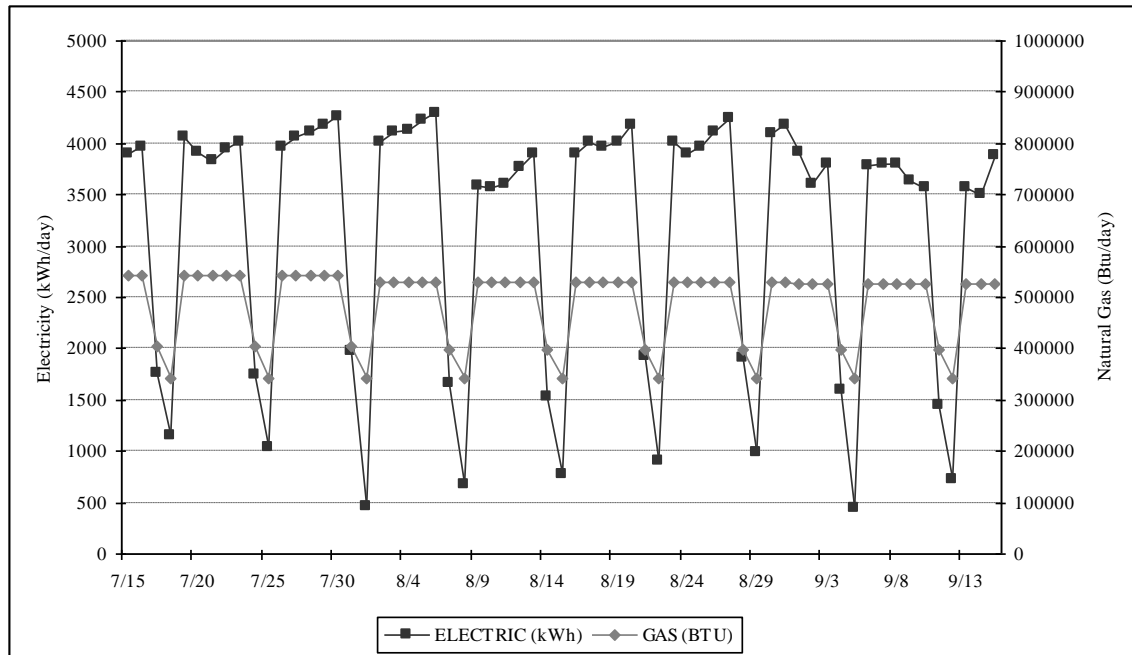


Figure 86: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for OSD (07/15 – 09/15)

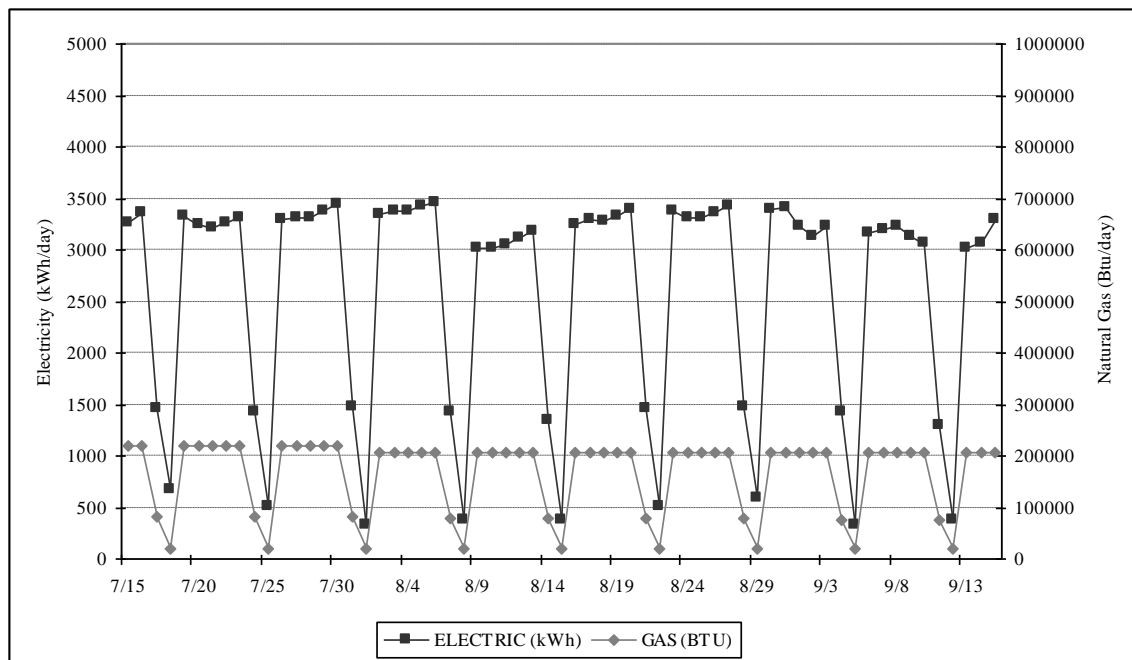


Figure 87: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for OSD (07/15 – 09/15)

Table 48: Simulated Electricity and Natural Gas for Building Built to 90.1-1989 Standard for Annual and OSD (07/15 – 09/15)

	Electricity (kW)		Gas (Btu)	
	1989	1999	1989	1999
TOTAL (YEAR) (a)	988,405	858,198	331,600,000	278,800,000
OSD (07/15 - 09/15)	199,537	163,841	30,633,205	10,332,355
OSD PER DAY (b)	3167	2601	486241	164006
OSD % (b/a)	0.32%	0.30%	0.15%	0.06%

Table 49: Totalized Annual Electricity Savings from 90.1-1999 by PCA for Commercial Buildings

PCA	Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)
American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA	4,773.76
Austin Energy/PCA	183.04
Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA	0.00
Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA	916.80
Reliant Energy HL&P/PCA	10,382.09
San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA	7,168.26
South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA	0.00
Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA	0.00
Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA	451.99
TXU Electric/PCA	31,083.51
El Paso Electric Co/PCA	43.49
Entergy Electric System/PCA	3,060.77
Total	58,063.71



Table 50: 2009 Annual NO<sub>x</sub> Reductions from IECC / IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID

[illegible]

Table 51: 2008 Totalized OSD Electricity Savings from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings (w/7% T&D)

<b>PCA</b>	<b>Total Electricity Savings by PCA (MWh)</b>
<b>American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)/PCA</b>	29.06
<b>Austin Energy/PCA</b>	1.03
<b>Brownsville Public Utils Board/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Lower Colorado River Authority/PCA</b>	4.92
<b>Reliant Energy HL&amp;P/PCA</b>	74.08
<b>San Antonio Public Service Bd /PCA</b>	42.14
<b>South Texas Electric Coop Inc/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas Municipal Power Pool/PCA</b>	0.00
<b>Texas-New Mexico Power Co/PCA</b>	2.47
<b>TXU Electric/PCA</b>	197.47
<b>El Paso Electric Co/PCA</b>	0.22
<b>Entergy Electric System/PCA</b>	23.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>374.56</b>

Table 52: 2009 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&D)

Area	County	American Electric Power (WECC) PJCA	EnergyPAC PJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	Brownsville Public Utility BoardPJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs/yr)	Lower Colorado River PJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	Reliant Energy HARPJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	San Antonio Public Service PJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	South Texas Electric Coop PJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	Texas Municipal Power PJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	Texas-New Mexico Power PJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	TXU Electric PJCA	NIX Reductions (lbs)	Total NIX Reductions (Tons)	Total NIX Reductions (Tons)
Brazos River	Anderson	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Belmont	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Chambers	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Comal	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Franklin	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Garland	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Harris	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Hidalgo	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Jefferson	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	San Antonio	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
Colorado River	Adair	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alameda	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Albany	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alcon	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
Delta/Fort Worth	Adair	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alameda	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Albany	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alcon	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
El Paso Area	Adair	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alameda	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Albany	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alcon	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	Alford	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.000000									

Table 53: 2009 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&amp;D) (1)

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total NOx Reductions	
	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total OSD N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)
HARRIS	6,364.77	4.07	56.08	0.03	(126,152.41)	(0.58)	2,040,213.33	0.0094	3.49	0.0408
TARRANT	5,479.22	1.80	37.25	0.01	(59,566.62)	(0.27)	1,084,524.8	0.0050	1.52	0.0196
COLLIN	5,364.78	0.09	29.46	0.00	(34,863.73)	(0.16)	617,266.7	0.0028	(0.07)	0.0034
DALLAS	4,373.06	0.66	36.35	0.00	(82,112.16)	(0.38)	1,234,096.5	0.0057	0.28	0.0102
BEXAR	6,304.29	4.27	36.95	0.02	(39,419.45)	(0.18)	957,963.3	0.0044	4.09	0.0278
TRAVIS	3,273.24	0.06	18.98	0.00	(15,976.54)	(0.07)	447,855.7	0.0021	(0.02)	0.0024
DENTON	2,548.74	0.02	16.60	0.00	(29,244.88)	(0.13)	506,884.6	0.0023	(0.12)	0.0025
WILLIAMSON	1,549.60	0.00	8.35	0.00	(10,646.90)	(0.05)	183,404.1	0.0008	(0.05)	0.0008
EL PASO	720.98	0.00	6.20	0.00	(27,671.28)	(0.13)	428,361.3	0.0020	(0.13)	0.0020
MONTGOMERY	2,179.97	0.00	11.57	0.00	(14,838.59)	(0.07)	257,590.7	0.0012	(0.07)	0.0012
GALVESTON	1,067.06	2.23	5.70	0.01	(8,018.20)	(0.03)	115,542.3	0.0006	2.20	0.0130
BRAZORIA	1,149.37	0.57	6.26	0.00	(9,686.20)	(0.04)	146,399.6	0.0007	0.53	0.0048
COMAL	465.37	0.00	2.48	0.00	(2,922.68)	(0.01)	55,605.4	0.0003	(0.01)	0.0003
ROCKWALL	470.71	0.00	2.50	0.00	(3,850.90)	(0.02)	55,040.8	0.0003	(0.02)	0.0003
HAYS	843.73	0.15	4.53	0.00	(6,128.38)	(0.03)	99,623.0	0.0005	0.12	0.0013
NUECES	563.49	0.09	3.60	0.00	(3,802.42)	(0.02)	111,955.8	0.0005	0.07	0.0047
FORT BEND	1,842.29	4.20	11.59	0.02	(20,053.04)	(0.09)	306,091.8	0.0014	4.11	0.0240
ELLIS	(242.80)	0.48	0.23	0.00	(5,799.88)	(0.03)	70,359.9	0.0003	0.46	0.0036
JOHNSON	191.16	0.07	1.23	0.00	(3,062.46)	(0.01)	38,193.3	0.0002	0.07	0.0003
QUADRAUPE	190.95	0.12	1.60	0.00	(4,173.12)	(0.02)	60,889.4	0.0003	0.10	0.0010
KAUFMAN	105.93	0.93	0.86	0.01	(2,978.21)	(0.01)	38,323.7	0.0002	0.92	0.0063
JEFFERSON	945.30	0.00	5.26	0.00	(1,832.05)	(0.01)	122,706.6	0.0006	(0.01)	0.0006
PARKER	391.05	0.01	2.00	0.00	(2,089.06)	(0.01)	42,725.4	0.0002	(0.00)	0.0003
SMITH	446.30	0.00	3.07	0.00	(4,091.05)	(0.02)	94,857.3	0.0004	(0.02)	0.0004
BASTROP	140.26	0.27	0.79	0.00	(258.29)	(0.00)	22,203.0	0.0001	0.27	0.0017
CHAMBERS	89.87	1.30	0.44	0.01	(707.16)	(0.00)	9,355.9	0.0000	1.29	0.0089
GREGG	237.31	0.00	1.50	0.00	(983.54)	(0.00)	45,605.2	0.0002	(0.00)	0.0002
SAN PATRICK	(269.26)	0.15	(0.18)	0.00	(3,815.23)	(0.02)	42,355.4	0.0002	0.14	0.0012
LIBERTY	281.73	0.00	0.38	0.00	(2,444.75)	(0.01)	35,445.8	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
VICTORIA	146.48	0.10	0.80	0.00	(710.94)	(0.00)	17,605.3	0.0001	0.08	0.0007
ORANGE	207.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	(1,894.57)	(0.01)	30,131.1	0.0001	(0.01)	0.0001
CALDWELL	91.24	0.00	0.50	0.00	(955.45)	(0.00)	14,711.1	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
WILSON	52.55	0.00	0.27	0.00	(229.66)	(0.00)	7,322.6	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HARDIN	96.97	0.00	0.47	0.00	(757.38)	(0.00)	10,417.4	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HARRISON	250.89	0.00	1.34	0.00	(1,463.49)	(0.01)	34,460.8	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
WALLER	(9.12)	0.00	0.02	0.00	(349.04)	(0.00)	4,149.7	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
UPSHUR	71.32	0.00	0.36	0.00	(828.50)	(0.00)	9,722.1	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
RUSK	36.41	0.10	0.19	0.00	(234.82)	(0.00)	3,095.2	0.0000	0.10	0.0000
HOOD	184.12	1.85	0.97	0.01	(1,516.58)	(0.01)	24,735.5	0.0001	1.84	0.0117
HOUSTON	180.05	0.91	0.95	0.01	(1,482.58)	(0.01)	25,133.1	0.0001	0.91	0.0061
HENDERSON	23.79	0.12	0.20	0.00	(596.83)	(0.00)	8,005.5	0.0000	0.12	0.0008
HIDALGO	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.57	0.0045
CAMERON	869.30	0.15	5.95	0.00	(9,058.64)	(0.04)	188,021.5	0.0009	0.11	0.0019
BELL	1,142.84		6.63		(3,500.49)	(0.02)	166,213.5	0.0008	(0.02)	0.0008
WEBB	475.24	0.06	2.99	0.00	(4,793.57)	(0.02)	55,411.4	0.0004	0.04	0.0007
BRAZOS	1,257.66	0.08	6.75	0.00	(8,038.87)	(0.03)	164,528.1	0.0008	0.05	0.0012
KENDALL	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BURNET	118.40		0.60		(817.79)	(0.00)	14,772.5	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
GRAYSON	171.63		1.31		(2,921.80)	(0.01)	48,217.6	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
CORYELL	138.91		0.71		(797.22)	(0.00)	16,989.8	0.0001	0.00	0.0001
MIDLAND	542.85		2.86		(3,007.75)	(0.01)	61,797.7	0.0003	(0.01)	0.0003
LLANO	154.63	0.07	0.84	0.00	258.16	0.00	17,726.9	0.0001	0.08	0.0006
MAVERICK	166.13		0.86		(594.67)	(0.00)	19,237.2	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
MCMULLEN	4.75		0.02		(47.70)	(0.00)	0.7804	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ARANSAS	94.26		0.48		(322.84)	(0.00)	6,351.1	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
WICHITA	604.08	0.03	3.36	0.00	(860.96)	(0.00)	74,369.4	0.0003	0.03	0.0005
TAYLOR	348.40	0.00	2.05	0.00	(2,039.52)	(0.01)	46,959.2	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
TOM GREEN	531.44	0.00	2.94	0.00	(1,993.03)	(0.01)	69,804.1	0.0003	(0.00)	0.0003
MCLENNAN	716.71	3.63	4.25	0.02	(5,732.60)	(0.03)	119,149.7	0.0005	3.60	0.0222
MACULLOCH	12.71		0.06		(109.25)	(0.00)	8,814.7	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
WISE	230.64	0.42	1.20	0.00	(783.08)	(0.00)	29,772.4	0.0001	0.42	0.0028
JIM HOGG	13.20		0.07		(103.68)	(0.00)	1,818.2	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
VAL VERDE	83.12		0.44		(556.17)	(0.00)	11,046.8	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
ECTOR	36.41	0.52	1.37	0.00	(2,976.83)	(0.01)	75,594.6	0.0003	0.51	0.0038
WHARTON	104.22	0.01	0.58	0.00	(749.43)	(0.00)	11,700.1	0.0001	0.01	0.0001
KERR	316.10		1.64		(1,117.78)	(0.01)	37,223.9	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
PRESIDIO	10.07	0.00	0.05	0.00	(111.05)	(0.00)	1,666.5	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
JIM WELLS	159.19		0.83		(854.11)	(0.00)	16,816.4	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
CALHOUN	65.08	0.25	0.32	0.00	(339.08)	(0.00)	4,533.6	0.0000	0.25	0.0017
GILLESPIE	57.61		0.32		(339.36)	(0.00)	6,890.8	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
MATAGORDA	54.56		0.21		(424.55)	(0.00)	8,843.3	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
NAVARRO	42.57		0.38		(831.30)	(0.00)	14,277.3	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
ANGELINA	297.83	0.06	1.55	0.00	(1,563.52)	(0.01)	32,695.6	0.0002	0.04	0.0006
NACOGDOCHES	266.10		1.40		(1,955.59)	(0.01)	37,237.1	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
FANNIN	42.40	1.04	0.23	0.01	(401.49)	(0.00)	7,014.0	0.0000	1.04	0.0072
ATASCOSA	92.07		0.48		(531.79)	(0.00)	10,874.5	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
WASHINGTON	156.73		0.91		(1,510.26)	(0.01)	24,386.5	0.0001	(0.01)	0.0001
LAMAR	57.89	0.14	0.29	0.00	(487.28)	(0.00)	7,555.8	0.0000	0.14	0.0010
VAN ZANDT	54.15		0.26		(546.83)	(0.00)	7,783.0	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
WILLACY	114.07		0.59		(626.25)	(0.00)	12,218.1	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
BROWN	61.93		0.35		(309.46)	(0.00)	3,841.4	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ERATH	66.38		0.34		(434.57)	(0.00)	9,051.9	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
AUSTIN	(390.53)	(1.00)			(2,364.49)	(0.01)	22,580.2	0.0001	(0.01)	0.0001
COOKE	370.05		2.01		(1,439.19)	(0.01)	43,471.0	0.0002	(0.01)	0.0002
MEDINA	32.18		0.16		(331.43)	(0.00)	4,764.2	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
TITUS	58.91	0.84	0.29	0.00	(482.46)	(0.00)	6,792.3	0.0000	0.84	0.0000
UVALDE	147.69		0.77		(1,067.38)	(0.00)	15,919.0	0.0001	(0.00)	0.0001
FAYETTE	60.82	0.00	0.32	0.00	(101.09)	(0.00)	7,100.2	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
CALLAHAN	24.93		0.13		(289.08)	(0.00)	4,103.8	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
HOPKINS	41.69		0.27		(480.26)	(0.00)	7,962.7	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
LAMPASAS	61.17		0.31		(215.24)	(0.00)	5,424.6	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
BLANCO	22.50		0.11		(222.98)	(0.00)	3,162.4	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
FREESTONE	11.54	0.54	0.08	0.00	(100.85)	(0.00)	1,590.5	0.0000	0.54	0.0038
GRIMES	15.01	0.00	0.07	0.00	(151.15)	(0.00)	2,289.0	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0002
LEE	19.22		0.09		(195.36)	(0.00)	2,710.2	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
SOMERVELL	8.57		0.05		(94.88)	(0.00)	1,504.8	0.0000	(0.00)	0.0000
ANDREWS	14.87	0.00	0.08	0.00	(52.97)	(0.00)	1,912.0	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BORDEN	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000



Table 54: 2008 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from IECC / IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID (w/7% T&amp;D) (2)

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Office)				Total NOx Reductions	
	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% T&D Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total OSD N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)
CHEROKEE	142.54	0.52	0.30	0.00	(1,547.36)	(0.01)	31.1095	0.0001	0.51	0.0034
DIMMIT	3.30	0.02			(33.25)	(0.00)	0.4659	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FALLS	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
COLORADO	29.94		0.15		(180.94)	(0.00)	3.9411	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FRIO	35.78	0.04	0.18	0.00	(226.16)	(0.00)	3.9418	0.0000	0.04	0.0004
MILAM	80.45	0.32	0.39	0.00	(854.82)	(0.00)	8.9810	0.0000	0.33	0.0015
JACKSON	22.53		0.11		(226.20)	(0.00)	3.3656	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ANDERSON	9.93		0.06		(53.65)	(0.00)	1.2800	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HILL	94.92		0.47		(781.70)	(0.00)	11.6207	0.0001	0.00	0.0001
CULBERSON	12.74		0.06		(122.62)	(0.00)	1.7390	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MASON	1.40		0.01		(14.15)	(0.00)	0.1980	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
PECOS	30.26	0.01		0.00	(63.30)	(0.00)	4.4556	0.0000	0.01	0.0001
RAINS	11.27		0.05		(113.66)	(0.00)	1.6221	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
LAVACA	17.43		0.09		(147.61)	(0.00)	2.7190	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
PALO PINTO	81.78	0.13	0.41	0.00	(559.59)	(0.00)	8.4726	0.0000	0.12	0.0008
KIMBLE	3.27		0.02		(32.81)	(0.00)	0.5427	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MADISON	13.45		0.07		(137.12)	(0.00)	1.9408	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ARCHER	27.05		0.15		(219.01)	(0.00)	4.5481	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
REFUGIO	2.94		0.01		(29.53)	(0.00)	0.4626	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
LIMESTONE	42.97	0.04	0.22	0.00	(191.05)	(0.00)	3.8181	0.0000	0.04	0.0000
CLAY	4.85		0.02		(48.94)	(0.00)	0.7043	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BEE	20.57		0.80		(814.84)	(0.00)	20.2548	0.0001	0.00	0.0001
MARTIN	0.57		0.00		(5.71)	(0.00)	0.0798	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
GONZALES	11.71		0.18		(103.47)	(0.00)	1.3254	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BURLESON	23.78		0.12		(152.28)	(0.00)	3.1040	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KARNES	11.83		0.06		(72.20)	(0.00)	1.5391	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KLEBERG	162.28		0.81		(885.16)	(0.00)	14.6575	0.0001	0.00	0.0001
BREWSTER	21.07		0.14		(212.07)	(0.00)	5.0098	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
WINKLER	1.87		0.01		(18.77)	(0.00)	0.3678	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FRANKLIN	(80.37)		(0.17)		(285.58)	(0.00)	2.1303	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
YOUNG	114.75	0.92	0.59	0.01	(649.34)	(0.00)	11.1089	0.0001	0.92	0.0052
HOUSTON	71.75		0.37		(229.47)	(0.00)	5.3631	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
SCURRY	(9.87)		0.01		(150.12)	(0.00)	2.1370	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BOSQUE	22.05	0.02	1.11	0.00	(222.43)	(0.00)	3.1612	0.0000	0.02	0.0003
COMANCHE	214.05		1.17		(126.32)	0.00	28.7625	0.0001	0.00	0.0001
BRISCOE	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CONCHO	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ZAVALA	8.11		0.04		(50.20)	(0.00)	1.1488	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
NOLAN	76.87	0.06	0.39	0.00	(365.33)	(0.00)	7.9234	0.0000	0.08	0.0008
BROOKS	1.96		0.01		(6.94)	(0.00)	0.1526	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ROBERTSON	0.46	0.12	0.04	0.00	(60.83)	(0.00)	1.3647	0.0000	0.12	0.0004
LIVE OAK	18.89		0.10		(189.33)	(0.00)	3.1874	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HAMILTON	15.81		0.08		(43.85)	(0.00)	1.9854	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
JONES	16.51	0.12	0.10	0.00	(282.11)	(0.00)	4.2697	0.0000	0.12	0.0008
REAGAN	3.35		0.02		(22.11)	(0.00)	0.5182	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
WARD	(0.16)	2.74	(0.00)	0.02	(0.00)	0.00	0.0001	0.0000	2.74	0.0198
RED RIVER	20.43	0.00	0.10	0.00	(204.89)	(0.00)	2.9510	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HASKELL	23.54	0.00	0.12	0.00	(100.50)	(0.00)	1.1324	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HOWARD	34.92	0.08	0.18	0.00	(162.60)	(0.00)	4.4691	0.0000	0.08	0.0006
SAN SABA	13.10		0.07		(120.10)	(0.00)	1.8775	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
JACK	3.51	0.31	0.02	0.00	(35.30)	(0.00)	0.5599	0.0000	0.31	0.0020
STEPHENS	10.06		0.15		(84.44)	(0.00)	1.3398	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
RUNNELS	9.67		0.05		(85.37)	(0.00)	1.1696	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
REEVES	21.45		0.11		(77.51)	(0.00)	2.8505	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DE WITT	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CHILDRESS	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CROSBY	3.07		0.02		(8.69)	(0.00)	0.4184	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DAWSON	6.26		0.04		(62.82)	(0.00)	1.3136	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MITCHELL	18.59	2.21	0.10	0.02	(17.13)	(0.00)	2.3714	0.0000	2.21	0.0159
WILBARGER	58.43	0.09	0.31	0.00	(141.37)	(0.00)	5.9603	0.0000	0.09	0.0000
COLEMAN	5.38	0.00	0.03	0.00	(29.20)	(0.00)	0.7142	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
UPTON	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.0321	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
COKE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CROCKETT	7.47	0.00	0.04	0.00	(75.01)	(0.00)	1.2040	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HARDEMAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BANDERA	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
BAYLOR	6.42		0.03		5.68	0.00	0.7453	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
COTTLE	1.92		0.01		(19.40)	(0.00)	0.2715	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
CRANE	4.55		0.02		(45.77)	(0.00)	0.7180	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DELTA	3.74		0.02		(37.73)	(0.00)	0.5398	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DICKENS	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
DUVAL	26.49		0.14		(271.94)	(0.00)	3.6267	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
EASTLAND	72.55		0.36		(395.74)	(0.00)	5.4903	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
EDWARDS	0.87		0.00		(8.72)	(0.00)	0.1299	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FISHER	8.67		0.04		(22.68)	(0.00)	1.0766	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
FOARD	0.32		0.00		(3.23)	(0.00)	0.0543	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
GLASSCOCK	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
GOLIAD	5.51		0.03		(55.64)	(0.00)	0.7787	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HALL	0.68		0.00		(6.80)	(0.00)	0.0958	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
HUDSPETH	12.13		0.08		(122.36)	(0.00)	1.7459	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
IRION	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
JEFF DAVIS	11.69		0.06		(117.17)	(0.00)	1.9674	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KENEDY	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KENT	5.26		0.03		24.68	0.00	0.5656	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KING	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KINNEY	4.07		0.02		(44.16)	(0.00)	0.6634	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
KNOX	3.13		0.02		(31.45)	(0.00)	0.4840	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
LA SALLE	5.94		0.03		(4.90)	(0.00)	0.6299	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
LEON	20.75		0.10		(210.45)	(0.00)	3.2963	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
LOVING	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MENARD	2.62		0.01		(19.96)	(0.00)	0.3694	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MILLS	13.08		0.16		(131.80)	(0.00)	1.9262	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MONTAGUE	56.19		0.29		(239.42)	(0.00)	5.3501	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
MOTLEY	0.80		0.00		(8.10)	(0.00)	0.1134	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
REAL	8.59		0.05		17.96	0.00	1.1277	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
SCHLEICHER	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
SHACKELFORD	13.06		0.07		(59.51)	(0.00)	1.7701	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
STARR	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
STERLING	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
STONEWALL	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
SUTTON	4.58		0.02		(9.46)	(0.00)	0.5625	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
TERRELL	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
THROCKMORTON	1.85		0.01		(18.56)	(0.00)	0.3125	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
ZAPATA	60.01		0.29		(548.18)	(0.00)	8.2546	0.0000	0.00	0.0000
TOTAL	60,824.84	41.35	394.99	0.26	(617,226.62)	(2.84)	11,365.77	0.05	38.51	0.31

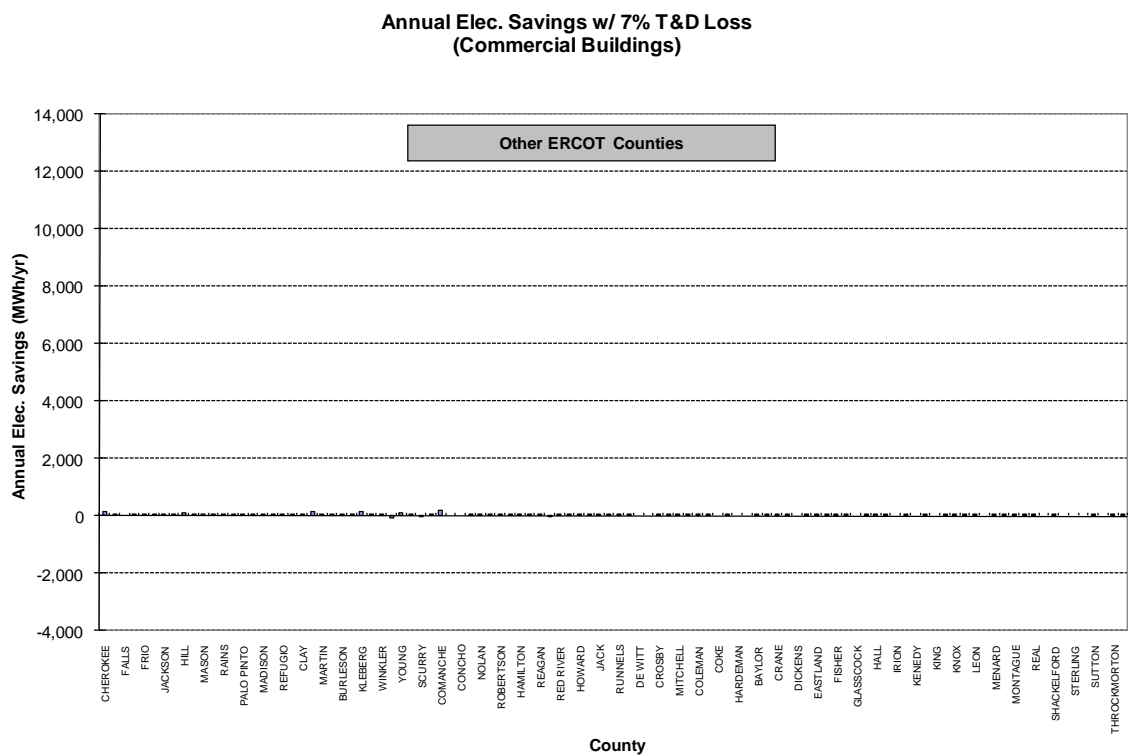
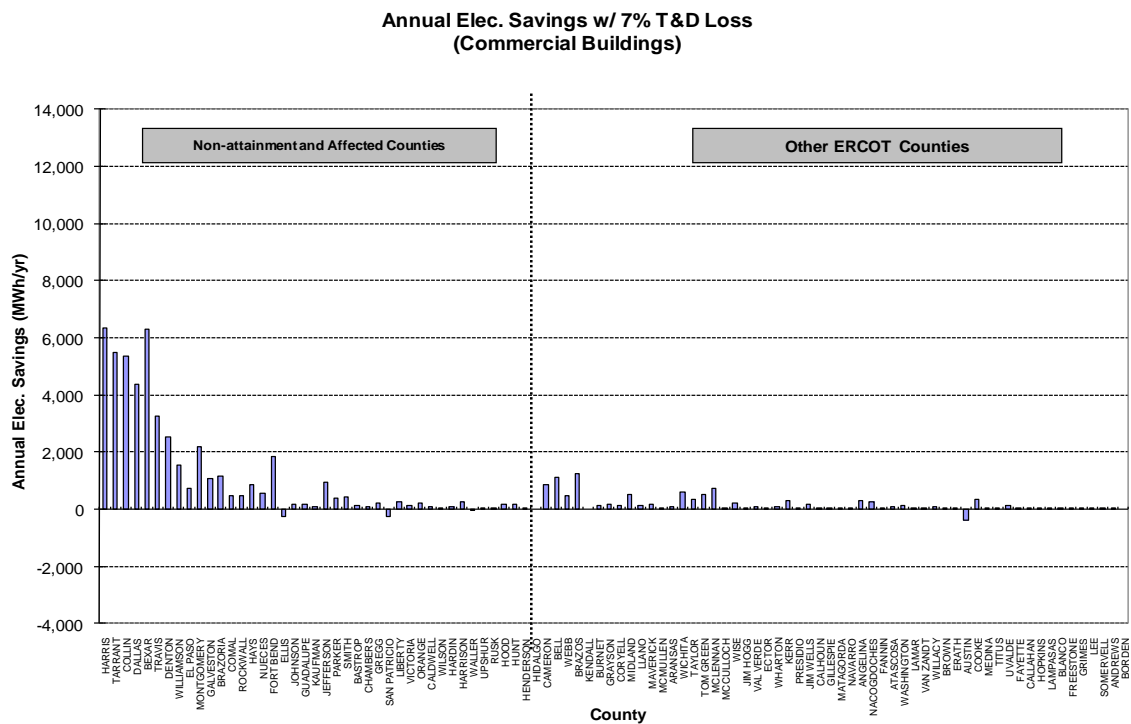


Figure 88: 2009 Annual Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings with 7% T&D losses

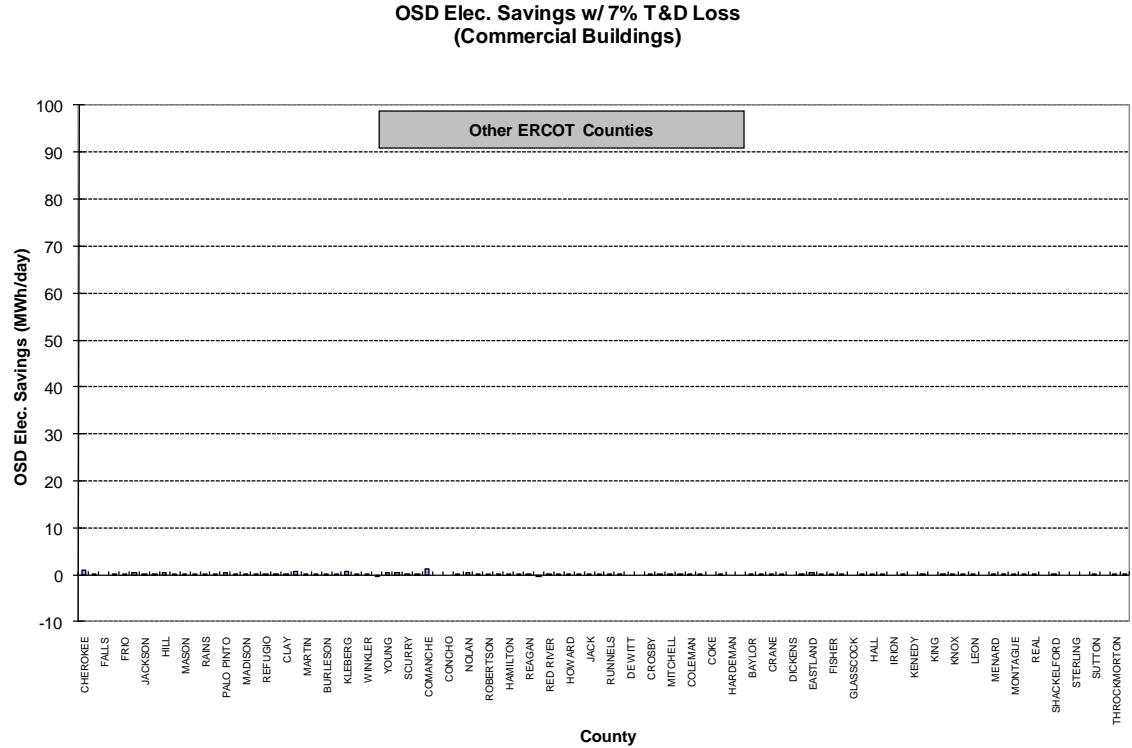
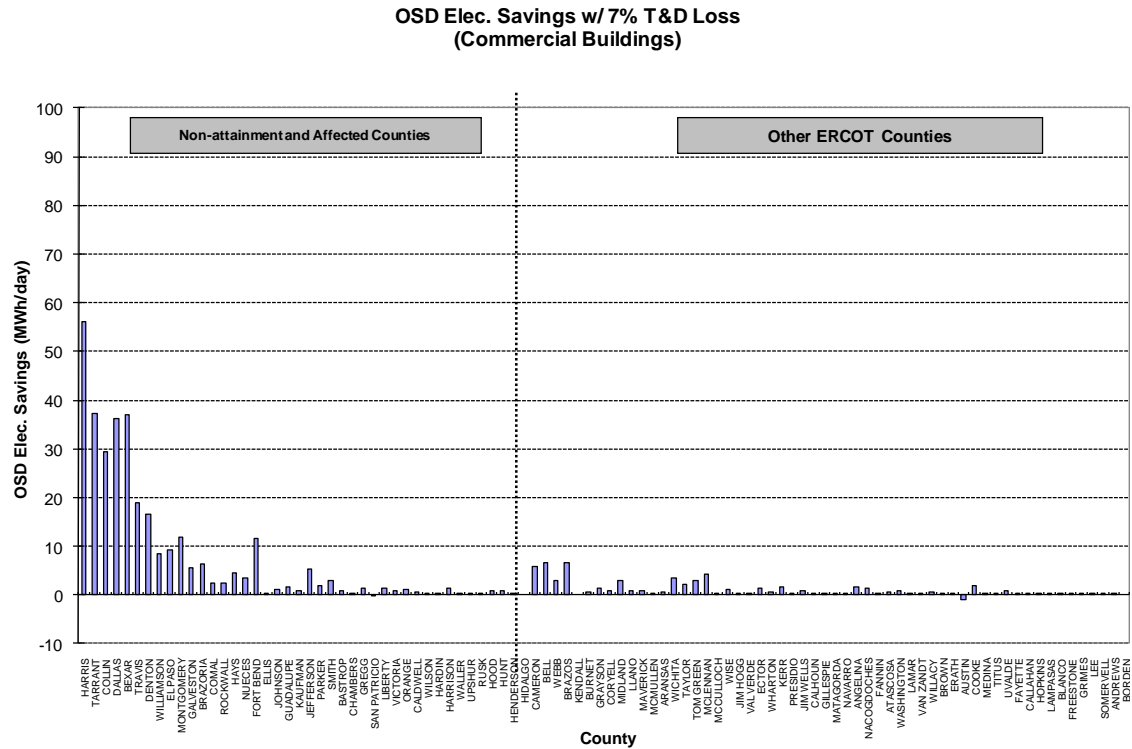


Figure 89: 2009 OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings with 7% T&D losses

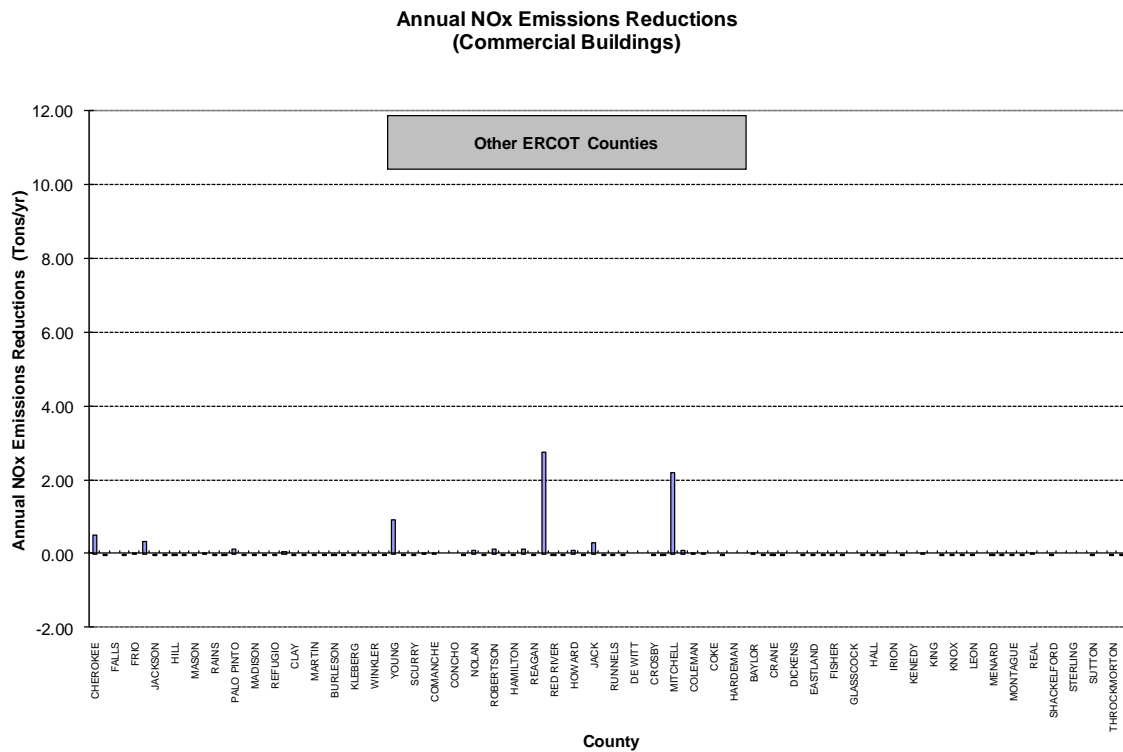
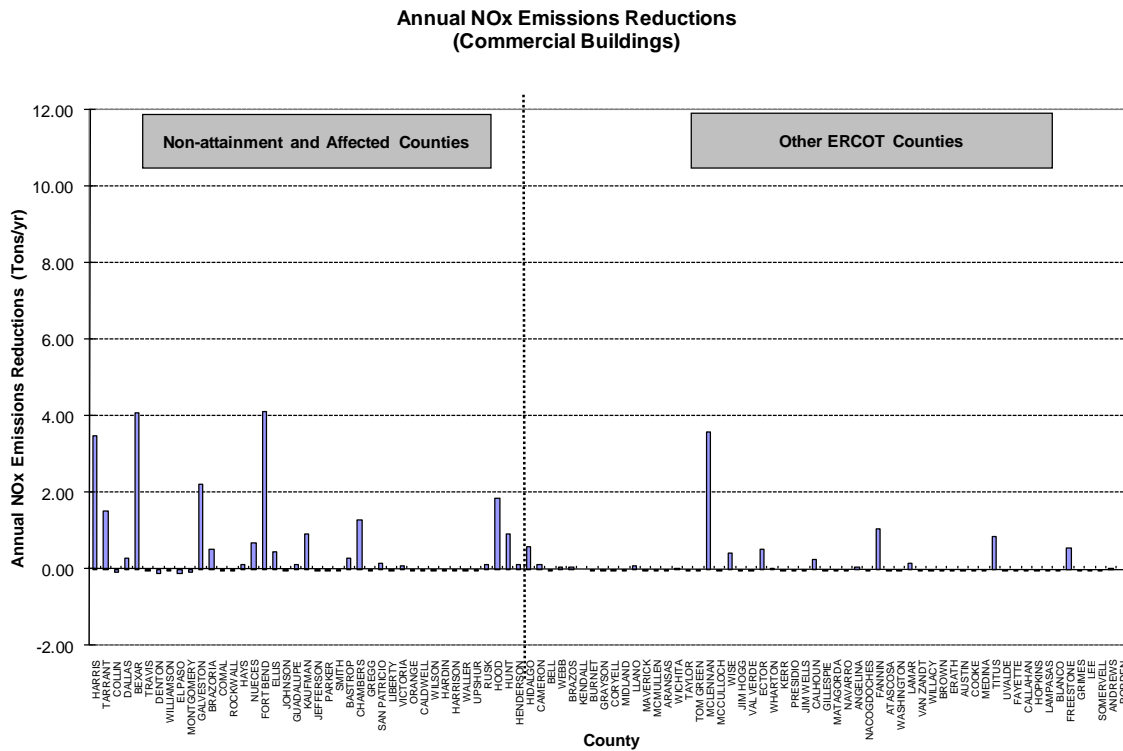
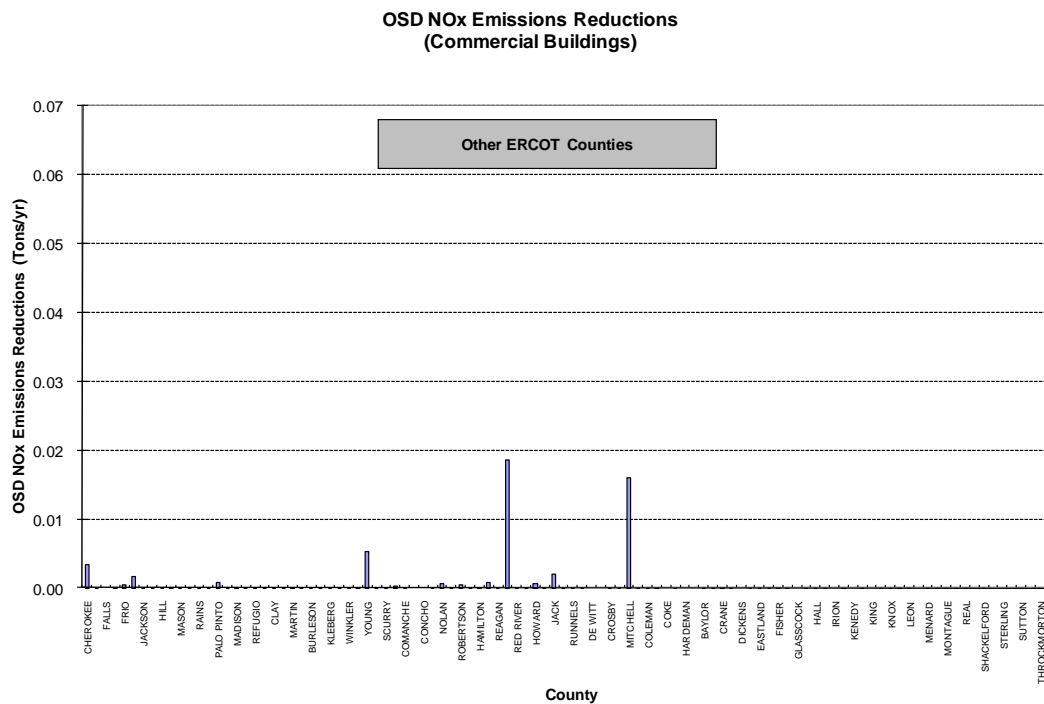
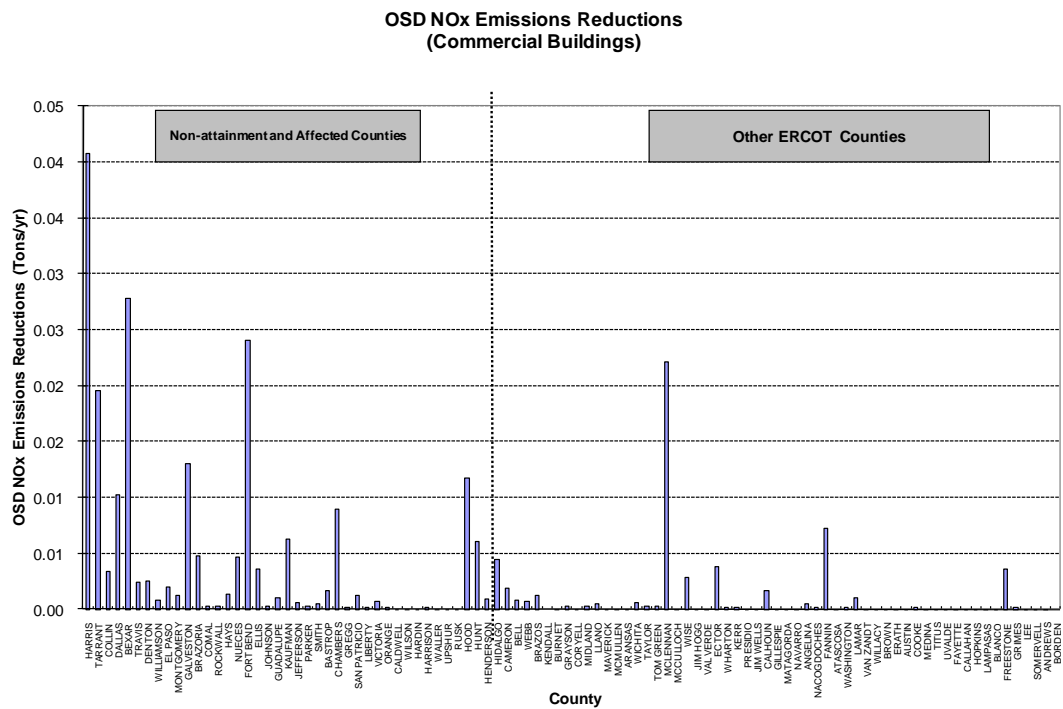


Figure 90: Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity Savings from the IECC / IRC by PCA for Commercial Buildings by County using 2007 eGRID with 7% T&D losses.





## 6.1.6 2009 Results for New Residential (Single-family and Multi-family), and Commercial Construction using 2007 eGRID.

As shown in Table 55 and Table 56, the total annual electricity savings in 2009 were calculated to be 280,995.4 MWh/yr [1] which includes 85,311.81 MWh/yr (i.e., 30.4%) for single-family residential, 134,858.75 MWh/yr (i.e., 48.0%) for multi-family residential, and 60,824 MWh/yr (i.e., 21.6%) for new commercial buildings. Natural gas savings were calculated to be 330,120 MMBtu (3,301,202 therms) for new residential and commercial construction.

Using the 2009 eGRID, the total NOx reductions from electricity and natural gas savings from new residential (single-family and multi-family) and commercial construction in 2008 were calculated to be 189.67 tons NOx/year which represents 187.73 tons NOx/year from electricity savings and 1.94 tons NOx/year from natural gas savings. On a peak Ozone Season Day (OSD), the NOx reductions in 2008 are calculated to be 1.12 tons of NOx/day which represents 1.06 tons NOx/day from electricity savings and 0.06 tons NOx/day from natural gas savings.

**Table 55: 2009 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC / IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID) (Part 1)**

County	Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Single Family Houses)				Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Multifamily Houses)				Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (Commercial Buildings)				Total Electricity Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)				Total Natural Gas Savings and Resultant NOx Reductions (SF, MF and Commercial Buildings)				Total NOx Reductions	
	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD Electricity Savings per County w/ 7% TAB Loss (MWh/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total Annual N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	Total OSD N.G. Savings (Therm/County)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)	Annual NOx Reductions (Tons)	OSD NOx Reductions (Tons)
HARRIS	11,837.25	6.26	82.05	0.05	273.29	0.28	1.98	0.04	6,247.77	4.07	56.08	0.03	16,576.24	10.37	138.32	0.13	28,254.76	0.15	2,254.93	0.01	9.88	0.14
TARRANT	5,465.23	2.93	42.57	0.03	13,646.55	4.51	87.51	0.03	5,473.22	1.86	37.25	0.01	24,555.54	8.45	147.23	0.06	37,488.03	0.17	1,174.55	0.01	8.57	0.07
DALLAS	4,150.26	0.11	35.45	0.00	15,586.59	0.21	54.54	0.00	5,549.76	0.09	49.94	0.00	22,546.34	0.14	158.46	0.00	48,461.46	0.22	669.72	0.00	0.03	0.01
DALLAS	5,307.93	0.75	37.75	0.01	15,851.11	1.05	14.73	0.01	5,313.95	0.36	35.35	0.01	30,515.02	0.17	151.53	0.00	11,016.63	0.00	1,282.82	0.01	0.01	0.01
SEAR	3,889.57	3.89	27.93	0.07	2,367.19	2.36	14.33	0.01	6,334.28	4.27	36.55	0.09	13,197.35	10.37	79.07	0.36	5,213.88	0.00	1,011.17	0.00	0.03	0.08
TRAVIS	4,684.03	0.68	33.93	0.01	13,144.03	0.15	16.78	0.00	3,123.34	0.09	18.88	0.00	27,497.09	0.38	18.09	0.00	34,425.78	0.16	931.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
DENTON	2,848.53	0.03	22.83	0.00	10,354.34	0.05	49.47	0.00	2,048.74	0.03	16.60	0.00	15,732.87	0.08	88.15	0.00	48,623.84	0.23	556.73	0.00	0.31	0.00
WILLIAMSON	2,763.93	0.00	17.62	0.00	1,584.19	0.00	7.93	0.00	1,546.66	0.00	8.58	0.00	4,141.72	0.00	35.66	0.00	1,425.92	0.00	491.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
EL PASO	2,107.74	0.00	11.85	0.00	1,307.14	0.00	7.93	0.00	1,307.14	0.00	7.93	0.00	4,258.27	0.00	45.25	0.00	4,000.14	0.00	188.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
MONTGOMERY	2,881.87	0.00	16.61	0.00	5,186.43	0.00	23.02	0.00	2,179.87	0.00	11.37	0.00	10,289.37	0.00	54.53	0.00	18,629.37	0.00	206.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
SALASITO	1,162.23	5.43	6.85	0.00	2,083.32	4.46	13.70	0.00	1,687.05	2.23	2.78	0.01	5,335.03	10.33	77.45	0.00	8,625.14	0.00	138.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRADSHAW	1,525.15	0.83	10.57	0.01	7,655.03	1.15	34.47	0.01	1,140.37	0.17	6.96	0.00	10,531.14	0.86	51.51	0.02	17,622.37	0.00	174.36	0.00	2.73	0.00
COMAL	1,889.24	0.00	5.36	0.00	1,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	465.27	0.00	2.56	0.00	1,965.26	0.00	8.94	0.00	5,114.26	0.00	72.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROCKWALL	1,035.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,525.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,424	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,125.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,256.24	0.00	62.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAYS	1,285.45	0.21	5.19	0.00	2,153.71	0.41	15.75	0.00	843.73	0.15	4.53	0.00	5,240.28	0.77	25.50	0.00	7,246.23	0.00	110.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
WICHITA	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
PORT BEND	4,948.03	6.77	54.31	0.04	5,758.25	8.45	25.29	0.03	1,842.23	4.24	11.50	0.00	12,498.22	10.41	71.19	0.00	32,148.22	0.04	325.14	0.00	10.78	0.00
ELLIS	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
JOHNSON	1,037.71	0.00	4.51	0.00	35.25	0.03	0.35	0.00	1,037.71	0.00	1.13	0.00	1,175.25	0.00	0.31	0.00	4,525.25	0.00	45.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUADALUPE	1,822.34	0.17	4.28	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	1,822.34	0.17	1.69	0.00	1,822.34	0.17	7.56	0.00	4,770.34	0.00	77.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAUFMAN	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
JEFFERSON	1,203.23	0.00	8.37	0.00	5,653.23	0.00	17.27	0.00	945.32	0.04	5.36	0.00	5,138.34	0.00	30.50	0.00	15,235.43	0.01	145.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
PARKER	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
METRO	1,037.71	0.00	4.51	0.00	35.25	0.03	0.35	0.00	1,037.71	0.00	1.13	0.00	1,175.25	0.00	0.31	0.00	4,525.25	0.00	45.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
BALFOUR	1,285.45	0.21	5.19	0.00	2,153.71	0.41	15.75	0.00	843.73	0.15	4.53	0.00	5,240.28	0.77	25.50	0.00	7,246.23	0.00	110.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHAMBERS	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
GRAND	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
SAN PATRICK	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
LIBERTY	1,037.71	0.00	4.51	0.00	35.25	0.03	0.35	0.00	1,037.71	0.00	1.13	0.00	1,175.25	0.00	0.31	0.00	4,525.25	0.00	45.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
VICTORIA	4,025.23	0.22	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,446.46	0.10	0.60	0.00	1,077.03	0.07	1.50	0.00	2,557.07	0.00	17.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
ORANGE	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
CALDWELL	2,041.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,041.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,041.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,041.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,041.73	0.00	15.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
WILSON	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
HARRIS	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
WALLER	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
SPURLOCK	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
ROCK	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
ROCK	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
HUNT	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
WICHITA	1,002.24	1.85	5.57	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	1,186.16	1.85	0.00	0.00	2,386.28	4.48	13.56	0.00	2,386.28	0.00	41.27	0.00	4.57	0.00
NEALGO	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
WELL	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
WEBB	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
BRADY	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
KENDALL	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
BURNET	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
GRAYSON	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
CORWELL	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01	1,887.03	0.48	0.53	0.00	2,557.07	2.56	5.48	0.01	1,882.03	0.00	75.94	0.00	2.27	0.01
COLLINGS	1,881.73	0.00	4.53	0.00	1,877.06	1.23	0.33	0.01														

Table 56: 2009 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC / IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID) (Part 2)

[illegible]





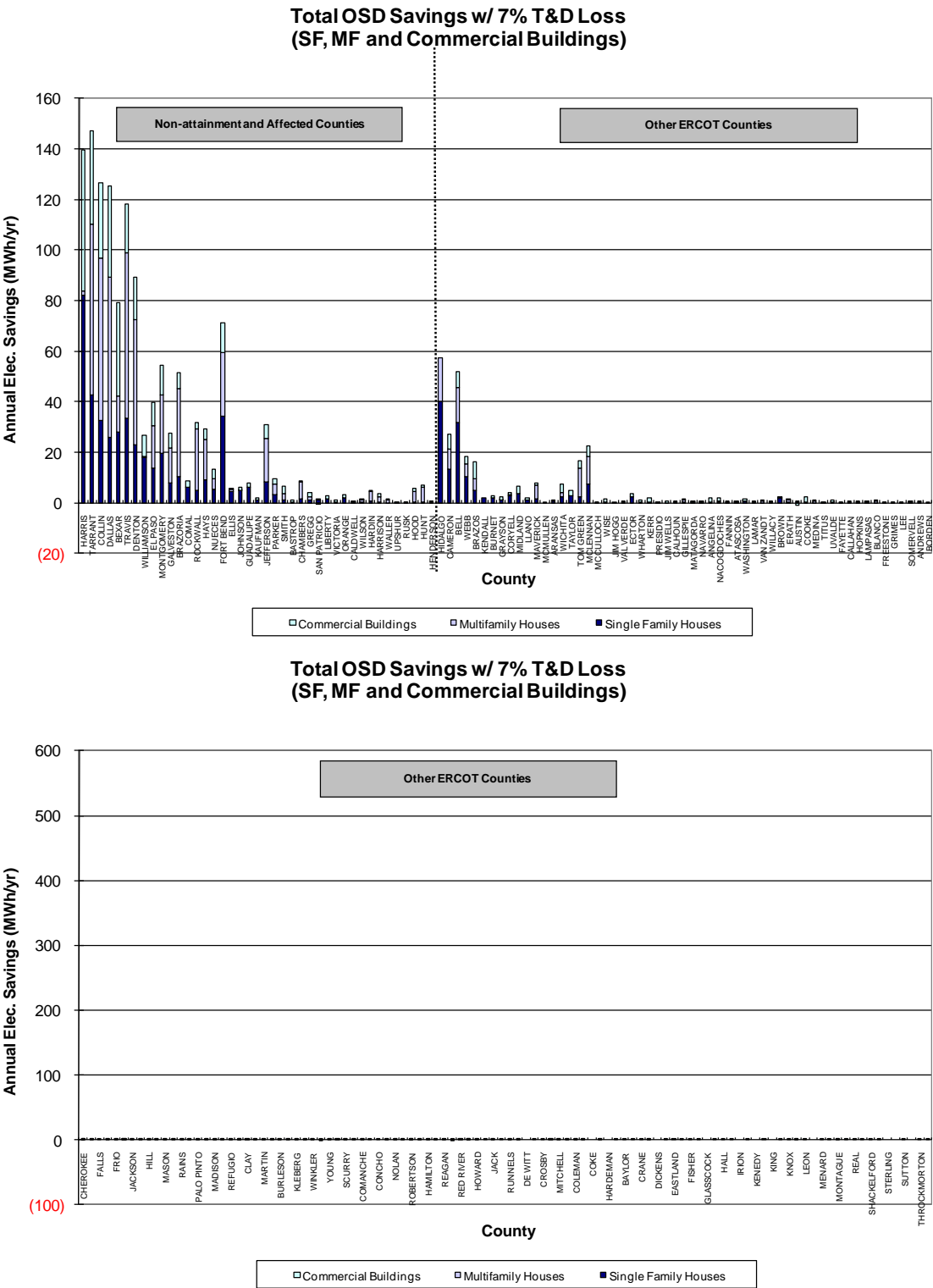


Figure 93: 2009 OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County

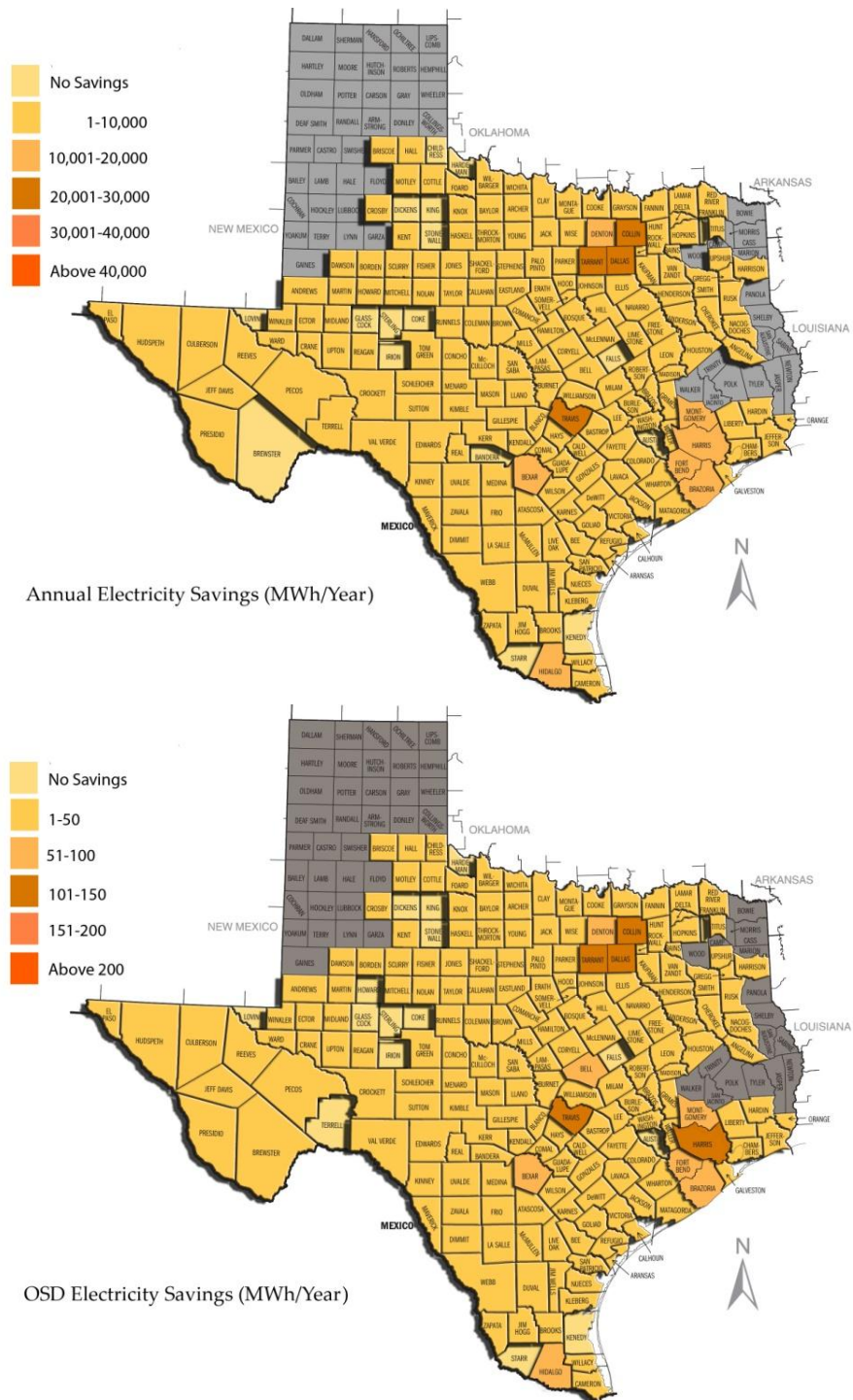


Figure 94: 2009 Annual and OSD Electricity Reductions from IECC/IRC by PCA for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County

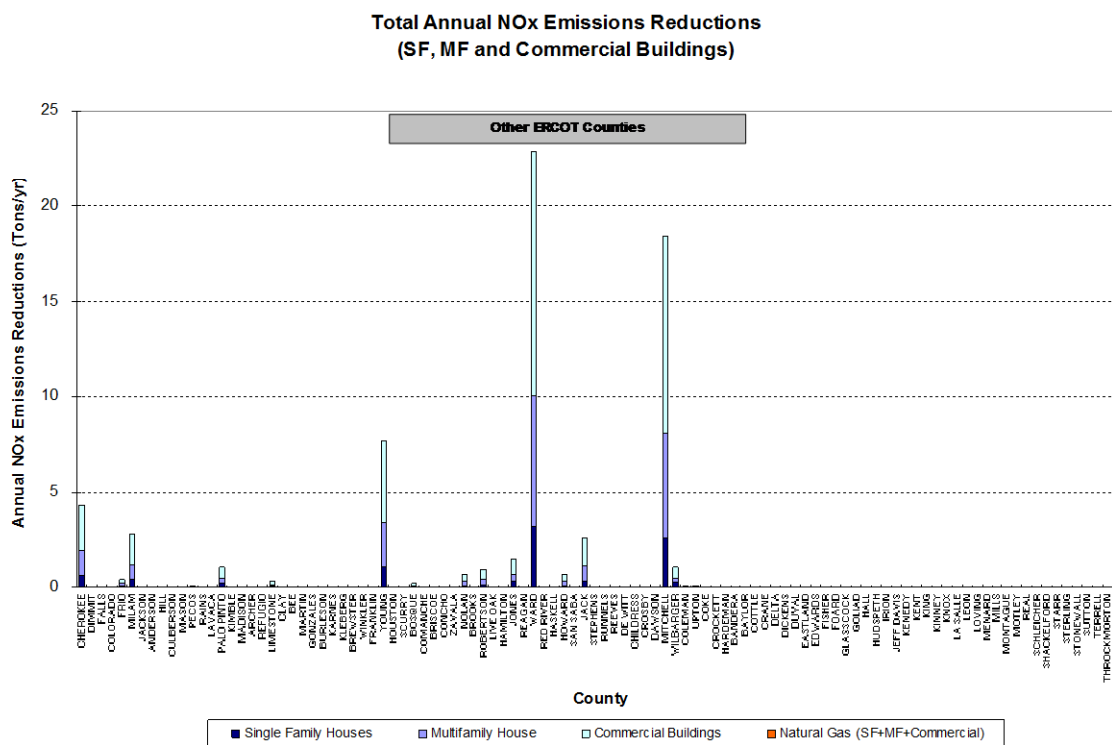
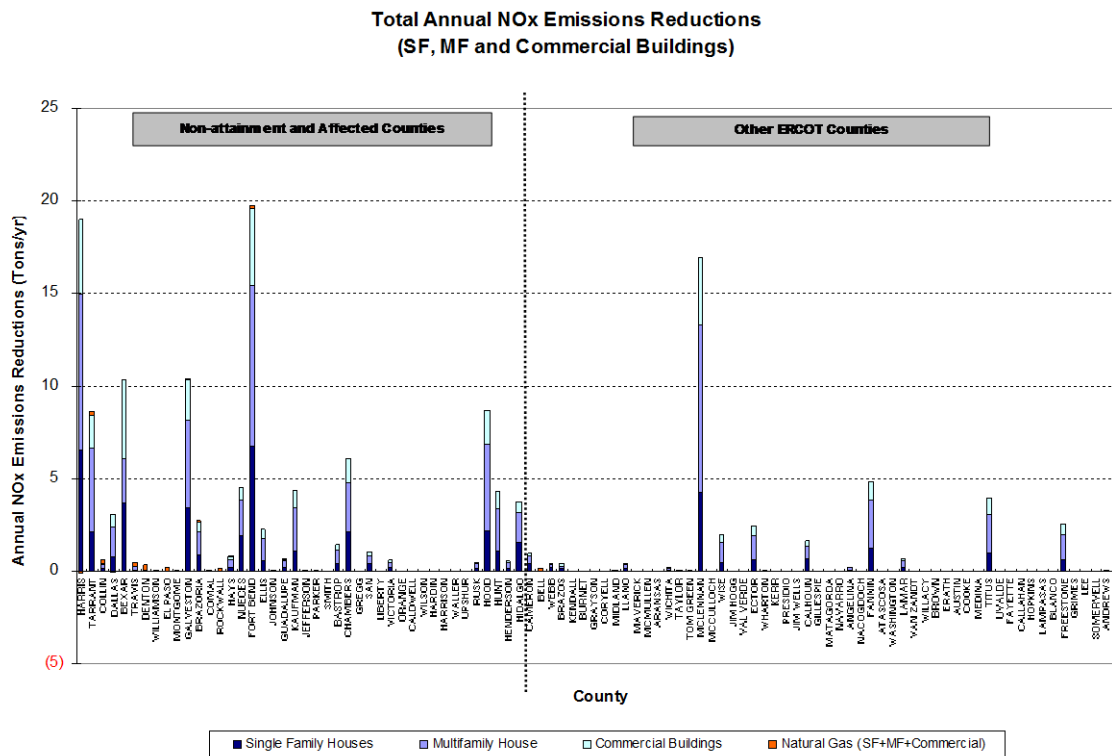


Figure 95: 2009 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 1999 eGRID)

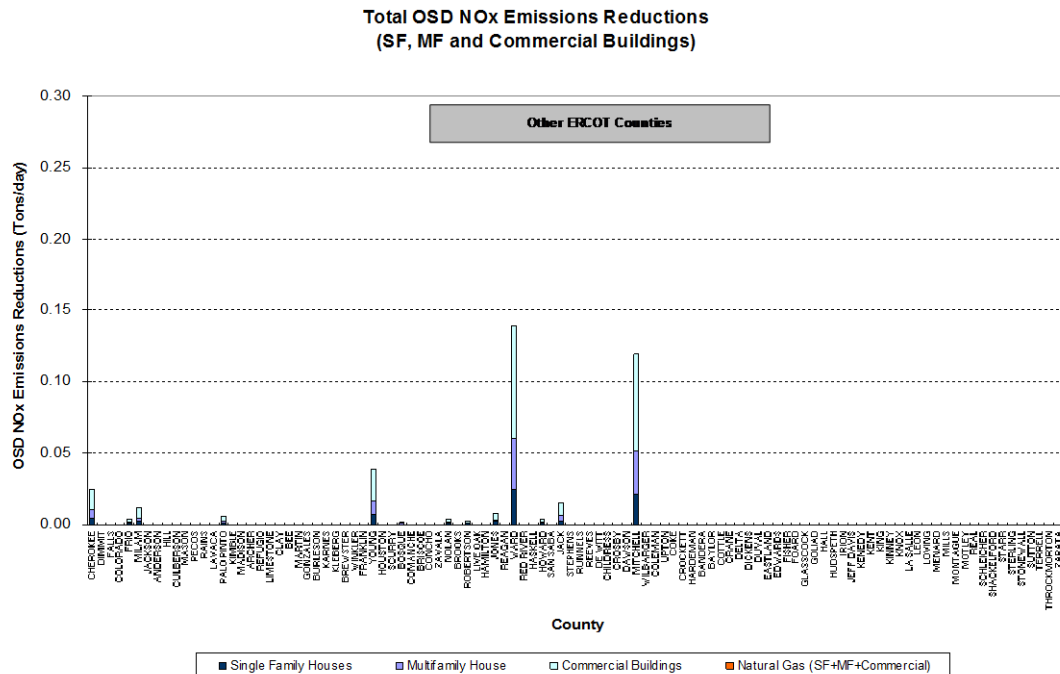
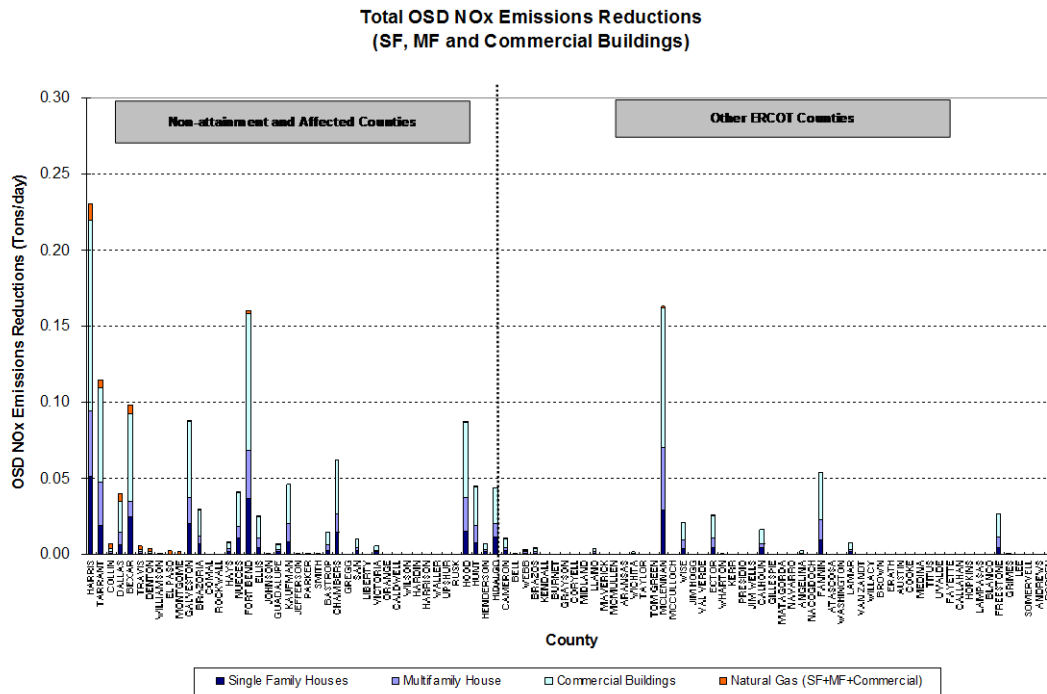


Figure 96: 2009 OSD NO<sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)



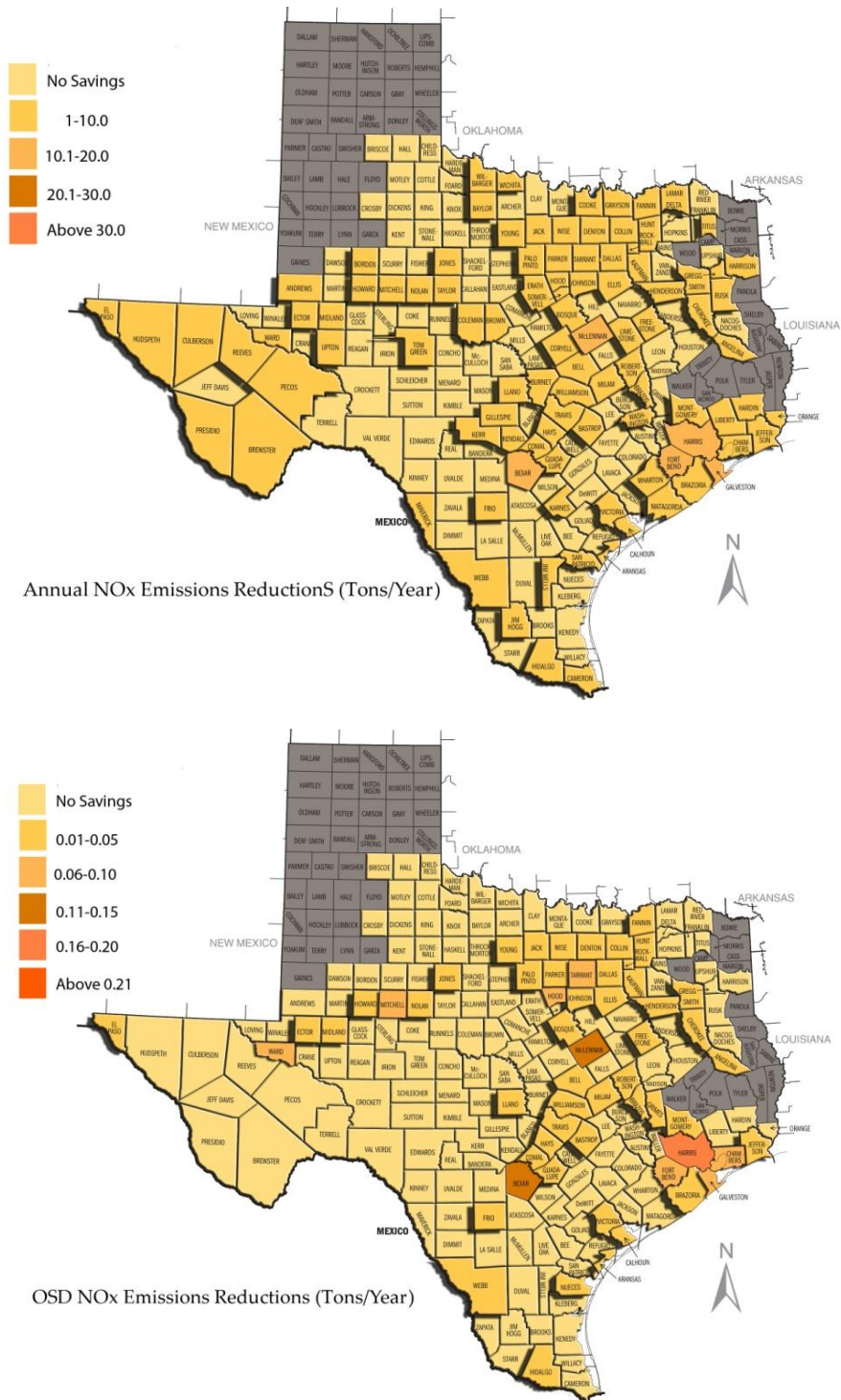


Figure 97: 2009 Annual and OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)

## 7 Comparison of 2009 Emissions Reductions vs 2008 Emissions Reductions

In this section a side-by-side comparison is presented of the 2009 emissions reductions calculations versus the 2008 emissions reductions for both the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD). In Figure 98 and Figure 99 the annual and OSD NO<sub>x</sub> reductions are presented for the 2008 analysis, respectively. These can be compared to the values presented in Figure 100 and Figure 101 for the 2009 analysis.

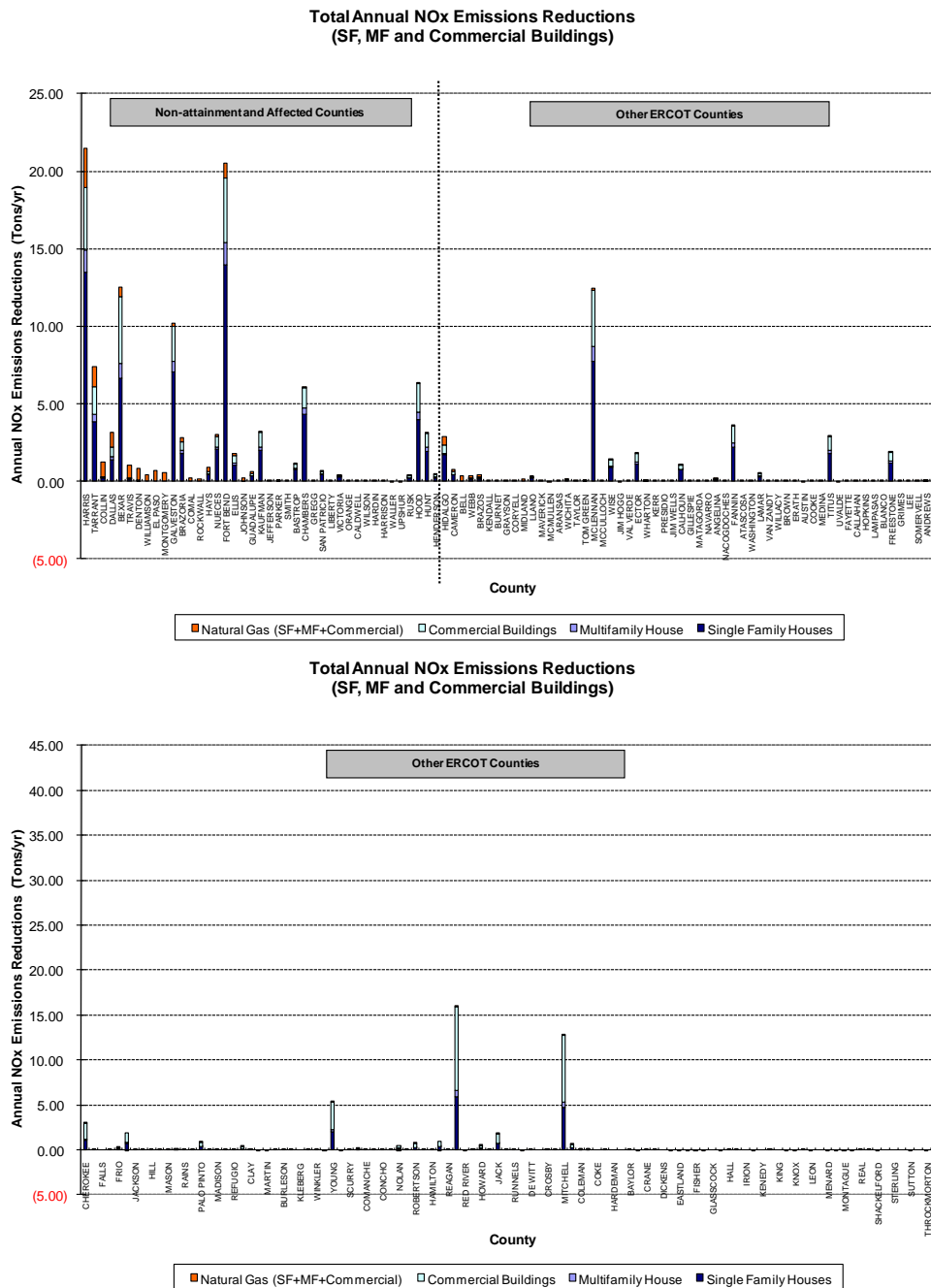


Figure 98: 2008 Annual NO<sub>x</sub> Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family, Multi-family Residences, and Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)



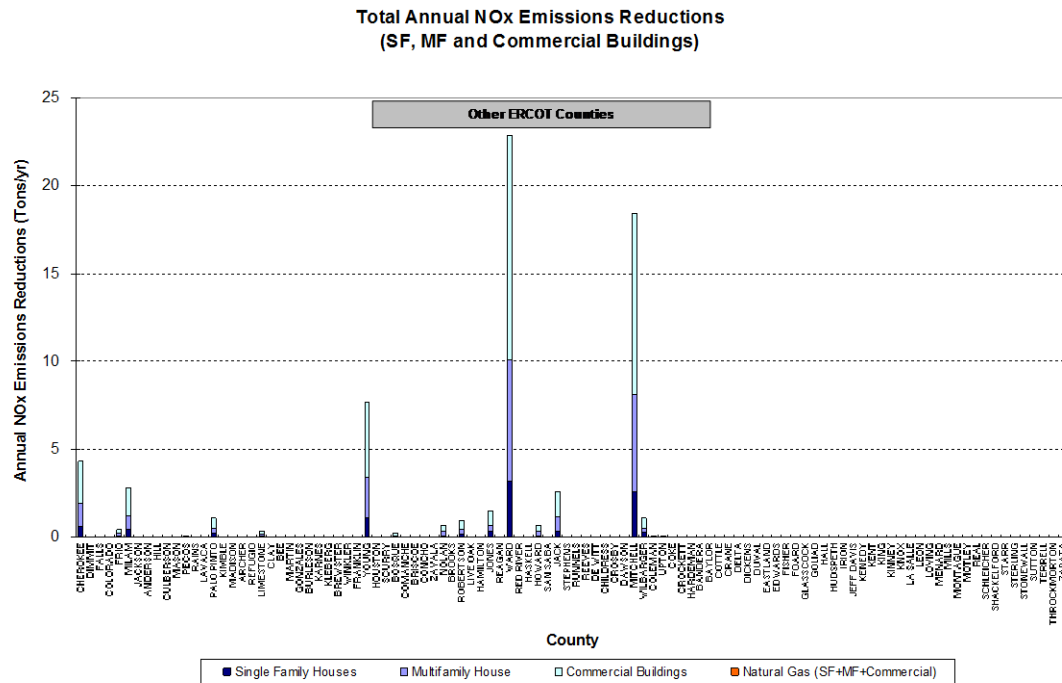
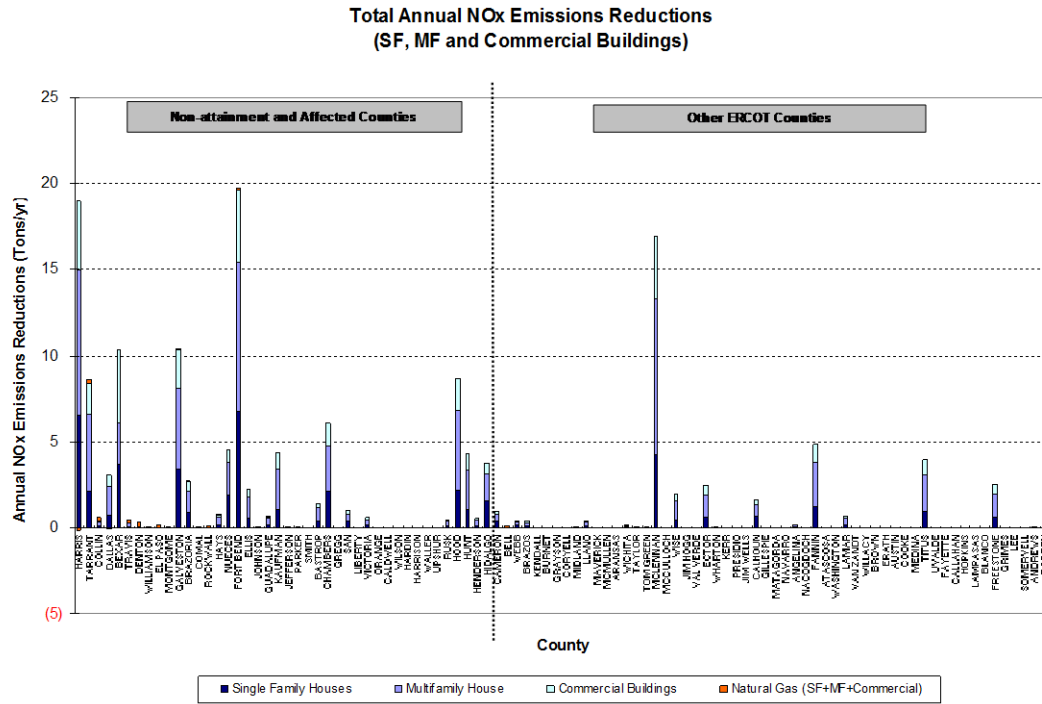


Figure 100: 2009 Annual NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 1999 eGRID)



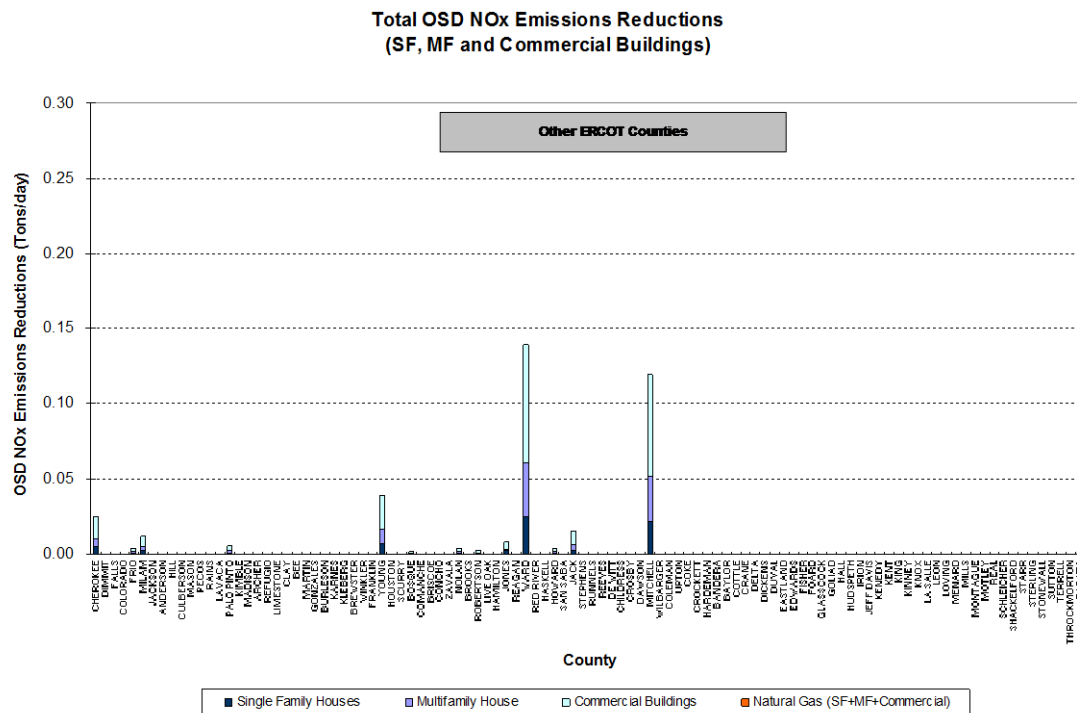
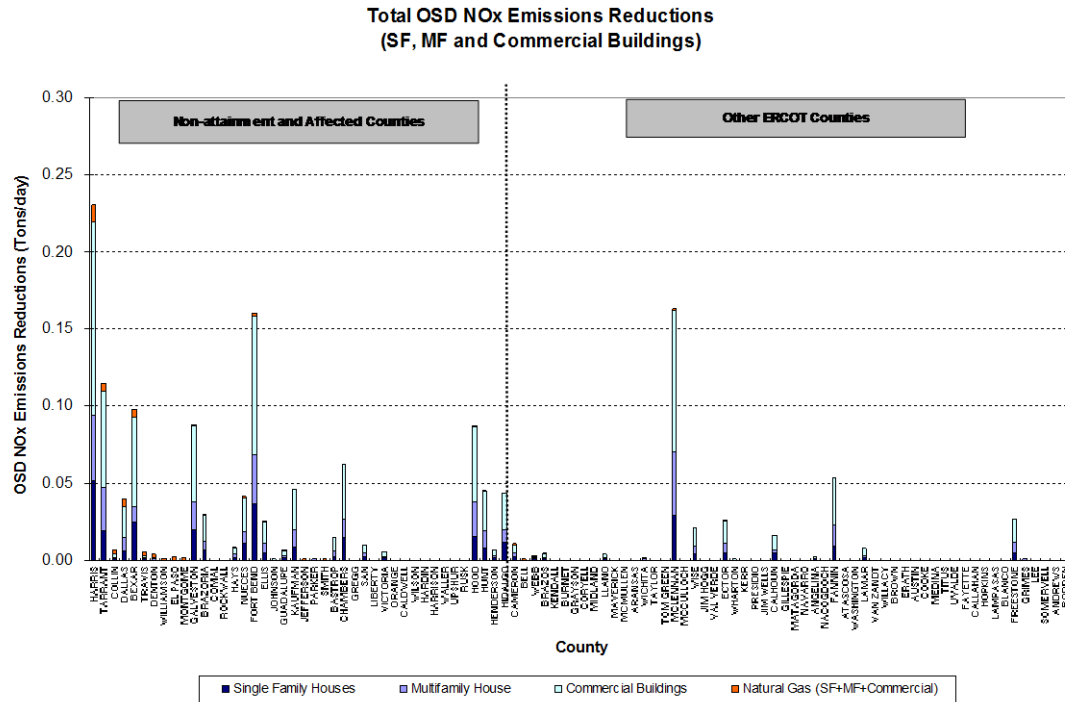


Figure 101: 2009 OSD NOx Reductions from Electricity and Natural Gas Savings Due to the IECC/IRC for Single-family and Multi-family Residences and for Commercial Buildings by County (using 2007 eGRID)

## 8 Calculation of Integrated NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions Reductions from Multiple State Agencies Participating in the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)

### 8.1 Background

In January 2005, the Laboratory was asked by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to develop a method by which the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions savings from the energy-efficiency programs from multiple Texas State Agencies working under Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 could be reported in a uniform format to allow the TCEQ to consider the combined savings for Texas' State Implementation Plan (SIP) planning purposes. This required that the analysis should include the cumulative savings estimates from all projects projected through 2020 for both the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NO<sub>x</sub> reductions. The NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reduction from all these programs were calculated using estimated emissions factors for 2007 from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) eGRID database, which had been specially prepared for this purpose. The different programs included in the 2006 cumulative analysis are:

- ESL Single-family new construction
- ESL Multi-family new construction
- ESL Commercial new construction
- Federal Buildings
- Furnace Pilot Light Program
- PUC Senate Bill 7 and Senate Bill 5 Program
- SECO Senate Bill 5 Program
- Electricity generated by wind farms in Texas (ERCOT)<sup>39</sup>
- SEER13 upgrades to Single-family and Multi-family residences

*The Laboratory's single-family and multi-family programs* include the energy savings attained by constructing new residences in Texas according to the IECC 2000/2001 building code (IECC 2000). The baseline for comparison for the code programs is the published data on residential construction characteristics by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) for 1999 (NAHB 1999). Annual electricity (MWh) and natural gas (MMBtu) savings are from the Laboratory's Annual Reports to the TCEQ (Haberl et al., 2002 - 2007).

*The Texas Public Utility Commission's (PUC) Senate Bill and Senate Bill 7 programs* include their incentive and rebates programs managed by the different Utilities for Texas (PUC 2007). These include the Residential Energy Efficiency Programs (REEP) as well as the Commercial & Industrial Standard Offer Programs (C&I SOP). The energy efficiency measures include high efficiency HVAC equipment, variable speed drives, increased insulation levels, infiltration reduction, duct sealing, Energy Star Homes, etc. Annual electricity savings according to the utilities (or Power Control Authorities – PCAs) were reported for the different programs completed in the years 2001 through 2009. The PUC also reported the savings from the Senate Bill 5 grant program which was conducted in 2002 and 2003.

*The Texas State Energy Conservation Office (SECO) funds energy-efficiency programs* are directed towards school districts, government agencies, city and county governments, private industries and residential energy consumers. For the 2009 reporting year SECO submitted annual energy savings values for 149 projects, which included projects funded by SECO and by Energy Service projects.

*The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) electricity production from currently installed green power generation (wind)* in Texas is reported. Projections through 2013 include planned projects by ERCOT and annual growth factors beyond 2013 comply with the Legislative requirements. Actual measured electricity production for 2001 through 2009, were included.

Finally, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions from several other programs are also reported, including: *energy efficiency measures applied to Federal buildings in Texas, reductions from the elimination of pilot lights in*

<sup>39</sup> ERCOT is the Electric Reliability Council of Texas.

*residential furnaces, and reductions from the installation of SEER 13 air conditioners in existing residences.*

## 8.2 Description of the Analysis Method

Annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) NOx emissions reduction were calculated for 2009 and cumulatively from 2006 to 2020 using several factors to discount the potential savings. These factors include an annual degradation factor, a transmission and distribution factor, a discount factor and growth factors as shown in Table 57, and are described as follows:

*Annual degradation factor:* This factor was used to account for an assumed decrease in the performance of the measures installed as the equipment wears down and degrades. With the exception of electricity generated from wind, an annual degradation factor of 5% was used for all the programs<sup>40</sup>. This value was taken from a study by Kats et al. (1996).

*Transmission and distribution loss:* This factor adjusts the reported savings to account for the loss in energy resulting from the transmission and distribution of the power from the electricity producers to the electricity consumers. For this calculation, the energy savings reported at the consumer level are increased by 7% to give credit for the actual power produced that is lost in the transmission and distribution system on its way to the customer. In the case of electricity generated by wind, the T&D losses were assumed to cancel out since wind energy is displacing power produced by conventional power plants; therefore, there is no net increase or decrease in T&D losses.

*Initial discount factor:* This factor was used to discount the reported savings for any inaccuracies in the assumptions and methods employed in the calculation procedures. For the Laboratory's single- and multi-family program, the discount factor was assumed to be 20%. For PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs and electricity from wind, the discount factor was taken as 25%. For the savings in the SECO program, the discount factor was 60%.

*Growth factor:* The growth factors shown in Table 57 were used to account for several different factors. Growth factors for single-family (3.25%) and multi-family residential (1.54%) construction are projections based on the average growth rate for these housing types from recent U.S. Census data for Texas. Growth factors for wind energy are from the Texas Public Utilities Commission<sup>41</sup>. No growth was assumed for Federal buildings, pilot lights, PUC programs and SECO entries.

Figure 102 shows the overall information flow that was used to calculate the NOx emissions savings from the annual and Ozone Season Day (OSD) electricity savings (MWh) from all programs. For the Laboratory's single-family and multi-family code-implementation programs, the annual and ozone season savings were calculated from DOE-2 hourly simulation models<sup>42</sup>. The base case is taken as the average characteristics of single- and multi-family residences for Texas published by the National Association of Home Builders for 1999 (NAHB 1999). The OSD consumption is the average daily consumption for the period between July 15 and September 15, 1999. The annual electricity savings from PUC programs were calculated using deemed savings tables and spreadsheets created for the utilities incentive programs by Frontier Associates in Austin, Texas (PUC 2007).

<sup>40</sup> A degradation of 5% per year would accumulate as a 5%, 10%, 15%...etc, degradation in performance. Although the assumption of this high level of degradation may not actually occur, it was chosen as a conservative estimate. For wind energy, a degradation factor of 0% was used. The choice of a 0% degradation factor for wind is based on two year's of analysis of measured wind data from all Texas wind farms that shows no degradation, on average, for a two year period after the wind farms became operational.

<sup>41</sup> The growth factors for wind energy through 2012 are based on permitted wind farms registered with the Texas Public Utilities Commission, [http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/maps/gen\\_tables.xls](http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/maps/gen_tables.xls). Growth factors for 2013 through 2020 assume a linear projection based on the permits for 2011 and 2012.

<sup>42</sup> These values are based on a performance analysis as defined by Chapter 4 of IECC 2000/2001. This analysis is discussed in the Laboratory's annual reports to the TCEQ.

The SECO electricity savings were submitted as annual savings by project<sup>43</sup>. A description of the measures completed for the project was also submitted for information purposes. The electricity production from wind farms in Texas was from the actual on-site metered data measured at 15-minute intervals.

Integration of the savings from the different programs into a uniform format allowed for creditable NOx emissions to be evaluated using different criteria as shown in Table 60. These include evaluation across programs, evaluation across individual counties by program, evaluation by SIP area, evaluation for all ERCOT counties except Houston/Galveston, and evaluation within a 200 km radius of Dallas/Ft. Worth.

### 8.3 Calculation Procedure

*ESL Single-family and Multi-family.* The calculation of the annual and OSD electricity savings reported for the years 2002 through 2009 included the savings from code-compliant new housing in all 41 non-attainment and affected counties as reported in the Laboratory's annual report submitted by the Laboratory to the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The savings for 2001 were also incorporated, since some of the programs were reporting savings from September to December 2001. From 2005 to 2009, the annual and OSD electricity savings were calculated for new residential construction in all the counties in ERCOT region, which includes the 41 non-attainment and affected counties. These savings were then tabulated by county and program. Using the calculated values through 2009, savings were then projected to 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above.

In these calculations, it was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings from the code-complaint construction would be achieved for each year after 2009 through 2020<sup>44</sup>. The projected energy savings through 2020, according to county, were then divided into the different Power Control Authorities (PCA) in eGRID. To determine which PCA was to be used, or in counties with multiple PCA, the allocation to each PCA by county was obtained from PUC's listing published in the Laboratory's 2005 annual report<sup>45</sup>.

For the 2009 annual and OSD NOx emissions calculations, the US EPA's 2007 eGRID were used<sup>46</sup>. An example of the eGRID spreadsheet<sup>47</sup> is given in Table 58. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different counties using the emissions factors contained in eGRID. Similar calculations were performed for each year for which the analysis was required. The cumulative NOx emissions reduction for the electricity savings from residential new construction for 2006 through 2020 is provided in Figure 103 and Figure 104.

*ESL-Commercial Buildings.* The annual and OSD electricity savings for 2002 through 2009 for commercial buildings were obtained from the annual reports for 2005 and 2008 submitted by the Laboratory to TCEQ<sup>48</sup>. These savings were also tabulated by county and program. Using the calculated values through 2009, savings were then projected to 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above<sup>49</sup>. In the projected 2009 cumulative electricity savings, it was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings from 2009 would be achieved for each year after 2009 through 2020. Similarly to the single family

<sup>43</sup> The reporting requirements to the SECO did not require energy savings by project type, although for selected sites, energy savings by project type was available. Annual savings were reported by SECO in 2004. Values for 2005 to 2007 use the adjusted values from 2004 as shown, [www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us](http://www.seco.cpa.state.tx.us).

<sup>44</sup> This would include the appropriate discount and degradation factors for each year.

<sup>45</sup> Haberl et al., 2005, pp. 197.

<sup>46</sup> This required two separate versions of the 2007 eGRID, which were specially prepared for Texas by Mr. Art Diem at the US EPA. One of the versions contains estimates of annual SOx, NOx and CO2 data for 2007, using a 25% capacity factor. The second version contains estimates of SOx, NOx and CO2 data for 2007 for an average day in the ozone season period, which runs from Mid July to Mid September.

<sup>47</sup> To use this spreadsheet electricity savings for each PCA is entered in the bottom row of the spreadsheet (MWh). The spreadsheet then allocates the MWh of electricity savings according to the counties (blue columns) where the PCA owned and operated a power plant. Totals for all PCAs are then listed on the far right columns (white columns). Similar spreadsheets for the 2007 eGRID exist for SOx and CO2.

<sup>48</sup> These savings include new construction in office, assembly, education, retail, food, lodging and warehouse construction as defined by Dodge building type (Dodge 2005), using energy savings from the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (USDOE 2004), and data from CBECS (1995 - 2003).

<sup>49</sup> This also includes the appropriate discount and degradation factors for each year.



calculations, the projected energy saving numbers through 2020, by county, were allocated into the appropriate Power Control Authorities (PCA).

*Federal Buildings.* Energy savings achieved from Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPCs) were also reported in 2009. This includes savings (estimated) from energy conservation measures implemented in Federal Buildings in Texas. The 2009 savings include projects implemented in 14 Federal buildings reported by the regional office of the Department of Energy. Annual kWh savings reported for each of the projects were divided by 365 to obtain the average Ozone Season Day savings<sup>50</sup>. In the calculation for 2009, it was assumed that the electricity savings from 2006 would also be achieved for each year from 2009 through 2020 after the appropriate degradation factors were applied. Similarly to the single family calculations, the projected energy saving numbers through 2020, by county, were proportioned into the PUC's Power Control Authorities (PCA) and the cumulative NOx emission reduction values calculated.

*Furnace Pilot Light Program.* For the furnace pilot light program savings, the natural gas energy savings achieved by retrofitting existing furnaces in single-family and multi-family residences for the entire residential stock for Texas have been projected until 2020. Pilot light removal saves an estimated 500 Btu/hr of natural gas for each hour of operation for the entire life of the furnace when the furnace is replaced with a code-compliant replacement. The energy savings for the Ozone Season Day are calculated by dividing the annual number by 365. It is also assumed that of the total furnaces that were retrofitted, 75% are operational during the Ozone Season Period. Cumulative NOx emissions reduction for the natural gas savings from the removal of furnace pilot lights were also calculated by county for 2006 through 2020 by SIP area<sup>51</sup>.

*PUC-Senate Bill 7.* For the PUC Senate Bill 7 program savings, the annual electricity savings for 2001 through 2009 were obtained from the Public Utilities Commission<sup>52</sup>. Using these values, savings were projected through 2020 by incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above. Similar savings were assumed for each year after 2009 until 2020. The 2009 annual and OSD eGRID was also used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for the PUC-Senate Bill 7 program. The total electricity savings for each PCA was used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each county using the emissions factors contained in the US EPA's eGRID spreadsheet. The cumulative NOx emissions reduction for each county, by SIP area, for the different programs was then calculated.

*PUC-TERP Grants Program.* To calculate the annual electricity savings from the PUC's TERP program, electricity savings were also obtained from the Public Utilities Commission<sup>53</sup>. The annual and average day electricity savings were then proportioned according to the PCA and program. Using the actual reported numbers through 2009, savings through 2020 were projected incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above<sup>54</sup>. The 2009 annual and OSD eGRID were used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for PUC-TERP Grants Program. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different counties.

*SECO Savings.* The annual electricity savings from energy conservation projects reported by political subdivisions for 35 counties through 2009 were obtained from the State Energy Conservation Office<sup>55</sup>.

<sup>50</sup> This method yields suitable OSD values for lighting retrofits and/or retrofits that are not weather dependent. In the case of retrofits to cooling systems, weather normalization would increase the OSD savings substantially. Retrofits to heating systems would be reduced by weather normalization.

<sup>51</sup> These use the NOx/MBtu values provided in the US EPA AP 42 guideline.

<sup>52</sup> In a similar fashion to the previous programs, to obtain the Ozone Season Day (OSD) savings, the annual electricity savings were divided by 365.

<sup>53</sup> In a similar fashion as the PUC's Senate Bill 7 program, the annual electricity savings numbers were then divided by 365 to get average electricity savings per day for OSD calculations. The preferred approach would be to weather-normalize the savings and then calculate savings for the OSD period. However, only annual values were obtained for the 2005 report to the TCEQ. Dividing the annual values by 365 is probably a reasonable approach for lighting projects. However, this undercounts potential savings from electric loads associated with the cooling season.

<sup>54</sup> Since the savings for the PUC's Senate Bill 5 were only reported for two years these savings actually reduced due to the imposed degradation factor.

<sup>55</sup> In a similar fashion as the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and 7 programs, these annual electricity savings numbers were divided by 365 to get average electricity savings per day for the OSD calculations.

These submittals included information gathered from SECO's website<sup>56</sup> and paper submittals<sup>57</sup>. The annual and average day electricity values were then summarized according to county and program. Using the actual reported numbers for 2004, savings through 2020 were projected using the different adjustment factors mentioned above. In a similar fashion as the previous programs, it was assumed that the same amount of electricity savings will be achieved for each year after 2005 until 2020. The 2009 annual and OSD eGRID were then used to calculate the NOx emissions savings for the SECO program.

*Electricity Generated by Wind Farms.* The measured electricity production from all the wind farms in Texas for 2001 through 2009 was obtained from the Energy Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). To obtain the annual production, the 15-minute data were summed for the 12 months, while for the OSD period the data were converted to average daily electricity production during the months of July, August and September. Using the reported numbers for 2009, savings through 2020 were projected incorporating the different adjustment factors mentioned above. The 2009 annual and OSD eGRID were then used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for the electricity generated by Texas' wind farms<sup>58</sup>. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different counties.

*SEER 13 Single-Family and Multi-family.* In January of 2006, Federal Regulations mandated that the minimum efficiency for residential air conditioners be increased to SEER 13 from the previous SEER 10. Although the electricity savings from new construction reflected this change in values, the annual and OSD electricity savings from the replacement of the air conditioning units by air conditioners with an efficiency of SEER 13 in existing residences needed to be calculated.

In the 2009 report to the TCEQ, the annual and OSD electricity savings for all the counties in ERCOT region as well as the 41 non-attainment and affected counties was calculated for the retrofit. Using the numbers for 2009, the savings through 2020 were projected by incorporating the appropriate adjustment factors<sup>59</sup>. In this analysis it was assumed that an equal number of existing houses had their air conditioners replaced, as reported for 2008, by the air conditioner manufacturers. This replacement rate continued until all the existing air conditioner stock was replaced with SEER 13 air conditioners. The total electricity savings for each PCA were used to calculate the NOx emissions reduction for each of the different county using the emissions factors contained in the 2007 eGRID. Cumulative NOx emissions reduction for each county by SIP area was also calculated.

#### 8.4 Results

The total cumulative annual and OSD electricity savings for all the different programs in the integrated format was calculated for 2005 through 2020, as shown in Table 59, using the adjustment factors shown in Table 57. NOx emissions reduction from the electricity and natural gas savings for the annual and OSD for all the programs in the integrated format is shown in Table 60. In Table 59 and Table 60 annual values are shown for 2005, and cumulative annual values are shown 2006 through 2020. The OSD NOx emissions reduction is also shown in Figure 103 as stacked bar charts and in Figure 104 for the individual components.

In 2009, the cumulative annual electricity savings<sup>60</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,688,687 MWh/year (6.6% of the total electricity savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 251,708 MWh/year (1.0%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 2,548,904 MMBtu/year (2.9%), which is equivalent to 746,822 MWh/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 2,347,661 MWh/year (9.2%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5

<sup>56</sup> This web site was developed for SECO by the Laboratory, at the request of the TCEQ.

<sup>57</sup> In these submittals, there were several municipalities whose electricity or natural consumption increased in 2004 as compared to 2001, which caused the reported savings from these municipalities to be negative. Since no additional information was reported from these projects that might have indicated what the cause of this was, it was assumed that the energy conservation projects were working as designed, but that other factors had changed the energy consumption. Therefore, in the final values of electricity savings from the political subdivisions that reported to SECO for the calculation of annual and OSD NOx reductions, the negative savings were omitted.

<sup>58</sup> This credited the electricity generated by the wind farm to the utility that either owned the wind farm or was associated with the wind farm owner.

<sup>59</sup> Additional details about this calculation are contained in the Laboratory's 2006 Annual Report to the TCEQ, available at the Senate Bill 5 web site "eslsb5.tamu.edu".

<sup>60</sup> This includes the savings from 2001 through 2008.

program is 457,921 MWh/year (1.8%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 18,808,351 MWh/year (73.5%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>61</sup> is 1,283,931 MWh/year (5.0%). The total savings from all programs is 25,585,081 MWh/year.

In 2009, the cumulative OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 9,510 MWh/day (14.3%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 690 MWh/day (1.0%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 6,983 MMBtu/day (3.1%), which is equivalent to 2,046 MWh/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 6,432 MWh/day (9.7%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 1,255 MWh/day (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 37,261 MWh/day (56.2%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 9,106 MWh/day (13.7%). The total savings from all programs is 66,300 MWh/day (64,254 MWh/day and 6,983 MMBtu/day), which would be a 2,763 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

By 2013, the cumulative annual electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 2,176,034 MWh/year (6.8% of the total electricity savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 402,732 MWh/year (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 2,548,904 MMBtu/year (2.3%), which is equivalent to 746,822 MWh/year, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 3,451,975 MWh/year (10.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 489,440 MWh/year (1.5%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 22,426,692 MWh/year (70.1%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits<sup>62</sup> will be 2,286,233 MWh/year (7.1%). The total savings from all programs will be 31,979,928 MWh/year.

By 2013, the cumulative OSD electricity savings from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 12,566 MWh/day (14.4%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 1,103 MWh/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will remain at 6,983 MMBtu/day (2.3%), which is equivalent to 2,046 MWh/day, savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 9,458 MWh/day (10.9%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1,341 MWh/day (1.5%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 44,429 MWh/day (51.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 16,216 MWh/day (18.6%). The total savings from all programs will be 87,159 MWh/day (85,113 MWh/day and 6,983 MMBtu/day), which would be a 3,632 MW average hourly load reduction during the OSD period.

In 2009, the cumulative annual NOx emissions reduction<sup>63</sup> from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,090 tons-NOx/year (7.8% of the total NOx savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 193 tons-NOx/year (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 117 tons-NOx/year (0.8%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 1,638 tons-NOx/year (10.7%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 349 tons-NOx/year (2.3%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) is 10,957 tons-NOx/year (71.5%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits is 884 tons-NOx/year (5.8%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 15,328 tons-NOx/year.

In 2009, the cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 6.56 tons-NOx/day (16.1%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings is 0.51 tons-NOx/day (1.3%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits is 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.8%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs is 4.39 tons-NOx/day (10.8%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program is 0.95 tons-NOx/day (2.3%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) are 21.79 tons-NOx/day (53.5%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits are 6.19 tons-NOx/day (15.2%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs is 40.71 tons-NOx/day.

<sup>61</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>62</sup> This assumes air conditioners in existing homes are replaced with the more efficient SEER 13 units, versus an average of SEER 11, which is slightly more efficient than the previous minimum standard of SEER 10.

<sup>63</sup> These NOx emissions reduction were calculated with the US EPA's 2007 eGRID for annual (25% capacity factor) and Ozone Season Day OSD.

By 2013, the cumulative annual NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 1,541 tons-NOx/year (8.0% of the total NOx savings), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 308 tons-NOx/year (1.6%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 117 tons-NOx/year (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 2,355 tons-NOx/year (12.1%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 373 tons-NOx/year (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 13,065 tons-NOx/year (67.6%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 1,574 tons-NOx/year (8.1%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 19,313 tons-NOx/year.

By 2013, the cumulative OSD NOx emissions reduction from code-compliant residential and commercial construction is calculated to be 8.72 tons-NOx/day (16.1%), savings from retrofits to Federal buildings will be 0.81 tons-NOx/day (1.5%), savings from furnace pilot light retrofits will be 0.32 tons-NOx/day (0.6%), savings from the PUC's Senate Bill 5 and Senate Bill 7 programs will be 6.28 tons-NOx/day (11.6%), savings from SECO's Senate Bill 5 program will be 1.01 tons-NOx/day (1.9%), electricity savings from green power purchases (wind) will be 25.99 tons-NOx/day (48.0%), and savings from residential air conditioner retrofits will be 11.03 tons-NOx/day (20.4%). The total NOx emissions reduction from all programs will be 54.16 tons-NOx/day.



Table 57: Final Adjustment Factors used for the Calculation of the Annual and OSD NOx Savings for the Different Programs

	ESL-Single Family <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Multifamily <sup>16</sup>	ESL-Commercial <sup>16</sup>	Federal Buildings <sup>15</sup>	Furnace Pilot Light Program <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB7) <sup>15</sup>	PUC (SB5 Grant Program) <sup>15</sup>	SECO <sup>15</sup>	Wind-ERCOT <sup>8</sup>	SEER13 Single Family	SEER13 Multifamily
Annual Degradation Factor <sup>11</sup>	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	0.00%	5.00%	5.00%
T&D Loss <sup>9</sup>	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Initial Discount Factor <sup>12</sup>	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	25.00%	25.00%	60.00%	25.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Growth Factor	3.25%	1.54%	3.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Actual Rates	N.A.	N.A.
Weather Normalized	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	See note 7	Yes	Yes

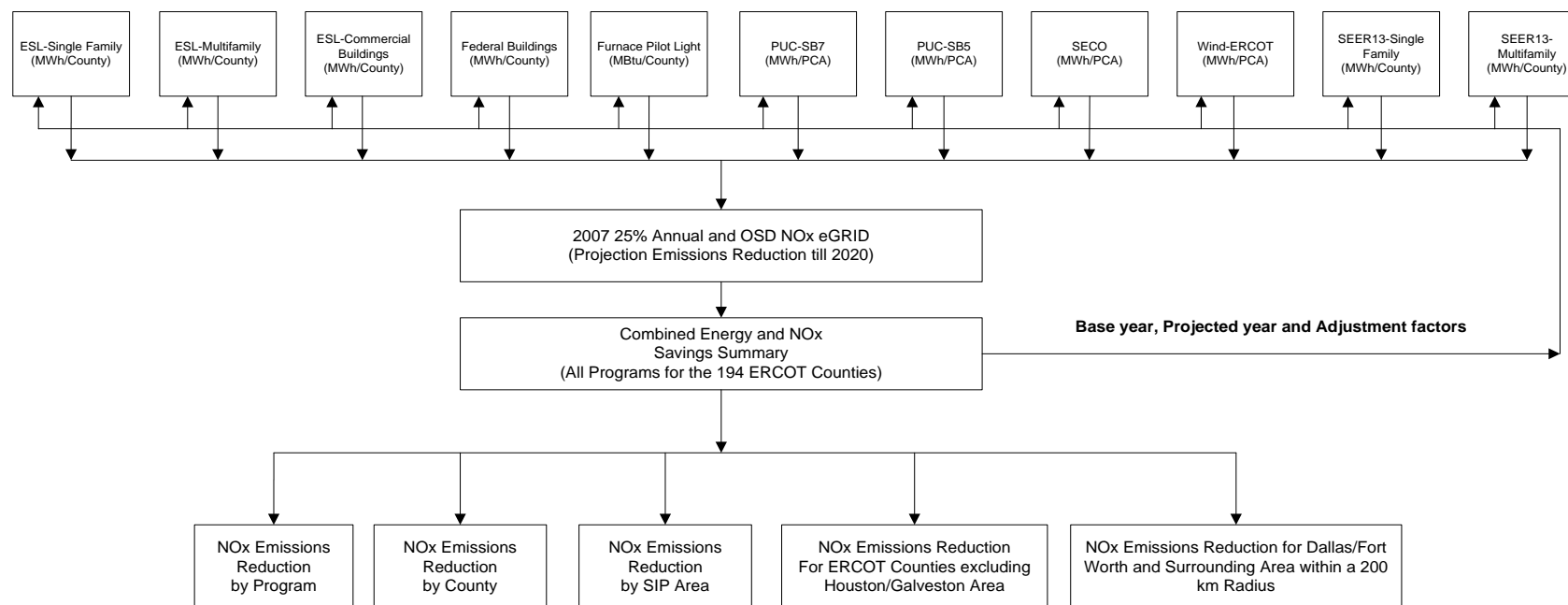


Figure 102: Process Flow Diagram of the NOx Emissions Reduction Calculations

Table 58: Example of NCO Emissions Reduction Calculations using eGRID

		American Electric Power - West (ERCOT)		Austin Energy (PCA)		Brownsville Public Utilities Board (PCA)		Lower Colorado River Authority (PCA)		Reliant Energy (HL&P/PCA)		San Antonio Public Service (B&P/PCA)		South Texas Electric Coop (CoPC)		Texas Municipal Power (CoPC)		Texas-New Mexico Power (CoPC)		TXU Electric (PCA)		Total Nx Reductions (lbs)		Total Nx Reductions (Tons)	
Area	County	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)	Nx Reductions (lbs)	Nx Reductions (Tons)
Houston-Galveston Area	Brazoria	0.00631133	235.4661189	0.009091072	32.96145962	0.006522185	23.94507423	0.00544292	19.73668484	0.00544292	19.73668484	0.00623215	226.4065792	0.00481748	175.23668484	0.00727407	263.668484	0.0081387	298.454144	0.01274207	463.642297	0.01274207	463.642297	4636.462297	2.31823144
	Chambers	0.021762222	557.0379581	0.020955801	20.27828242	0.016072371	58.19348679	0.000076183	32.96145962	0.16484022	7649.355979	0.03477284	1248.1191605	0.010505623	38.1191605	0.01151688	41.63009278	0.01818592	652.787671	0.01818592	652.787671	10781.71281	5.390056407	27.4466216	
	Fort Bend	0.07431234	1802.370718	0.007239769	26.63259624	0.002016696	7.266640103	0.020374162	73.76399976	0.038312379	2478.36179	0.21275299	2220.231709	0.048726002	166.619105	0.03727874	42.9488114	0.01195276	5899.267939	0.01195276	5899.267939	34893.03432	17.4406216		
	Galveston	0.030585739	886.615901	0.041710519	31.3803204	0.025004711	88.615901	0.015351589	55.75192316	0.24985731	11574.99789	0.056747091	1038.889275	0.024143087	83.9513335	0.06775129	654.119818	0.03283687	3763.817142	0.03283687	3763.817142	18005.57093	9.002765467		
	Harris	0.068267332	1747.408652	0.084559408	63.61705964	0.050418466	174.7408652	0.028471701	103.3989497	0.517411738	23995.76304	0.117545281	2152.01819	0.047228963	12.0763309	0.03613341	41.63009278	0.049622373	5718.021208	0.049622373	5718.021208	33821.85723	16.91029861		
	Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Waller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Beaumont/Port Arthur Area	Cottin	0.002019135	52.19483979	0.003716345	2.795940278	0.001059992	3.81171382	0.000509093	17.61171382	0.002481478	115.862378	0.000717051	13.7121328	0.019186247	0.00768804	0.00686441	0.99505867	0.004000199	460.948304	0.004000199	460.948304	666.739738	0.333376937		
	Dallas	0.00438471	116.1948312	0.0046681963	3.52914222	0.003359622	12.1166509	0.00774211	28.1166509	0.005950953	21.61171382	0.002481478	115.862378	0.000717051	13.7121328	0.019186247	0.00768804	0.004000199	460.948304	0.004000199	460.948304	666.739738	0.333376937		
	Denton	0.00047388	12.1297038	0.000672602	0.656640103	0.000340962	1.073377767	0.000554443	27.19083767	0.000554443	27.19083767	0.000169971	3.094040773	0.00454374	0.01818715	0.000169971	0.000494045	97.87758499	0.000494045	97.87758499	146.1965387	0.073082609			
	Tarrant	0.011612462	311.3176203	0.012266309	9.226397517	0.008954543	27.76399976	0.020309652	73.76399976	0.005314504	246.61102624	0.017352506	32.08377762	0.017352506	0.000316791	0.017352506	0.000316791	23.7367965	0.011047237	12749.49599	13448.62411	6.723102461			
	Ellis	0.002779914	83.9513335	0.003301709	2.48954631	0.002422389	8.38888305	0.00741365	46.48191108	0.00472552	16.61191157	0.00472552	0.01623847	0.005555653	6.40720775	0.005555653	0.005555653	34.35123818	0.005555653	34.35123818	525.105371	0.113052680			
	Johnson	0.000260508	7.322112154	0.000526868	0.396381687	0.000211267	0.000843297	0.000353404	16.38636767	0.00010969	1.867338684	0.002742835	0.010780761	0.010780761	0.012970345	0.000260508	0.000260508	15.08303677	0.000260508	15.08303677	88.25173566	0.044125689			
	Kaufman	0.006325453	161.9009551	0.006373446	4.799487271	0.004671623	12.4061977	0.010562096	38.3672742	0.002782	12.4061977	0.000911441	16.6869762	0.000911441	0.01317452	0.01317452	0.01317452	0.006325453	0.006325453	35.7542625	699.9131403	0.349662501			
	Parker	0.002717489	6.55681817	0.004004074	0.301367814	0.001186251	3.01367814	0.006411517	2.3284486	0.00308952	12.4061977	0.000911441	16.6869762	0.000911441	0.01317452	0.01317452	0.01317452	0.002717489	0.002717489	15.08303677	67.0570564	0.03334873			
	Rockwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Henderson	0.000189959	20.98648722	0.000268993	0.002110782	0.000065229	0.001389042	4.91766508	0.000393395	16.62111282	0.00011814	2.16282693	0.00011814	0.000189005	0.000189005	0.000189005	0.000189959	0.000189959	859.4871295	0.000189959	859.4871295	906.4871199	0.45323086		
Dallas-Fort Worth Area	Hood	0.0150172	39.0979269	0.01834209	0.005440071	0.000928329	12.4061977	0.02091748	76.9645113	0.00576881	293.9420704	0.00180504	33.04581123	0.01746584	0.002021191	0.02212112	24.4483310	0.011964315	131.3218878	0.011964315	131.3218878	13849.70705	6.92487653		
	Hunt	0.006187558	158.3891895	0.006240374	4.89458585	0.004589786	12.4061977	0.010331844	37.5215301	0.002704724	125.4567135	0.000891572	16.32233268	0.008814564	0.0300347	0.010481817	12.0763309	0.056207885	6486.427041	0.056207885	6486.427041	6840.857996	3.420428988		
	El Paso	0.024131351	855.276813	0.02775843	38.9538368	0.024671458	12.4061977	0.096636342	329.2685638	0.00114184	52.86463588	0.00114184	52.86463588	0.00114184	0.004868784	0.004868784	0.004868784	0.00615982	5.98622148	0.00615982	288.5221565	22501.8335	11.2567861		
	Comal	0.002000467	51.20597169	0.078378745	57.46248772	0.001477434	12.4061977	0.133848731	486.0003138	0.001237133	57.37392989	0.00354798	85.07897116	0.001061768	0.001835569	0.004082848	0.001835569	0.004082848	0.001835569	211.4673431	0.004082848	211.4673431	828.140946	0.464570473	
	Wiley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bastrop	0.004502334	115.2442433	0.017901149	129.3274415	0.003325174	12.4061977	0.301245466	1094.014891	0.002784342	129.1281296	0.000005971	146.4694129	0.002389554	0.004176513	0.000094124	1.041605556	0.004130299	475.937112	0.004130299	475.937112	2091.162891	1.04589144		
	Calderwell	0.002459215	62.81872041	0.002459215	70.62217621	0.001810964	12.4061977	0.164501716	597.4101209	0.001204581	70.51827681	0.000120458	79.86286971	0.000120458	0.001204581	0.000120458	0.000120458	0.002459215	0.002459215	259.8980000	0.002459215	259.8980000	1114.25918969	0.570096084	
	Harris	0.000510007	13.05432389	0.000629506	0.005423851	0.000376663	12.4061977	0.03309476	123.2559385	0.000334709	15.52623338	0.00096121	16.58902723	0.000271348	0.000471744	0.000103327	0.11905148	0.000467136	53.85143077	0.000467136	53.85143077	447.784284	0.223897124		
	Williamson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Uvalde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North East Texas Area	Harrison	0.00065065	17.5583305	0.00069182	0.00441264	0.000058616	12.4061977	0.001145408	4.159710327	0.000299551	13.90044891	9.88414605	1.800525774	0.00077211	0.003396227	0.001162035	1.33805667	0.006240507	719.0900079	0.006240507	719.0900079	758.3909179	0.379195459		
	Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Jeffrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nuances	0.22756873	5824.975938	0.004556851	3.42638791	0.18809652	12.4061977	0.007612767	27.64862441	0.001608888	77.9537313	0.001626796	29.78236222	0.04676038	0.002746366	0.001608888	1.85424911	0.000283395	954.5014455	0.000283395	954.5014455	6920.142856	3.460071428		
	San Antonio	0.005313501	1287.848857	0.001007478	0.717681888	0.001718683	12.4061977	0.001883113	6.112468839	0.000371629	17.2488752	0.00039687	6.84404794	0.001342588	0.000160218	0.000160218	0.000160218	0.000160218	0.001342588	21.10314828	0.000160218	21.10314828	1525.979961	0.76488984	
	Victoria	0.00138																							

Table 59: Annual and OSD Electricity Savings for the Different Programs

PROGRAM	ANNUAL															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family (MWh)	225,389	1,001,051	1,197,537	1,256,764	1,252,530	1,247,084	1,240,311	1,232,099	1,222,335	1,210,907	1,197,702	1,182,608	1,165,511	1,146,299	1,124,859	1,101,079
ESL-Multifamily (MWh)	9,228	37,821	51,312	63,156	165,765	264,701	359,882	451,226	538,652	622,078	701,421	776,601	847,536	914,144	976,342	1,034,050
ESL-Commercial (MWh)	63,456	129,063	192,036	231,649	270,392	308,184	344,944	380,592	415,047	448,228	480,055	510,445	539,320	566,597	592,196	616,037
Federal Buildings (MWh)	52,276	109,073	159,415	206,960	251,708	293,659	332,813	369,171	402,732	433,496	461,464	486,635	509,009	528,586	545,366	559,350
Furnace Pilot Light Program (MMBtu)	2,209,050	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904	2,548,904
PUC (SB7) (MWh)	302,192	1,362,701	1,630,383	2,003,432	2,336,446	2,647,008	2,935,118	3,200,777	3,443,984	3,664,739	3,863,043	4,038,895	4,192,295	4,323,244	4,431,741	4,517,786
PUC (SB5 grant program) (MWh)	0	13,633	12,827	12,021	11,215	10,409	9,603	8,797	7,991	7,186	6,380	5,574	4,768	3,962	3,156	2,350
SECO (MWh)	115,360	293,764	353,701	445,357	457,921	468,611	477,428	484,371	489,440	492,636	493,959	493,408	490,983	486,685	480,513	472,468
Wind-ERCOT (MWh)	2,867,049	6,699,696	9,193,504	15,171,518	18,808,351	20,647,822	21,127,684	21,767,500	22,426,692	23,105,846	23,805,568	24,526,479	25,269,222	26,034,457	26,822,866	27,635,151
SEER13-Single Family (MWh)	0	374,246	624,639	913,010	1,185,311	1,441,594	1,681,860	1,906,108	2,114,339	2,306,551	2,482,746	2,642,923	2,787,083	2,915,224	2,803,568	2,590,509
SEER13-Multifamily (MWh)	0	31,634	52,532	76,375	98,620	119,281	138,371	155,904	171,894	186,354	199,298	210,738	220,690	229,165	219,722	202,900
<b>Total Annual (MWh)</b>	<b>3,634,950</b>	<b>10,052,682</b>	<b>13,467,886</b>	<b>20,380,242</b>	<b>24,838,259</b>	<b>27,448,353</b>	<b>28,648,014</b>	<b>29,956,545</b>	<b>31,233,106</b>	<b>32,478,021</b>	<b>33,691,636</b>	<b>34,874,306</b>	<b>36,026,417</b>	<b>37,148,363</b>	<b>38,000,329</b>	<b>38,731,680</b>
<b>Total Annual (MMBtu)</b>	<b>2,209,050</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>	<b>2,548,904</b>

PROGRAM	OZONE SEASON DAY - OSD															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family (MWh)	776	5,537	6,519	6,904	6,981	7,227	7,274	7,312	7,338	7,353	7,356	7,346	7,322	7,284	7,230	7,160
ESL-Multifamily (MWh)	36	192	271	351	829	1,295	1,738	2,162	2,568	2,956	3,324	3,673	4,001	4,310	4,598	4,865
ESL-Commercial (MWh)	0	800	1,189	1,447	1,700	1,966	2,205	2,436	2,660	2,876	3,082	3,280	3,467	3,645	3,811	3,967
Federal Buildings (MWh)	0	299	437	567	690	805	912	1,011	1,103	1,188	1,264	1,333	1,395	1,448	1,494	1,532
Furnace Pilot Light Program (MMBtu)	5,819	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983	6,983
PUC (SB7) (MWh)	828	3,733	4,467	5,489	6,401	7,252	8,041	8,769	9,436	10,040	10,584	11,065	11,486	11,845	12,142	12,377
PUC (SB5 grant program) (MWh)	0	37	35	33	31	29	26	24	22	20	17	15	13	11	9	6
SECO (MWh)	316	805	969	1,220	1,255	1,284	1,308	1,327	1,341	1,350	1,353	1,352	1,345	1,333	1,316	1,294
Wind-ERCOT (MWh)	5,836	14,936	20,763	25,575	37,261	40,905	41,856	43,123	44,429	45,775	47,161	48,589	50,060	51,576	53,138	54,748
SEER13-Single Family (MWh)	0	2,666	4,449	6,503	8,442	10,268	11,979	13,576	15,059	16,428	17,683	18,824	19,851	20,764	19,969	18,451
SEER13-Multifamily (MWh)	0	213	354	514	664	803	931	1,049	1,157	1,254	1,341	1,418	1,485	1,542	1,479	1,365
<b>Total Annual (MWh)</b>	<b>7,792</b>	<b>29,218</b>	<b>39,453</b>	<b>48,603</b>	<b>64,254</b>	<b>71,834</b>	<b>76,270</b>	<b>80,789</b>	<b>85,113</b>	<b>89,240</b>	<b>93,165</b>	<b>96,895</b>	<b>100,425</b>	<b>103,758</b>	<b>105,186</b>	<b>105,765</b>
<b>Total Annual (MMBtu)</b>	<b>5,819</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>	<b>6,983</b>

Table 60: Annual and OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Values for the Different Programs

PROGRAM	ANNUAL (in tons NOx)															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family	158	708	843	883	879	874	869	862	854	845	835	823	810	796	780	762
ESL-Multifamily	6	26	35	44	119	191	261	328	392	453	511	566	618	667	712	755
ESL-Commercial	44	90	136	164	192	218	245	270	295	319	341	363	384	403	421	438
Federal Buildings	40	84	122	158	193	225	255	283	308	332	353	373	390	405	418	428
Furnace Pilot Light Program	102	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	0	0	0	0
PUC (SB7)	237	1,074	1,157	1,421	1,633	1,830	2,012	2,179	2,332	2,471	2,594	2,703	2,797	2,876	2,941	3,367
PUC (SBS grant program)	0	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
SECO	67	224	270	340	349	357	364	369	373	376	377	376	374	371	366	360
Wind-ERCOT	2,465	4,152	5,688	8,914	10,957	12,029	12,308	12,681	13,065	13,461	13,868	14,288	14,721	15,167	15,626	16,099
SEER13-Single Family	0	258	430	629	816	993	1,158	1,313	1,456	1,589	1,710	1,820	1,920	2,008	1,931	1,784
SEER13-Multifamily	0	22	36	53	68	82	95	107	118	128	137	145	152	158	151	140
<b>Total Annual (Tons NOx)</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>12,728</b>	<b>15,328</b>	<b>16,920</b>	<b>17,688</b>	<b>18,513</b>	<b>19,313</b>	<b>20,094</b>	<b>20,846</b>	<b>21,576</b>	<b>22,168</b>	<b>22,853</b>	<b>23,347</b>	<b>24,134</b>

PROGRAM	OZONE SEASON DAY - OSD (in tons NOx/day)															
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ESL-Single Family	0.76	3.85	4.50	4.76	4.81	4.98	5.00	5.02	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.03	5.01	4.98	4.94	4.89
ESL-Multifamily	0.03	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.58	0.92	1.24	1.55	1.84	2.12	2.39	2.64	2.88	3.11	3.31	3.51
ESL-Commercial	0.26	0.55	0.82	1.00	1.17	1.36	1.52	1.68	1.84	1.98	2.13	2.26	2.39	2.52	2.63	2.74
Federal Buildings	0.11	0.22	0.32	0.42	0.51	0.59	0.67	0.74	0.81	0.87	0.93	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.10	1.12
Furnace Pilot Light Program	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PUC (SB7)	0.64	2.61	3.10	3.81	4.38	4.91	5.40	5.85	6.27	6.64	6.97	7.26	7.52	7.73	7.91	8.04
PUC (SBS grant program)	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
SECO	0.18	0.61	0.73	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.99	0.98
Wind-ERCOT	5.85	9.27	12.98	15.13	21.79	23.93	24.48	25.22	25.99	26.77	27.59	28.42	29.28	30.17	31.08	32.02
SEER13-Single Family	0.00	1.81	3.03	4.42	5.74	6.98	8.15	9.23	10.24	11.17	12.03	12.80	13.50	14.12	13.58	12.55
SEER13-Multifamily	0.00	0.15	0.24	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.79	0.85	0.91	0.97	1.01	1.05	1.01	0.93
<b>Total OSD (Tons NOx)</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>31.38</b>	<b>40.71</b>	<b>45.52</b>	<b>48.41</b>	<b>51.33</b>	<b>54.16</b>	<b>56.79</b>	<b>59.34</b>	<b>61.71</b>	<b>63.64</b>	<b>65.75</b>	<b>66.55</b>	<b>66.78</b>



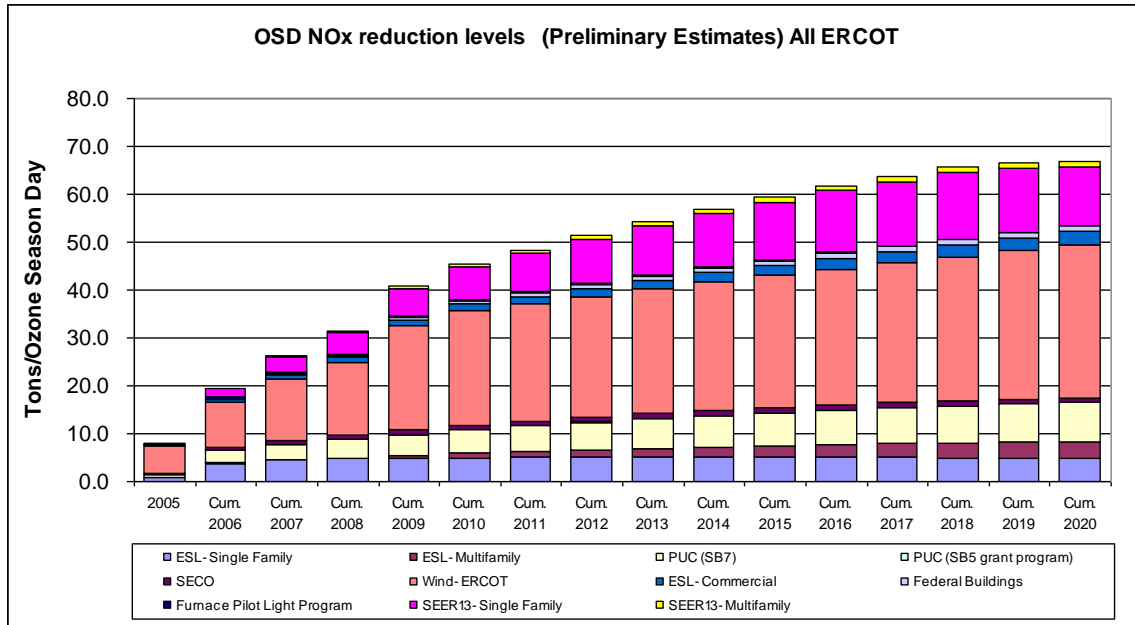


Figure 103: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

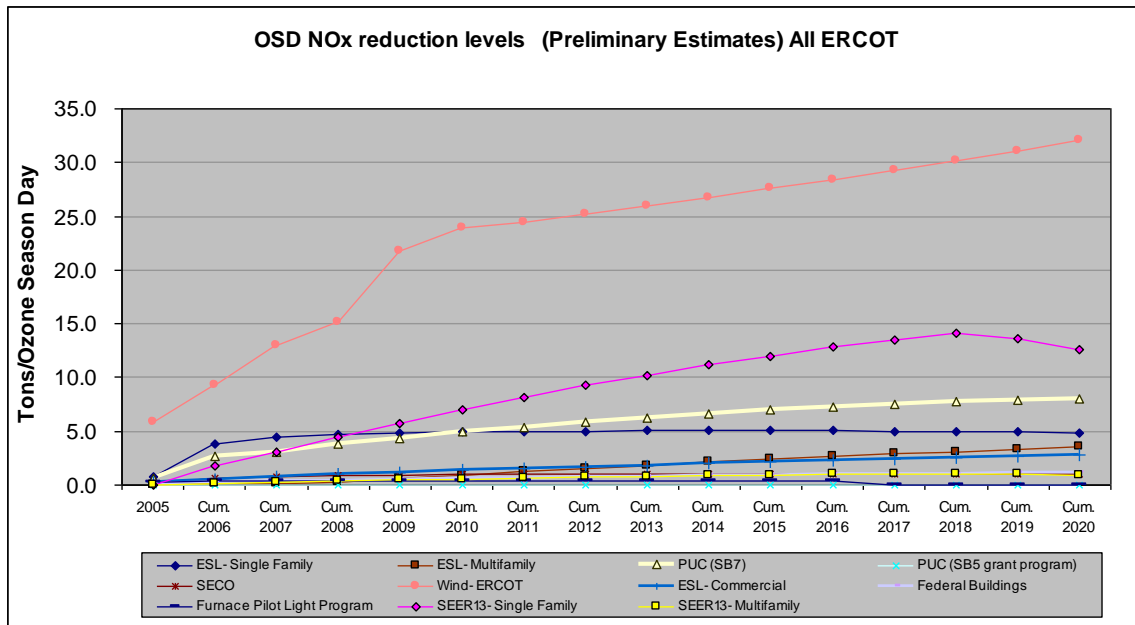


Figure 104: Cumulative OSD NOx Emissions Reduction Projections through 2020

## 8.5 Weather Data

In order to calculate the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from energy efficiency and renewable energy (EE/RE) projects in non-attainment and affected counties in Texas, several weather data sets needed to be assembled from the many different weather sources (Figure 105 and Figure 106), including hourly weather data sets needed for the DOE-2 simulations and daily average weather data for analysis that used monthly utility billing data. In 2008 these sources were updated.

In the archive the counties were grouped according to the nearest TMY2 weather station. Next, for each group, weather files were determined for F-CHART, PV F-CHART, ASHRAE 90.1-1989, and ASHRAE 90.1-1999 analysis. Finally, as shown in Table 62, weather files were assigned for NOAA data (temperature, humidity, wind speed) and NREL (solar radiation). In some instances, where solar radiation data were not available from the NREL database, TCEQ solar data were used. For NREL solar sources, solar data included global horizontal, direct normal beam, and diffuse solar radiation. For TCEQ solar sources, only global horizontal solar radiation data were available which required synthesis of direct normal beam and diffuse radiation using an iterative kt procedure (Erbs 1982). Synthetic beam and diffuse solar data were also used to fill missing NREL data.

In 2005, at the request of the TCEQ, the 9 weather stations assembled for calculating emissions from the non-attainment and affected counties were expanded to include all counties in ERCOT. To accomplish this, 8 additional weather stations were added to the original 9 stations for a total of 17 weather stations (Table 63). Assignment of weather stations was then performed as shown in Table 64, with additional details provided in Table 65. Figure 107 shows an updated map of Texas showing the available weather files, 2000/2001 IECC weather zones, and ERCOT county outline. Figure 108 shows the clustering of the counties around their chosen TMY2 and NOAA weather stations. Figure 109 shows the 2000/2001 and 2006 IECC weather zones and available weather files. During the period from July 2008 to August 2009, the Laboratory maintained and added additional years of weather data to the archive.

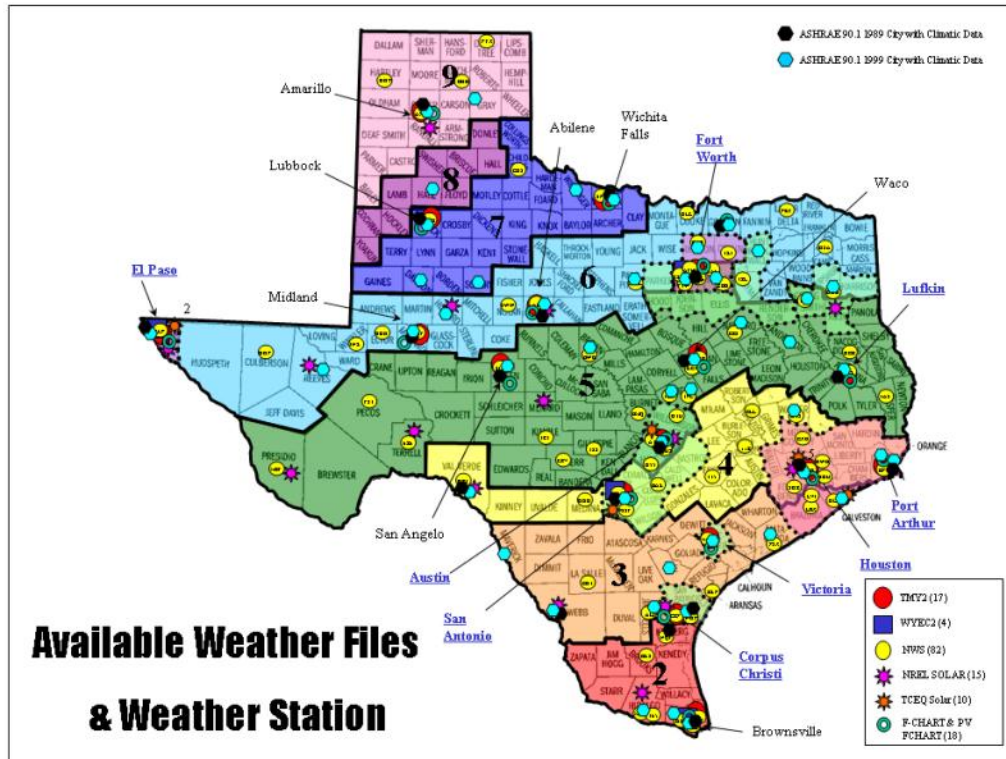


Figure 105: Available Weather Stations in Texas for 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties

List of Available Weather Files and Weather Stations of Texas			
<b>Texas Weather Stations (NWS)</b>			
1	Abilene Regional Airport (ABD)	51	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
2	Altoona International Airport (ALU)	52	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
3	Amarillo International Airport (AMA)	53	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
4	Angelo / Lake Jackson (ELC)	54	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
5	Angelo Municipal Airport (GKY)	55	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
6	Austin - Bergstrom International (AUS)	56	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
7	Austin Camp Mabey (RTT)	57	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
8	Bogert International Airport (BGT)	58	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
9	Brenham: BRENHAM MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (11R)	59	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
10	Brownsville S. Padre International (BRO)	60	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
11	Brownwood: BROWNWOOD REGIONAL AIRPORT (BWD)	61	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
12	Brownwood Municipal Airport (BMO)	62	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
13	Childress Municipal Airport (CDS)	63	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
14	College Station (CLD)	64	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
15	Corpus Christi: Corpus Christi Airport (CIX)	65	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
16	Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)	66	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
17	CORPUS CHRISTI: CORPUS CHRISTI NAS/TRAUX FIELD AIRPT (NRP)	67	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
18	Corkran: Campbell Field (CRS)	68	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
19	Corpus La Salle Co. Airport (COT)	69	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
20	Dallas: Dallas Municipal Airport (DHT)	70	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
21	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	71	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
22	Dallas Love Field (DAL)	72	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
23	Dallas Redbird Airport (RBD)	73	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
24	Del Rio International Airport (DRT)	74	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
25	Del Rio Municipal Airport (DRO)	75	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
26	Dyke: Terrell County Airport (DYE)	76	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
27	El Paso International Airport (ELP)	77	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
28	FALFURRAS: BROOKS COUNTY AIRPORT (BMS)	78	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
29	Fort Stockton: Peace County Airport (FST)	79	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
30	Fort Worth Alliance Airport (FWA)	80	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
31	Fort Worth Meacham (FTW)	81	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
32	FREDERICKSBURG: GILLSPIC COUNTY AIRPORT (TRZ)	82	Lubbock International Airport (LBB)
33	GAINESVILLE: GAINESVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GLE)		
34	Galveston: Galveston Field (GLS)		
35	GEORGETOWN: GEORGETOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GTU)		
36	HARRISBURG: RIGGS VALLEY (HRL)		
37	Houston Municipal Airport (HOU)		
38	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)		
39	Houston Clear Lake (LNU)		
40	Houston Houston Municipal Airport (HWH)		
41	Houston Sugarland (SGR)		
42	Houston William P. Hobby Airport (HOU)		
43	Humble Municipal Airport (HUT)		
44	JASPER: JASPER COUNTY-BELL FIELD AIRPORT (JAS)		
45	Junction: Kimble County Airport (JCT)		
46	KERRVILLE: KERRVILLE MUNDOUISCHREINER FLD AIRPORT (KRV)		
47	MILLENN: MILLENN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (ILE)		
48	KINGSVILLE: KINGSVILLE NAS AIRPORT (NQI)		
49	LA ORANGE: FAYETTE REGIONAL AIR CENTER AIRPORT (OTS)		
50	Longview: E.T. Ryan Airport (GGG)		
<b>Texas TM2 Weather Files</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Amarillo	2	Amarillo
3	Austin	3	Austin
4	Brownsville	4	Brownsville
5	Corpus Christi	5	Corpus Christi
6	El Paso	6	El Paso
7	Fort Worth	7	Fort Worth
8	Houston	8	Houston
9	Lubbock	9	Lubbock
10	Midland	10	Midland
11	Port Arthur	11	Port Arthur
12	San Antonio	12	San Antonio
13	San Angelo	13	San Angelo
14	San Antonio	14	San Antonio
15	Victoria	15	Victoria
16	Waco	16	Waco
17	Wichita Falls	17	Wichita Falls
<b>Texas WYEC2 Weather Files</b>			
1	El Paso	1	El Paso
2	Brownsville	2	Brownsville
3	Fort Worth	3	Fort Worth
4	San Antonio	4	San Antonio
<b>NREL Solar Stations</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Austin	2	Austin
3	Big Spring	3	Big Spring
4	Calvey	4	Calvey
5	Clear Lake	5	Clear Lake
6	Copier Christi	6	Copier Christi
7	Del Rio	7	Del Rio
8	Edinburg	8	Edinburg
9	El Paso	9	El Paso
10	Lubbock	10	Lubbock
11	Midland	11	Midland
12	Odessa	12	Odessa
13	Pease	13	Pease
14	Presidio	14	Presidio
15	Sanderson	15	Sanderson
<b>TCEQ Solar Stations</b>			
1	Big Spring	1	Big Spring
2	Calvey	2	Calvey
3	El Paso	3	El Paso
4	Galveston	4	Galveston
5	Harris	5	Harris
<b>FCHART and PV FCHART (New Weather File)</b>			
1	Abilene	1	Abilene
2	Amarillo	2	Amarillo
3	Austin	3	Austin
4	Brownsville	4	Brownsville
5	Corpus Christi	5	Corpus Christi
6	El Paso	6	El Paso
7	Fort Worth	7	Fort Worth
8	Houston	8	Houston
9	Lubbock	9	Lubbock
10	Lufkin	10	Lufkin
11	Midland-Odessa	11	Midland-Odessa
12	Port Arthur	12	Port Arthur
13	San Antonio	13	San Antonio
14	San Antonio	14	San Antonio
15	Sherman	15	Sherman
16	Victoria	16	Victoria
17	Waco	17	Waco
18	Wichita Falls	18	Wichita Falls

Figure 106: List of Available Weather Files in Texas (Listed by Symbol)

Table 61: Assignment of Weather Stations for 41 Non-attainment and Affected Counties (NOAA, TMY2, F-CHART, PV F-CHART, NAHB, Climate Zone, HDD, CDD, 90.1-1989, 90.1-1999)

Area	No.	County	NOAA Weather Station			SAR Station		TMY2	FCHART		PVFCHART	DOE include File	DOE TRY weather file name	Climate Zone	HDD		CDD		ASHRAE 90.1-1989		ASHRAE 90.1-1999		County		
			WBN No.	Weather Station	Source	File	WBN No.		File	FchartID					Fchart	PV-FchartID	PV-Fchart	DOE-INC	X	DOE-WF PRECODE	1989	1999		1989	1999
Austin	22	Bastrop	13568	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	NREL	Austin	13568	Austin	14	Austin	18	BAS	Austin	ATT	West	4				Austin	12	Austin	6	Bastrop	
	26	Cadwell	13568	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	NREL	Austin	13568	Austin	14	Austin	18	CAL	Austin	ATT	West	4				Austin	12	Austin	6	Cadwell	
	8	Travis	13568	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	NREL	Austin	13568	Austin	14	Austin	18	HAY	Austin	ATT	West	5				Austin	12	Austin	6	Hays	
	40	Frays	13568	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	NREL	Austin	13568	Austin	14	Austin	18	TRA	Austin	ATT	West	5	1728	1688	8872	7171	Austin	12	Austin	6	Travis
	41	Williamson	13568	Austin Camp Mabey (ATT)	NREL	Austin	13568	Austin	14	Austin	18	WLL	Austin	ATT	West	5				Austin	12	McCombs/Gray or Austin	6	Williamson	
Corpus Christi	38	Nueces	12524	Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)	NREL	Corpus Christi	12524	Corpus Christi	52	Corpus Christi	58	NIE	Corpus Christi	CRP	East	3	888	1016	8200	8022	Corpus Christi	16	Corpus Christi or Alice	5	Nueces
	15	San Patricio	12524	Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)	NREL	Corpus Christi	12524	Corpus Christi	52	Corpus Christi	58	SAP	Corpus Christi	CRP	East	3				Corpus Christi	16	Corpus Christi or Alice	5	San Patricio	
El Paso	30	El Paso	23044	El Paso International Airport (ELP)	TECQ	El Paso	23044	El Paso	68	El Paso	70	ELP	El Paso	ELP	West	6	2605	2708	5617	5488	El Paso	12	El Paso	10	El Paso
	27	Collin	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	COL	Fort Worth	DFW	West	6				Denton	12	Denton, Greenville or Sherman	8	Collin	
Dallas-Ft. Worth	4	Dallas	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	DAL	Fort Worth	DFW	West	5		2258			Fort Worth	12	Denton	8	Dallas
	29	Denton	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	DEN	Fort Worth	DFW	West	6				Sherman or Fort Worth	12	Denton	8	Denton	
	31	Hood	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	ELL	Fort Worth	DFW	West	5				Fort Worth	12	Fort Worth, Dallas or Corsicana	8	Ellis	
	23	Hood	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	HOD	Fort Worth	DFW	West	5				Fort Worth	12	Meridale Hills or Fort Worth	8	Hood	
	24	Hart	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	HHT	Fort Worth	DFW	West	6				Sherman or Fort Worth	12	Georgetown	10	Hart	
	36	Johnson	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	JOH	Fort Worth	DFW	West	5				Fort Worth	12	Meridale Hills or Fort Worth	8	Johnson	
	10	Kaufman	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	KAU	Fort Worth	DFW	West	6				Fort Worth	12	Georgetown, Dallas or Corsicana	8	Kaufman	
	38	Parker	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	PAR	Fort Worth	DFW	West	6				Sherman or Fort Worth	12	Meridale Hills or Fort Worth	8	Parker	
	13	Rockwall	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	ROC	Fort Worth	DFW	West	6				Sherman or Fort Worth	12	Dallas or Greenville	8	Rockwall	
	17	Tarrant	03027	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)	NREL	Denton	03027	Denton	78	Fort Worth	83	TAR	Fort Worth	DFW	West	5	2258		6174		Fort Worth	12	Fort Worth	8	Tarrant
Houston/Galveston	2	Brazoria	12580	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	NREL	Dier Lee	12580	Houston	96	Houston	102	BRA	Houston	IAH	East	3				Houston	10	Houston/Galveston or Bay City	5	Brazoria	
	5	Fort Bend	12580	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	NREL	Dier Lee	12580	Houston	96	Houston	102	FGB	Houston	IAH	East	4				Houston	10	Houston or Bay City	5	Fort Bend	
	32	Galveston	12580	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	NREL	Dier Lee	12580	Houston	96	Houston	102	GAL	Houston	IAH	East	3	1263	1371	7125	7357	Houston	10	Galveston	5	Galveston
	34	Harris	12580	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	NREL	Dier Lee	12580	Houston	96	Houston	102	HAR	Houston	IAH	East	4	1348	1371	7125	7357	Houston	10	Houston	5	Harris
	37	Montgomery	12580	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	NREL	Dier Lee	12580	Houston	96	Houston	102	MCG	Houston	IAH	East	4				Houston	10	Huntsville or Houston	5	Montgomery	
Tyler/Lufkin	20	Waller	12580	Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)	NREL	Dier Lee	12580	Houston	96	Houston	102	WAL	Houston	IAH	East	4				Houston	10	Huntsville or Houston	5	Waller	
	35	Harrison	03031	Longview E. T. Rigney Airport (GGG)	NREL	Denton	03031	Denton	125	Lufkin	131	GHE	Lufkin	GGG	East	6				Lufkin	12	Longview	8	Gregg	
	9	Harrison	03031	Longview E. T. Rigney Airport (GGG)	NREL	Denton	03031	Denton	125	Lufkin	131	HAN	Lufkin	GGG	East	8				Lufkin	12	Longview	8	Harrison	
	14	Rusk	03031	Longview E. T. Rigney Airport (GGG)	NREL	Denton	03031	Denton	125	Lufkin	131	HDS	Lufkin	GGG	East	5				Lufkin	12	Tyler/Palmer or Corsicana	8	Harrison	
	16	Smyth	03031	Longview E. T. Rigney Airport (GGG)	NREL	Denton	03031	Denton	125	Lufkin	131	RUS	Lufkin	GGG	East	5				Lufkin	12	Tyler or Longview	8	Rusk	
Beaumont/Port Arthur	18	Smyth	03031	Longview E. T. Rigney Airport (GGG)	NREL	Denton	03031	Denton	125	Lufkin	131	SWL	Lufkin	GGG	East	6	1268	6562			Lufkin	12	Tyler or Longview	8	Smyth
	3	Chambers	12517	Port Arthur Se. T. Rigney Airport (BPT)	TECQ	C34-Galveston Airport	12517	Port Arthur	166	Port Arthur	172	CPA	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4				Lufkin	12	Tyler or Longview	8	Udonor	
	7	Hardin	12517	Port Arthur Se. T. Rigney Airport (BPT)	TECQ	C34-Galveston Airport	12517	Port Arthur	166	Port Arthur	172	HAD	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4				Houston or Port Arthur	10	Beaumont or Houston	5	Chambers	
	25	Jackson	12517	Port Arthur Se. T. Rigney Airport (BPT)	TECQ	C34-Galveston Airport	12517	Port Arthur	166	Port Arthur	172	JEF	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4	1416	1677	8888	8703	Port Arthur	10	Beaumont	6	Jackson
	11	Dwight	12517	Port Arthur Se. T. Rigney Airport (BPT)	TECQ	C34-Galveston Airport	12517	Port Arthur	166	Port Arthur	172	LIB	Port Arthur	BPT	East	4				Houston or Port Arthur	10	Beaumont/Galveston or Houston	5	Jerry	
San Antonio	1	Becker	12520	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECQ	C38-Camp Bullis	12520	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	BEX	San Antonio	SAT	West	4				San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Orange	
	28	Comal	12521	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECQ	C38-Camp Bullis	12521	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	COM	San Antonio	SAT	West	4	1578	1644	7170	7142	San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Becker
	6	Guadalupe	12521	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECQ	C38-Camp Bullis	12521	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	GUA	San Antonio	SAT	West	4				San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Guadalupe	
	21	Wilson	12521	San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	TECQ	C38-Camp Bullis	12521	San Antonio	187	San Antonio	194	WIL	San Antonio	SAT	West	4				San Antonio	12	San Antonio	6	Wilson	
	19	Victoria	03032	Victoria Bonanza Airport (VCT)	TECQ	C38-Camp Bullis	03032	Victoria	194	Victoria	206	VIC	Victoria	VCT	East	3	1088	1088	1088	1088	Victoria	12	Victoria	5	Victoria



Table 62: Availability of Weather Data for 41 Non-attainment and Affected County (NOAA, NREL, TCEQ, ESL)

[illegible]

Table 63: Main NOAA Weather Stations used in eCALC

ABI	Abilene Regional Airport
AMA	Amarillo International Airport
BRO	Brownsville S. Padre Island International
LBB	Lubbock International Airport
MAF	Midland International Airport
SJT	San Angelo Mathis Field
ACT	Waco Regional Airport
SPS	Wichita Falls Municipal Airport
ATT	Austin Camp Mabry
BPT	Port Arthur Se TX Rgnl Airport
CRP	Corpus Christi International Airport
DFW	Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport
ELP	El Paso International Airport
GGG	Longview E TX Rgnl Airport
IAH	Houston Bush Intercontinental
SAT	San Antonio International Airport
VCT	Victoria Regional Airport

Table 64: Summary of Weather Data Assignments for ERCOT Counties

ERCOT COUNTY	ASSIGNED WEATHER STATION	ERCOT COUNTY	ASSIGNED WEATHER STATION	ERCOT COUNTY	ASSIGNED WEATHER STATION
ANDERSON	GGG	FRANKLIN	DFW	MIDLAND	MAF
ANDREWS	MAF	FREESTONE	ACT	MILAM	IAH
ANGELINA	GGG	FRIO	SAT	MILLS	ACT
ARANSAS	CRP	GALVESTON	IAH	MITCHELL	ABI
ARCHER	SPS	GILLESPIE	ATT	MONTAGUE	SPS
ATASCOSA	SAT	GLASSCOCK	MAF	MONTGOMERY	IAH
AUSTIN	IAH	GOLIAD	VCT	MOTLEY	LBB
BANDERA	SAT	GONZALES	SAT	NACOGDOCHES	GGG
BASTROP	ATT	GRAYSON	SPS	NAVARRO	ACT
BAYLOR	SPS	GRIMES	IAH	NOLAN	ABI
BEE	VCT	GUADALUPE	SAT	NUECES	CRP
BELL	ACT	HALL	AMA	PALO PINTO	ABI
BEXAR	SAT	HAMILTON	ACT	PARKER	DFW
BLANCO	ATT	HARDEMAN	SPS	PECOS	SJT
BORDEN	LBB	HARRIS	IAH	PRESIDIO	SJT
BOSQUE	ACT	HASKELL	ABI	RAINS	DFW
BRAZORIA	IAH	HAYS	ATT	REAGAN	MAF
BRAZOS	IAH	HENDERSON	DFW	REAL	ATT
BREWSTER	SJT	HIDALGO	BRO	RED RIVER	DFW
BRISCOE	AMA	HILL	ACT	REEVES	MAF
BROOKS	BRO	HOOD	DFW	REFUGIO	VCT
BROWN	ACT	HOPKINS	DFW	ROBERTSON	IAH
BURLESON	IAH	HOUSTON	GGG	ROCKWALL	DFW
BURNET	ATT	HOWARD	MAF	RUNNELS	SJT
CALDWELL	ATT	HUDSPETH	ELP	RUSK	GGG
CALHOUN	VCT	HUNT	SPS	SAN PATRICIO	CRP
CALLAHAN	ABI	IRION	SJT	SAN SABA	ATT
CAMERON	BRO	JACK	ABI	SCHLEICHER	SJT
CHAMBERS	BPT	JACKSON	VCT	SCURRY	LBB
CHEROKEE	GGG	JEFF DAVIS	MAF	SHACKELFORD	ABI
CHILDRESS	LBB	JIM HOGG	BRO	SMITH	DFW
CLAY	SPS	JIM WELLS	CRP	SOMERVELL	DFW
COKE	SJT	JOHNSON	DFW	STARR	BRO
COLEMAN	ABI	JONES	ABI	STEPHENS	ABI
COLLIN	DFW	KARNES	VCT	STERLING	SJT
COLORADO	IAH	KAUFMAN	DFW	STONEWALL	LBB
COMAL	SAT	KENDALL	SAT	SUTTON	SJT
COMANCHE	ACT	KENEDY	BRO	TARRANT	DFW
CONCHO	SJT	KENT	LBB	TAYLOR	ABI
COOKE	SPS	KERR	ATT	TERRELL	SJT
CORYELL	ACT	KIMBLE	SJT	THROCKMORTON	ABI
COTTLE	SPS	KING	LBB	TITUS	DFW
CRANE	MAF	KINNEY	SAT	TOM GREEN	SJT
CROCKETT	SJT	KLEBERG	CRP	TRAVIS	ATT
CROSBY	LBB	KNOX	SPS	UPTON	MAF
CULBERSON	ELP	LA SALLE	CRP	UVALDE	SAT
DALLAS	DFW	LAMAR	DFW	VAL VERDE	SAT
DAWSON	LBB	LAMPASAS	ACT	VAN ZANDT	DFW
DE WITT	VCT	LAVACA	VCT	VICTORIA	VCT
DELTA	DFW	LEE	ATT	WALLER	IAH
DENTON	DFW	LEON	ACT	WARD	MAF
DICKENS	LBB	LIMESTONE	ACT	WASHINGTON	IAH
DIMMIT	CRP	LIVE OAK	CRP	WEBB	CRP
DUVAL	CRP	LLANO	ATT	WHARTON	VCT
EASTLAND	ABI	LOVING	MAF	WICHITA	SPS
ECTOR	MAF	MADISON	IAH	WILBARGER	SPS
EDWARDS	SJT	MARTIN	MAF	WILLACY	BRO
ELLIS	DFW	MASON	ATT	WILLIAMSON	ATT
ERATH	ABI	MATAGORDA	VCT	WILSON	SAT
FALLS	ACT	MAVERICK	CRP	WINKLER	MAF
FANNIN	SPS	MCCULLOCH	SJT	WISE	DFW
FAYETTE	IAH	MCLENNAN	ACT	YOUNG	ABI
FISHER	ABI	MCMULLEN	CRP	ZAPATA	BRO
FOARD	SPS	MEDINA	SAT	ZAVALA	CRP
FORT BEND	IAH	MENARD	SJT		

Table 65: Assignment of NWS Weather Stations for all ERCOT Counties

No.	The City TMY2 Weather File is Available	County with TMY2 Weather Station					Adjacent Counties					Nearest Counties							
		County Name	Weather Zone	HDD	Table	Weather Station Assigned	No.	County Name	Weather Zone	HDD	Table	Weather Station Assigned	No.	County Name	Nearest Cities with TMY2 Files	Weather Zone	HDD	Table	Weather Station Assigned
1	Abilene	TAYLOR	6B	2584	B-8	ABI	1	CALLAHAN	6B			ABI	1	EASTLAND	Abilene (6B)	6B			ABI
							2	COLEMAN	5B			ABI	2	ERATH	Abilene (6B), Fort Worth (5B)	6B			ABI
							3	FISHER	6B			ABI	3	HASKELL	Abilene (6B), Wichita Falls (7B)	6B			ABI
							4	JONES	6B			ABI	4	JACK	Fort Worth (5B), Abilene (6B)	6B			ABI
							5	NOLAN	6B			ABI	5	MITCHELL	Abilene (6B), Midland (6B)	6B			ABI
							6	SHACKELFORD	6B			ABI	6	PALO PINTO	Fort Worth (5B), Abilene (6B)	6B	2625	B-8	ABI
												7	STEPHENS	Abilene (6B)	6B			ABI	
												8	THROCKMORTON	Abilene (6B), Wichita Falls (7B)	6B			ABI	
												9	YOLING	Wichita Falls (7B), Abilene (6B), Fort Worth (5B)	6B			ABI	
2	Amarillo	POTTER	9B	4258	B-13	AMA						10	BRISCOE	Amarillo (9B), Lubbock (7B)	8			AMA	
												11	HALL	Amarillo (9B), Lubbock (7B)	8			AMA	
3	Austin	TRAVIS	5B	1688	B-6	ATT	7	BASTROP	4B			ATT	12	GILLESPIE	San Antonio (4B), Austin (5B)	5A			ATT
							8	BLANCO	5A			ATT	13	KERR	San Antonio (4B), Austin (5B)	5A			ATT
							9	BURNET	5A			ATT	14	LEE	Austin (5B), Houston (4B)	4B			ATT
							10	CALDWELL	4B			ATT	15	LLANO	Austin (5B), San Antonio (4B)	5B			ATT
							11	HAYS	5B			ATT	16	MASON	Austin (5B), San Antonio (4B)	5B			ATT
							12	WILLAMSON	5B			ATT	17	REAL	San Antonio (4B), Austin (5B), San Angelo (5B)	5A			ATT
4	Brownsville	CAMERON	2B	635	B-3	BRO	13	HIDALGO	2B	778	B-3	BRO	18	SAN SABA	Austin (5B), San Angelo (5B), Waco (5B)	5B			ATT
							14	WILLACY	2B			BRO	19	BROOKS	Brownsville (2B), Corpus Christi (3B)	2B			BRO
												20	JIM HOGG	Brownsville (2B), Corpus Christi (3B)	2B			BRO	
												21	KNEEDY	Brownsville (2B), Corpus Christi (3B)	2B			BRO	
												22	STARR	Brownsville (2B)	2B			BRO	
												23	ZAPATA	Brownsville (2B), Corpus Christi (3B)	2B			BRO	
5	Corpus Christi	NUECES	3B	1016	B-5	CRP	15	ARANSAS	3B			CRP	24	DIMMIT	Corpus Christi (3B), San Antonio (4B)	3C			CRP
							16	JIM WELLS	3C	1062	B-5	CRP	25	DUVAL	Corpus Christi (3B)	3C			CRP
							17	KLEBERG	2B			CRP	26	LA SALLE	Corpus Christi (3B)	3C			CRP
							18	SAN PATRICIO	3C			CRP	27	LIVE OAK	Corpus Christi (3B), Victoria (3B)	3C			CRP
												28	MAVERICK	San Antonio (4B), Corpus Christi (3B)	3C	1441	B-5	CRP	
												29	MCNULLEN	Corpus Christi (3B), Victoria (3B)	3C			CRP	
												30	WEBB	Corpus Christi (3B)	3C	1025	B-5	CRP	
												31	ZAVALA	San Antonio (4B), Corpus Christi (3B)	3C			CRP	
6	El Paso	EL PASO	6B	2708	B-10	ELP	19	HUOSPEETH	6B			ELP	32	CULBERSON	El Paso (6B)	6B			ELP
7	Fort Worth	TARRANT	5B	2304	B-8	DFW	20	COLLIN	6B			DFW	33	DELTA	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW
							21	DALLAS	5B	2259	B-8	DFW	34	FRANKLIN	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW
							22	DENTON	6B	2665	B-8	DFW	35	HENDERSON	Fort Worth (5B), Lubbock (7B), Waco (5B)	5B			DFW
							23	ELLIS	5B			DFW	36	HOOD	Fort Worth (5B), Waco (5B)	5B			DFW
							24	JOHNSON	5B			DFW	37	HOPKINS	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW
							25	PARKER	6B			DFW	38	KALIFIAN	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW
							26	WISE	6B			DFW	39	LAMAR	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW
												40	RAINS	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW	
												41	RED RIVER	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW	
												42	ROCKWALL	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW	
												43	SMITH	Fort Worth (5B), Lubbock (7B)	5B	2194	B-8	DFW	
												44	SOMERVELL	Fort Worth (5B), Waco (5B)	5B			DFW	
												45	TITUS	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW	
												46	VAN ZANDT	Fort Worth (5B)	6B			DFW	
8	Houston	HARRIS	4B	1371	B-5	IAH	27	BRAZORIA	3B			IAH	47	AUSTIN	Houston (4B)	4B			IAH
							28	FORT BEND	4B			IAH	48	BRAZOS	Houston (4B), Austin (5B), Waco (5B)	4B			IAH
							29	GALVESTON	3B	1263	B-5	IAH	49	BURLESON	Austin (5B), Waco (5B), Houston (4B)	4B			IAH
							30	MONTGOMERY	4B			IAH	50	COLORADO	Houston (4B), Victoria (3B)	4B			IAH
							31	WALLER	4B			IAH	51	FAYETTE	Houston (4B), San Antonio (4B)	4B			IAH
												52	GRIMES	Houston (4B)	4B			IAH	
												53	MADISON	Houston (4B), Waco (5B), Lubbock (7B)	4B			IAH	
												54	MILAM	Austin (5B), Waco (5B), Houston (4B)	4B			IAH	
												55	ROBERTSON	Waco (5B), Houston (4B)	4B			IAH	
												56	WASHINGTON	Houston (4B), Austin (5B)	4B			IAH	
9	Lubbock	LUBBOCK	7B	3431	B-11	LBB	32	CROSBY	7B			LBB	57	BORDEN	Lubbock (7B), Abilene (6B), Midland (6B)	7B			LBB
												58	CHILDRESS	Lubbock (7B), Wichita Falls (7B)	7B			LBB	
												59	DAVISON	Lubbock (7B), Midland (6B)	7B	3159	B-11	LBB	
												60	DICKENS	Lubbock (7B)	7B			LBB	
												61	KENT	Lubbock (7B), Abilene (6B)	7B			LBB	
												62	KING	Lubbock (7B), Abilene (6B), Wichita Falls (7B)	7B			LBB	
												63	MOTLEY	Lubbock (7B)	7B			LBB	
												64	SURRY	Lubbock (7B), Midland (6B), Abilene (6B)	7B	3185	B-11	LBB	
												65	STONEWALL	Abilene (6B), Lubbock (7B), Wichita Falls (7B)	7B			LBB	
												66	ANDERSON	Lufkin (5A)	5A	2005	B-8	GGG	
												67	RUSK	Lufkin (5A)	5B			GGG	
												68	HOWARD	Midland (6B)	6B	2772	B-10	MAF	
												69	JEFF DAVIS	Midland (6B), El Paso (6B)	6B			MAF	
												70	LOVING	Midland (6B)	6B			MAF	
												71	REEVES	Midland (6B)	6B	2505	B-8	MAF	
												72	WARD	Midland (6B)	6B			MAF	
												73	WINKLER	Midland (6B)	6B			MAF	
												74	BREWSTER	El Paso (6B), San Angelo (5B)	5A			SJT	
												75	CROCKETT	San Angelo (5B)	5B			SJT	
												76	EDWARDS	San Angelo (5B)	5A			SJT	
												77	KIMBLE	San Angelo (5B), Austin (5B)	5A			SJT	
												78	MCCULLOCH	San Angelo (5B)	5B			SJT	
												79	PECOS	San Angelo (5B)	5A			SJT	
												80	PRESIDIO	El Paso (6B), San Angelo (5B)	5A			SJT	
												81	SUTTON	San Angelo (5B)	5A			SJT	
												82	TERRELL	San Angelo (5B)	5A			SJT	
												83	FRIO	San Antonio (4B), Corpus Christi (3B)	3C			SAT	
												84	GONZALES	San Antonio (4B), Victoria (3B)	4B			SAT	
												85	KINNEY	San Antonio (4B)	4B			SAT	
												86	UVALDE	San Antonio (4B)	4B			SAT	
												87	VAL VERDE	San Antonio (4B), San Angelo (5B)	4B	1565	B-5	SAT	
												88	BEE	Corpus Christi (3B), Victoria (3B)	3B	1372	B-5	VCT	
												89	KARNES	Victoria (3B), San Antonio (4B), Corpus Christi (3B)	3B	1370	B-5	VCT	
												90	MATAGORDA	Victoria (3B)	3B			VCT	
												91	WHARTON	Victoria (3B), Houston (4B)	3B			VCT	
												92							
												93	BROWN	Abilene (6B), Waco (5B), San Angelo (5B)	5B	2199	B-8	ACT	
												94	COMANCHE	Waco (5B), Abilene (6B)	5B			ACT	
												95	FREESTONE	Waco (5B)	5B			ACT	
												96	HAMILTON	Waco (5B)	5B			ACT	
												97	LAMPASAS	Waco (5B), Austin (5B)	5B			ACT	
												98	LEON	Waco (5B), Lubbock (7B)	5B			ACT	
												99	MILLS	Waco (5B), Austin (5B)	5B			ACT	
												100	NAVARRO	Waco (5B), Fort Worth (5B)	5B	2396	B-8	ACT	
												101	COOKE	Fort Worth (5B), Wichita Falls (7B)	6B			SPS	
												102	COTTE	Wichita Falls (7B), Lubbock (7B)	7B			SPS	
												103	FANNIN	Fort Worth (5B), Wichita Falls (7B)	6B			SPS	
												104	FOARD	Wichita Falls (7B)	7B			SPS	
												105	GRAYSON	Fort Worth (5B), Wichita Falls (7B)	6B	2890	B-10	SPS	
												106	HARDENMAN	Wichita Falls (7B)	7B			SP	



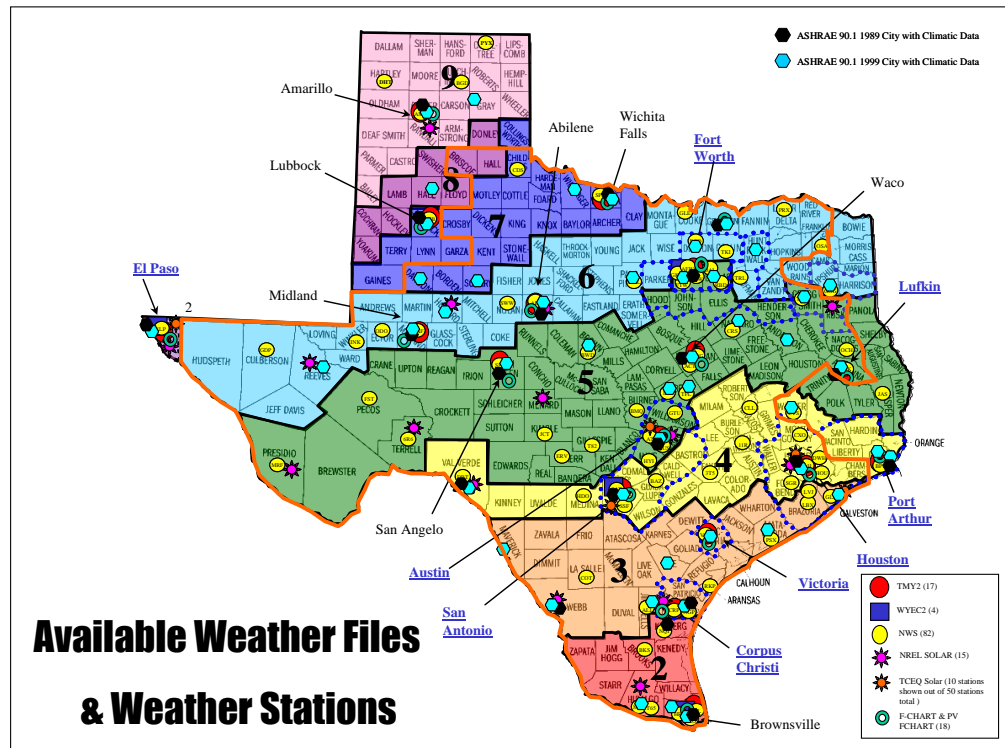


Figure 107: Available Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties

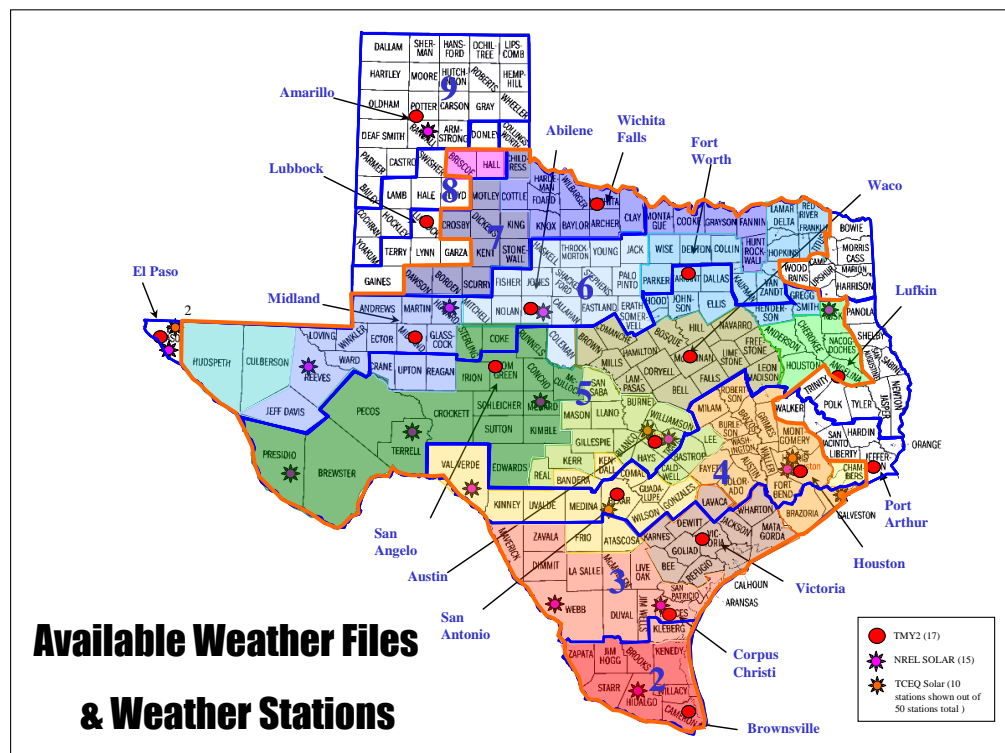


Figure 108: Grouping of Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties

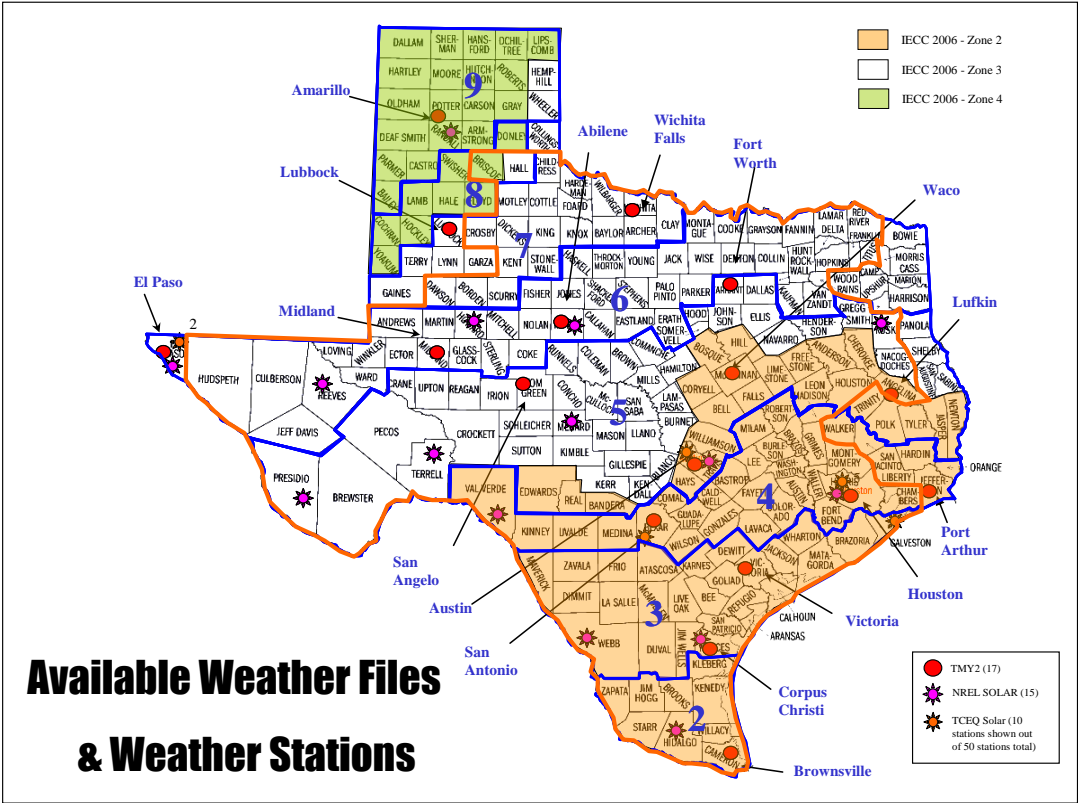


Figure 109: Available Weather Stations in Texas for all ERCOT Counties Showing 2000/2001 and 2006 Climate Zones

List of Available Weather Files and Weather Stations of Texas		
<div><div></div><div>Texas Weather Stations (NOAA)</div></div> <div><div>1</div><div>Abilene Regional Airport (ABI)</div></div> <div><div>2</div><div>Alisa International Airport (ALI)</div></div> <div><div>3</div><div>Amarillo International Airport (AMA)</div></div> <div><div>4</div><div>Angleton / Lake Jackson Brazos (LBX)</div></div> <div><div>5</div><div>Arlington Municipal Airport (GRV)</div></div> <div><div>6</div><div>Austin - Bergstrom International (AUS)</div></div> <div><div>7</div><div>Austin Camp Mabry (ATT)</div></div> <div><div>8</div><div>Borger Hutchinson County Airport (BGD)</div></div> <div><div>9</div><div>Brenham - Brenham Municipal Airport (11R)</div></div> <div><div>10</div><div>Brownsville S Padre International (BRO)</div></div> <div><div>11</div><div>Brownwood - Brownwood Regional Airport (BWD)</div></div> <div><div>12</div><div>Burnet Municipal Airport (BMQ)</div></div> <div><div>13</div><div>Childress Municipal Airport (CDS)</div></div> <div><div>14</div><div>College Station (CLL)</div></div> <div><div>15</div><div>Conroe Montgomery County Airport (CXO)</div></div> <div><div>16</div><div>Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)</div></div> <div><div>17</div><div>CORPUS CHRISTI: CORPUS CHRISTI NAS/TRAUX FIELD AIRPT (NGP)</div></div> <div><div>18</div><div>Corpus Christi International Airport (CRP)</div></div> <div><div>19</div><div>Cotulla La Salle Co Airport (COT)</div></div> <div><div>20</div><div>Dalhousie Municipal Airport (DHT)</div></div> <div><div>21</div><div>Dallas - Fort Worth International Airport (DFW)</div></div> <div><div>22</div><div>Dallas Love Field (DAL)</div></div> <div><div>23</div><div>Dallas Redbird Airport (RBD)</div></div> <div><div>24</div><div>Del Rio International Airport (DRT)</div></div> <div><div>25</div><div>Denton Municipal Airport (DTO)</div></div> <div><div>26</div><div>Dryden Tarnel County Airport (BBS)</div></div> <div><div>27</div><div>El Paso International Airport (ELP)</div></div> <div><div>28</div><div>FALFURRIAS: BROOKS COUNTY AIRPORT (BKS)</div></div> <div><div>29</div><div>Fort Stockton Pecos County Airport (FST)</div></div> <div><div>30</div><div>Fort Worth Alliance Airport (AFW)</div></div> <div><div>31</div><div>Fort Worth Meacham (FTW)</div></div> <div><div>32</div><div>FREDERICKSBURG: GALESPER COUNTY AIRPORT (T82)</div></div> <div><div>33</div><div>GAINESVILLE: GAINESVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GLE)</div></div> <div><div>34</div><div>Galveston Scholes Field (GLS)</div></div> <div><div>35</div><div>GEORGETOWN: GEORGETOWN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (GTU)</div></div> <div><div>36</div><div>Hartlingen Rio Grande Valley (HRL)</div></div> <div><div>37</div><div>Hondo Municipal Airport (HDO)</div></div> <div><div>38</div><div>Houston Bush Intercontinental (IAH)</div></div> <div><div>39</div><div>Houston Clover Field (LVJ)</div></div> <div><div>40</div><div>Houston Hooks Memorial Airport (DWH)</div></div> <div><div>41</div><div>Houston Sugarland Area (SGR)</div></div> <div><div>42</div><div>Houston William P Hobby Airport (HOU)</div></div> <div><div>43</div><div>Huntsville Municipal Airport (UTS)</div></div> <div><div>44</div><div>JASPER: JASPER COUNTY-BELL FIELD AIRPORT (JAS)</div></div> <div><div>45</div><div>Junction Kimble County Airport (JCT)</div></div> <div><div>46</div><div>KERRVILLE: KERRVILLE MUNI/LOUIS SCHREINER FLD AIRPORT (ERV)</div></div> <div><div>47</div><div>KILLEEN: KILLEEN MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (ILE)</div></div> <div><div>48</div><div>KINGSVILLE: KINGSVILLE NAS AIRPORT (KIG)</div></div> <div><div>49</div><div>LA GRANGE: FAYETTE REGIONAL AIR CENTER AIRPORT (3TS)</div></div> <div><div>50</div><div>Longview E Tx Rgnl Airport (GGG)</div></div>	<div><div>51</div><div>Lubbock International Airport (LBB)</div></div> <div><div>52</div><div>Lufkin Angelina City Airport (LFK)</div></div> <div><div>53</div><div>MARFA: MARFA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (MRF)</div></div> <div><div>54</div><div>McAllen Miller International Airport (MFE)</div></div> <div><div>55</div><div>McKinney Municipal Airport (TKI)</div></div> <div><div>56</div><div>Midland International Airport (MAF)</div></div> <div><div>57</div><div>Mineral Wells Airport (MWL)</div></div> <div><div>58</div><div>MOUNT PLEASANT: MOUNT PLEASANT REGIONAL AIRPORT (OSA)</div></div> <div><div>59</div><div>NACOGDOCHES: A L MANGHAM JR REGIONAL AIRPORT (OCH)</div></div> <div><div>60</div><div>New Braunfels Municipal Airport (BAZ)</div></div> <div><div>61</div><div>Odessa Schlemeyer Field (ODO)</div></div> <div><div>62</div><div>Palestine Municipal Airport (PSX)</div></div> <div><div>63</div><div>PARIS: COX FIELD AIRPORT (PRX)</div></div> <div><div>64</div><div>PERRYTON: PERRYTON OCHLTREE COUNTY AIRPORT (PYX)</div></div> <div><div>65</div><div>Pine Springs Goodspeed Mounds (GSP)</div></div> <div><div>66</div><div>Port Arthur Se Tx Rgnl Airport (BPT)</div></div> <div><div>67</div><div>Port Isabel Cameron County Airport (PLI)</div></div> <div><div>68</div><div>Rockport Aransas Co Airport (RBP)</div></div> <div><div>69</div><div>San Antonio Mathis Field (SJT)</div></div> <div><div>70</div><div>San Antonio International Airport (SAT)</div></div> <div><div>71</div><div>San Antonio Stinson Municipal Airport (SBF)</div></div> <div><div>72</div><div>SAN MARCOS: SAN MARCOS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT (HYI)</div></div> <div><div>73</div><div>SWEETWATER: AVENGER FIELD AIRPORT (SWW)</div></div> <div><div>74</div><div>TEMPLE: DRAUGHON-MILLER CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL AIRPT (TPL)</div></div> <div><div>75</div><div>Terrell Municipal Airport (TRL)</div></div> <div><div>76</div><div>Tyler Pounds Field (TYR)</div></div> <div><div>77</div><div>Victoria Regional Airport (VCT)</div></div> <div><div>78</div><div>WACO: MC GREGOR EXECUTIVE AIRPORT (PWG)</div></div> <div><div>79</div><div>Waco Regional Airport (ACT)</div></div> <div><div>80</div><div>WESLACO: MID VALLEY AIRPORT (T85)</div></div> <div><div>81</div><div>Wichita Falls Municipal Airport (SPS)</div></div> <div><div>82</div><div>Wink Winkler Co Airport (INK)</div></div>	<div><div></div><div>Texas WYEC2 Weather Files</div></div> <div><div>1</div><div>El Paso</div></div> <div><div>2</div><div>Brownsville</div></div> <div><div>3</div><div>Fort Worth</div></div> <div><div>4</div><div>San Antonio</div></div> <div><div></div><div>NREL Solar Stations</div></div> <div><div>1</div><div>Abilene</div></div> <div><div>2</div><div>Austin</div></div> <div><div>3</div><div>Big Spring</div></div> <div><div>4</div><div>Canyon</div></div> <div><div>5</div><div>Clear Lake</div></div> <div><div>6</div><div>Corpus Christi</div></div> <div><div>7</div><div>Del Rio</div></div> <div><div>8</div><div>Edinburg</div></div> <div><div>9</div><div>El Paso</div></div> <div><div>10</div><div>Laredo</div></div> <div><div>11</div><div>Menard</div></div> <div><div>12</div><div>Overton</div></div> <div><div>13</div><div>Pecos</div></div> <div><div>14</div><div>Presidio</div></div> <div><div>15</div><div>Sanderson</div></div> <div><div></div><div>TCEQ Solar Stations</div></div> <div><div>1</div><div>Bejar</div></div> <div><div>2</div><div>Travis</div></div> <div><div>3</div><div>El Paso (2)</div></div> <div><div>4</div><div>Galveston</div></div> <div><div>5</div><div>Harris (5)</div></div> <div><div></div><div>FCHART and PV FCHART (New Weather File)</div></div> <div><div>1</div><div>ABILENE</div></div> <div><div>2</div><div>AMARILLO</div></div> <div><div>3</div><div>AUSTIN</div></div> <div><div>4</div><div>BROWNSVILLE</div></div> <div><div>5</div><div>CORPUS CHRISTI</div></div> <div><div>6</div><div>EL PASO</div></div> <div><div>7</div><div>FORT WORTH</div></div> <div><div>8</div><div>HOUSTON</div></div> <div><div>9</div><div>LUBBOCK</div></div> <div><div>10</div><div>LUFKIN</div></div> <div><div>11</div><div>MIDLAND-ODESSA</div></div> <div><div>12</div><div>PORT ARTHUR</div></div> <div><div>13</div><div>SAN ANGELO</div></div> <div><div>14</div><div>SAN ANTONIO</div></div> <div><div>15</div><div>SHERMAN</div></div> <div><div>16</div><div>VICTORIA</div></div> <div><div>17</div><div>WACO</div></div> <div><div>18</div><div>WICHITA FALLS</div></div>

Figure 110: List of Available Weather Files in Texas (Listed by Symbol)

## 9 Regional Energy Baselines and Measurement and Verification Protocols

### 9.1 Summary

This report presents deliverables developed and documented by the Energy Systems Laboratory (ESL) for use by the 12 southern state region including Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The primary goal of this subtask is to provide the state energy offices with a comparison tool for energy use either by total or per capita. This tool is expected to allow the state energy offices to compare their energy use pattern against other states' and the national average energy use by end-use sector. In addition, they can use this tool for a comparison of energy use within their states by end-use and by fuel-source. Another goal of this subtask is to demonstrate the usability of publicly available data such as the U.S. DOE EIA data sets and the U.S. Census Bureau data sets. This approach has been successfully demonstrated by ESL as part of the Comptroller of Public Accounts and the State Energy Conservation Office report on Texas Energy Future.

To define the baseline energy patterns within the southern 12-state region (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia), the raw data was downloaded from the following websites: the U.S. DOE EIA website<sup>64</sup> and the U.S. Census Bureau website<sup>65</sup>.

This report consists of four parts:

- Energy use per capita ranked by state for 2006 (latest year data available);
- Historical energy use per capita for the southern 12-state during 1960-2006;
- Energy use and energy use per capita by end-use sector and fuel source during 1960-2006 for the U.S. and Texas; and
- Recommended measurement and verification (M&V) protocols - ASHRAE/CIBSE/USGBC Performance Measurement Protocols (PMP) for Commercial Buildings.

Limited preliminary analysis of the data was made since it was not a project goal. The data provides the basis by which extensive state-by-state analysis can begin. In addition, the recommended measurement and verification (M&V) protocols for an individual building or facility, ASHRAE/CIBSE/USGBC Performance Measurement Protocols (PMP) for Commercial Buildings, can be used as a bottom-up approach for energy efficiency improvements of buildings within the southern 12-state region.

### 9.2 Overview

This section covers the energy use per capita of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the year of 2006. This includes total energy use per capita (Figure 111) and energy use per capita by end-use sector (Figure 112 to Figure 117): electric power, residential, commercial, residential plus commercial, transportation, and industrial sector. Two different scales were selected and used to display data for the purpose of comparison: 1,200 million Btu for the charts of total and electric power sector and 600 million Btu for the charts of the other sectors: residential, commercial, residential plus commercial, transportation, and industrial sector.

Each state's energy use per capita is ranked by state with the U.S. average energy use per capita. The green bar indicates the U.S. average energy use per capita and is displayed with a dotted green line for a better comparison. The twelve red bars indicate each of southern 12-state's energy use per capita while the 39 blue bars represent the other 38 states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>64</sup> U.S. DOE, EIA. 2008. *Consumption, Price, and Expenditure Estimates through 2006: Complete Data Files, All States and All Years*, State Energy Data System (SEDS), Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Retrieved from <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/seds.html> (accessed February 2, 2009).

<sup>65</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. 2008. *Annual Population Estimates 2000 to 2008: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008*, National and State Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau, Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html> (accessed February 2, 2009).

### 9.3 Total Energy Use per Capita, Ranked by State (2006)

Figure 111 shows the total energy use per capita of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the year of 2006. The U.S. average was 334 million Btu per capita.

Alaska had the highest total energy use per capita for 2006 with 1,114 million Btu, whereas New York State had the lowest value with 203 million Btu. Alaska's high energy intensity is primarily due to its high transportation and industrial energy consumption. This could be partially explained with the fact that the dominant industry in the Alaskan economy is oil and gas and it has a low population density. On the contrary, New York State's low energy intensity can be explained with its high population density. Wyoming, Louisiana, and North Dakota also have a distinctive high energy use pattern: these states use about 3 to 5 times more energy per capita than the low energy-intensive states. This could be due to their high transportation and industrial energy consumption and the low population density of Wyoming and North Dakota.

Among the southern 12-states, Louisiana ranked the highest with 896 million Btu per capita while Florida ranked last with 256 million Btu per capita. The second highest was Texas with 503 million Btu per capita, and the second lowest was North Carolina with 301 million Btu per capita. The high rank of Louisiana and Texas is mainly due to their high industrial energy consumption. Louisiana ranked the highest in industrial energy use per capita with 570 million Btu which occupies 64% of total energy use per capita. Texas ranked in fifth place with 254 million Btu that represents 50% of total energy use per capita.

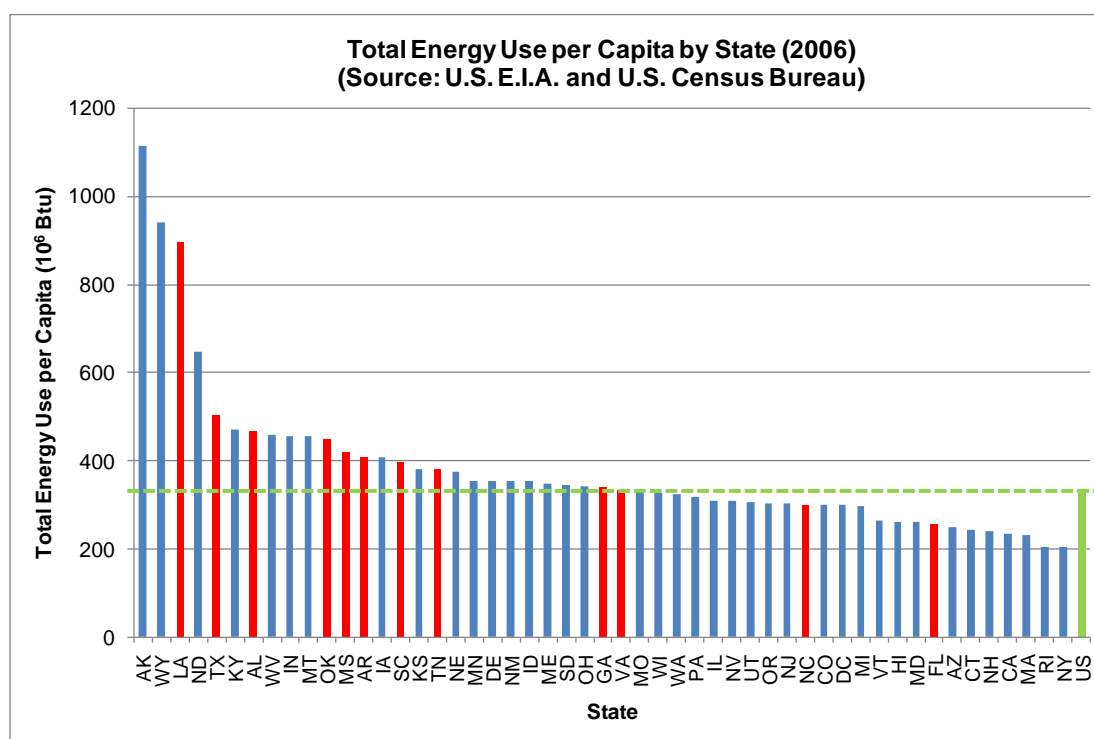


Figure 111: Total Energy Use per Capita, Ranked by State, 2006

#### 9.4 Electric Power Energy Use per Capita, Ranked by State (2006)

Figure 112 shows the electric power energy use per capita of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the year 2006. The electric power energy use consists of the energy consumed by facilities to generate, transmit, and distribute electric energy. The U.S. average was 133 million Btu per capita.



Wyoming had the highest electric power energy use per capita for 2006 with 921 million Btu, whereas the District of Columbia had the lowest value with 2.3 million Btu. Wyoming's high electric power energy use, in spite of the fact that it has the lowest population density in the U.S., could be due to the massive power facilities in Wyoming that provide electricity to the western United States. On the contrary, the District of Columbia showed abnormally low electric power energy intensity because D.C. relies on imported electricity from the surrounding states. It should be noted that the amount of electricity produced in the state is sometimes different from the amount consumed by the state. North Dakota and West Virginia, as interstate exporters of electricity, also showed distinctively high electric power energy intensity—about four times more energy per capita than the U.S. average. Electric use per capita in each state warrants closer investigation into how it is reported to EIA with USDOE.

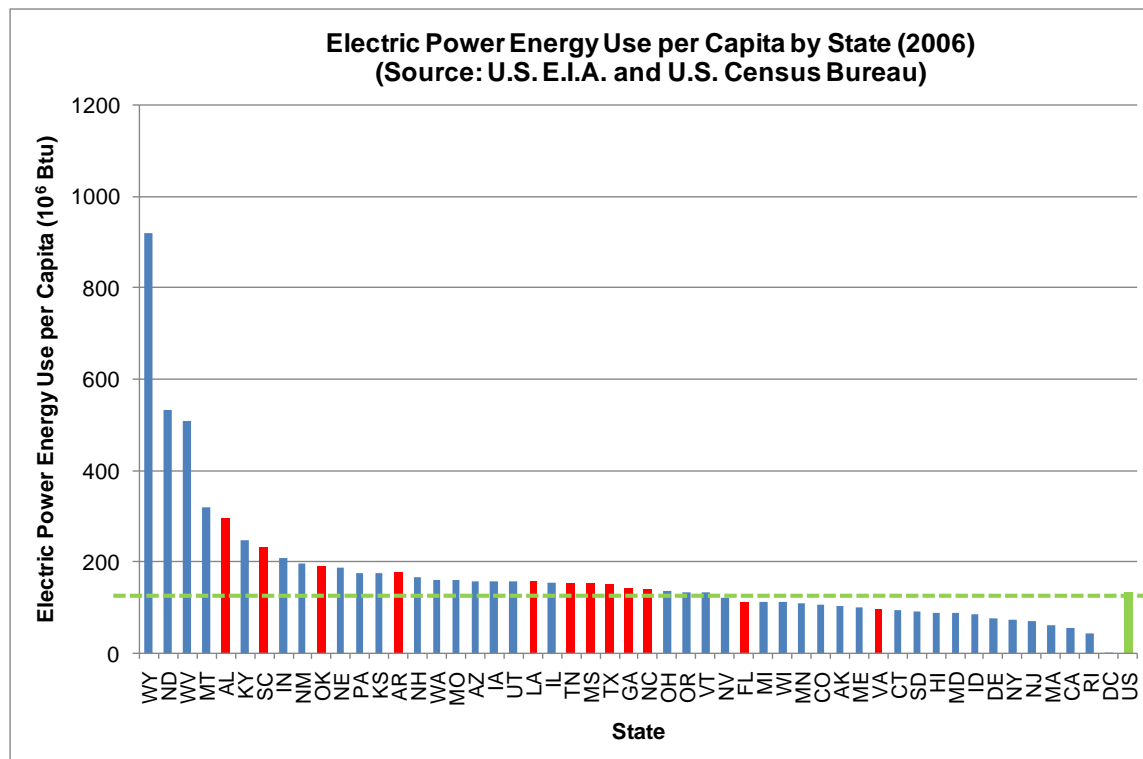


Figure 112: Energy Use per Capita by the Electric Power Sector, Ranked by State, 2006

#### 9.5 Residential and Commercial Energy Use per Capita, Ranked by State (2006)

Figure 113 and Figure 114, respectively, show the residential and commercial energy use per capita of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the year 2006. Figure 115 shows the combined residential and commercial per capita energy use that can be seen as the entire building sector's per capita energy use. The commercial energy use consists of the energy consumed by many different building types. These include businesses, institutions, and organizations that provide services.

The U.S. average was 70 million Btu per capita for the residential sector and 59 million Btu per capita for the commercial sector. For both residential and commercial building sectors, the variation between states was relatively small compared with other end-use sectors.

For the commercial buildings sector, the variation between states was relatively small except four top-ranking states which include Washington D.C., Wyoming, Alaska, and North Dakota and the two low-ranking states of California and Hawaii. A similar pattern was found in the combined residential and commercial per capita energy use. It is worth noting that California had far less combined residential and

commercial per capita use than the other states and the U.S. average. This could be partly because of their mild climate and partly because of their early adoption of various energy policies and incentives.

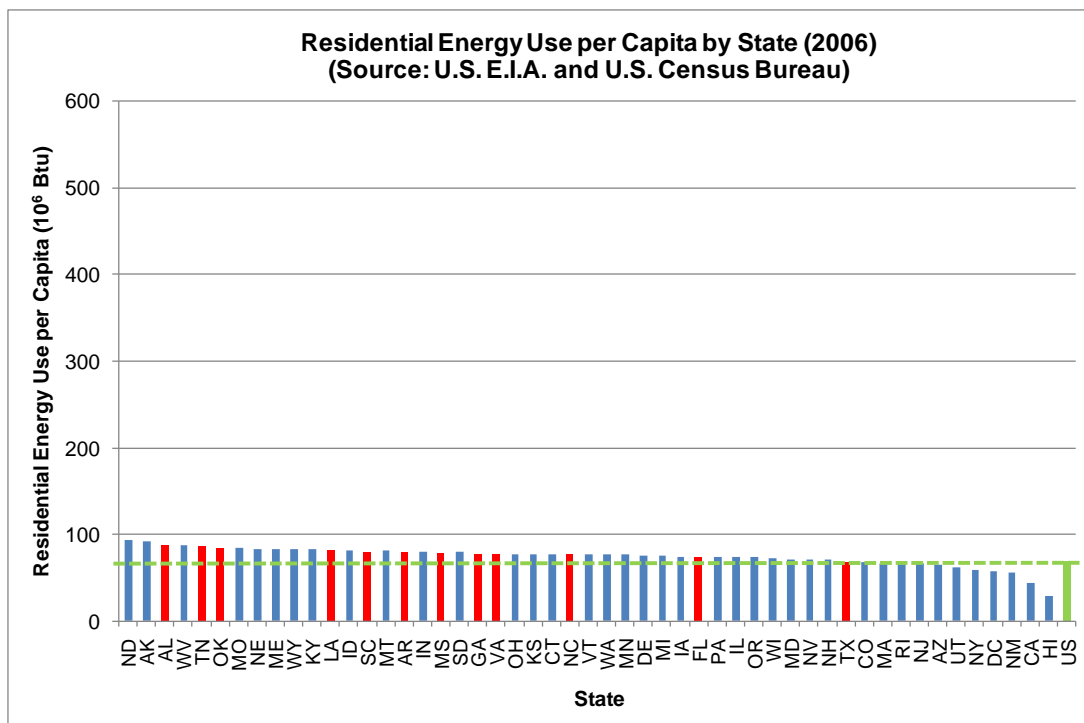


Figure 113: Energy Use per Capita by the Residential Sector, Ranked by State, 2006

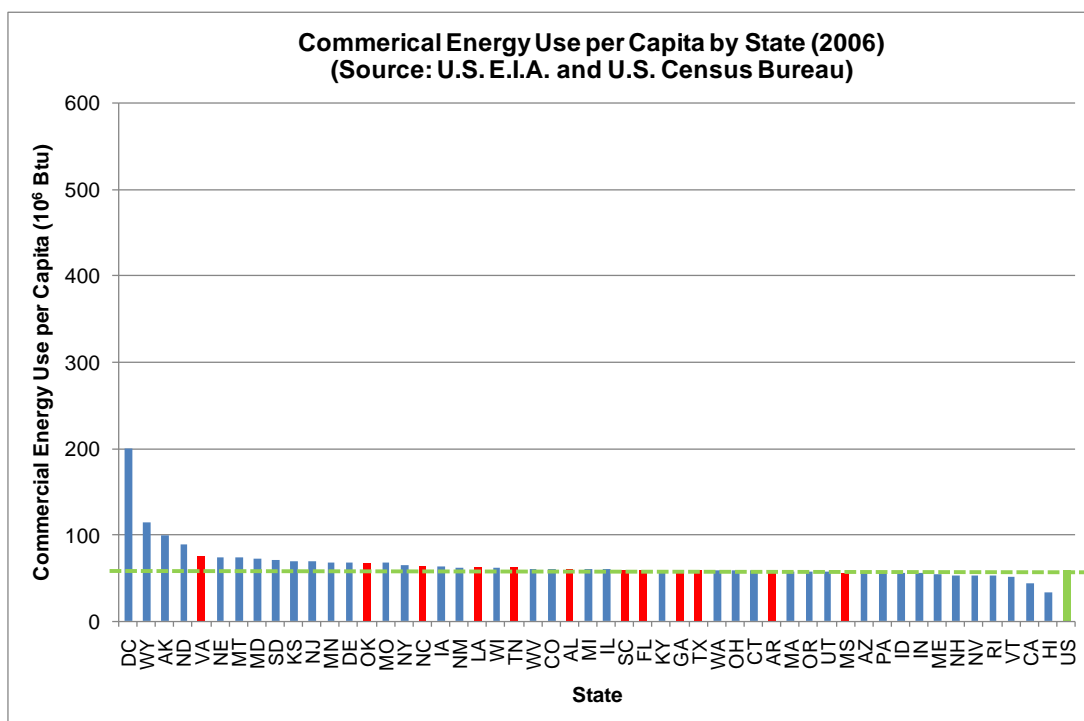


Figure 114: Energy Use per Capita by the Commercial Sector, Ranked by State, 2006

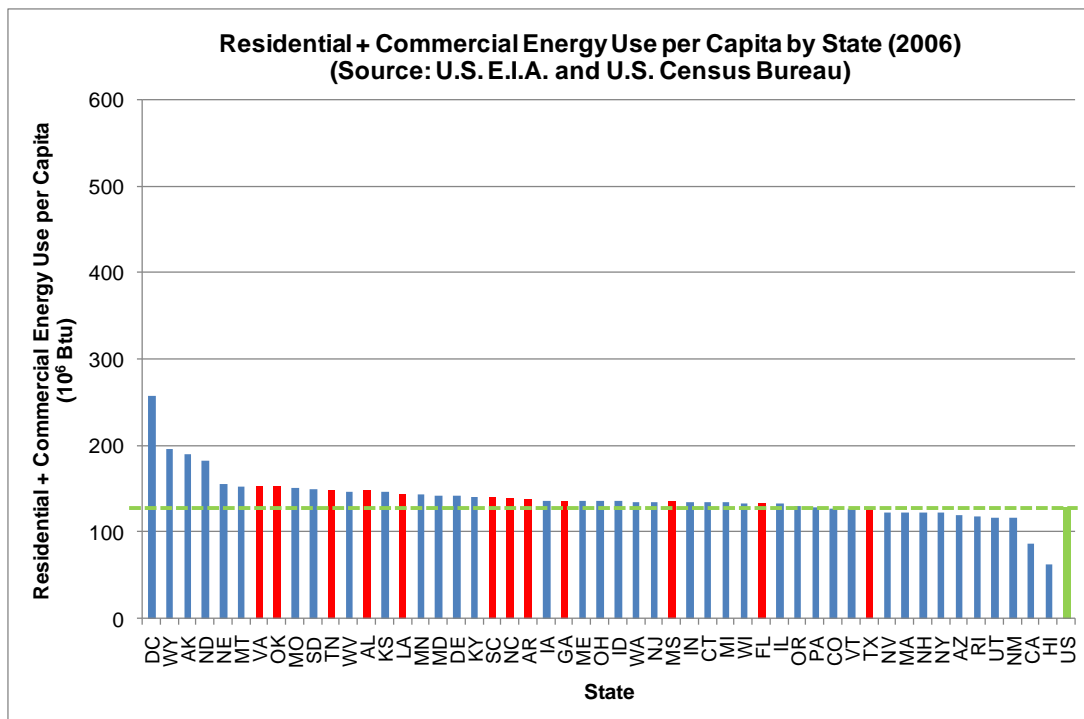


Figure 115: Energy Use per Capita by the Residential and Commercial Sector, Ranked by State, 2006

#### 9.6 Transportation Energy Use per Capita, Ranked by State (2006)

Figure 116 shows the transportation energy use per capita of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the year 2006. The U.S. average was 97 million Btu per capita.

Alaska had the highest transportation energy use per capita for 2006 with 393 million Btu, whereas the District of Columbia had the lowest value with 36 million Btu. Alaska's high transportation energy intensity may be partly because of its high aviation fuel consumption and its high industrial energy consumption. Similarly, the District of Columbia's very low transportation energy intensity can be explained with its high availability and usage of public transportation. A similar result can be found in New York which ranked in the second lowest place due to its public transportation.

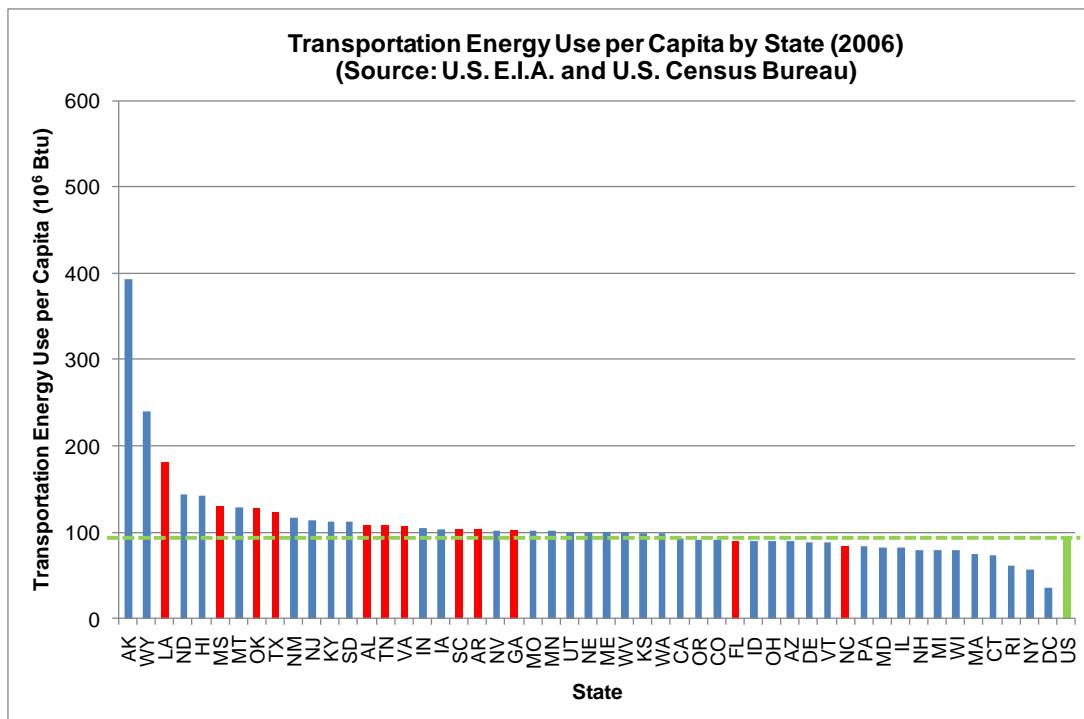


Figure 116: Energy Use per Capita by the Transportation Sector, Ranked by State, 2006

#### 9.7 Industrial Energy Use per Capita, Ranked by State (2006)

Figure 117 shows the industrial energy use per capita of the 50 states and the District of Columbia for the year 2006. The U.S. average was 108 million Btu per capita.

The variation of industrial energy intensity between states was very high compared with other end-use sectors. Louisiana had the highest industrial energy use per capita for 2006 with 570 million Btu, whereas the District of Columbia had the lowest value with 6.1 million Btu. Alaska, Wyoming, North Dakota and Texas also showed distinctively high industrial energy intensity, more than twice the U.S. average.

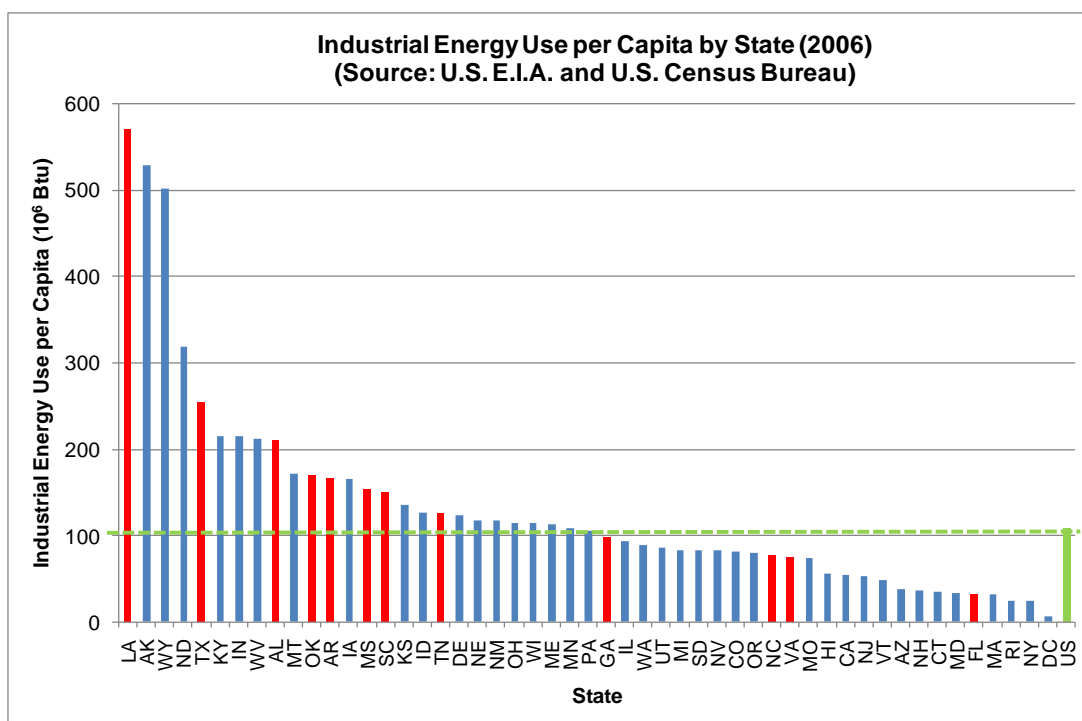


Figure 117: Energy Use per Capita by the Industrial Sector, Ranked by State, 2006

## 9.8 Historical Energy Use per Capita for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

### 9.8.1 Overview

This section covers the historical energy use per capita of the southern 12-states during the years of 1960 through 2006. This includes total energy use per capita (Figure 118) and energy use per capita by end-use sector (Figure 119 to Figure 124): electric power, residential, commercial, residential plus commercial, transportation, and industrial sector. Two different scales were selected and used to display data for the purpose of a comparison. The following scales were used: 1,200 million Btu for the charts of total and industrial sectors and 300 million Btu for the charts of other sectors, including residential, commercial, residential plus commercial, transportation, and electric power sector.

Each state's energy use per capita is displayed with the U.S. average energy use per capita. The red line indicates the U.S. average energy use per capita. The other 12 lines indicate the historical energy use pattern of each of the southern 12-states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

### 9.8.2 Total Energy Use per Capita for the Southern 12-States during 1960-2006

Figure 118 shows the total energy use per capita of the southern 12-states during the period of 1960 through 2006. Louisiana ranked the highest; the second highest was Texas. This is mainly due to their high industrial energy use per capita. It is noteworthy that Texas' total energy use per capita has decreased since 2000, while Louisiana's energy consumption pattern is fluctuating. Florida ranked the lowest. Since the middle of the 1970s, Florida's energy use pattern remained almost flat at around 250 million Btu per capita which was less than the U.S. average. Except for the aforementioned three states, the per capita energy use patterns of the other nine states were tightly grouped.



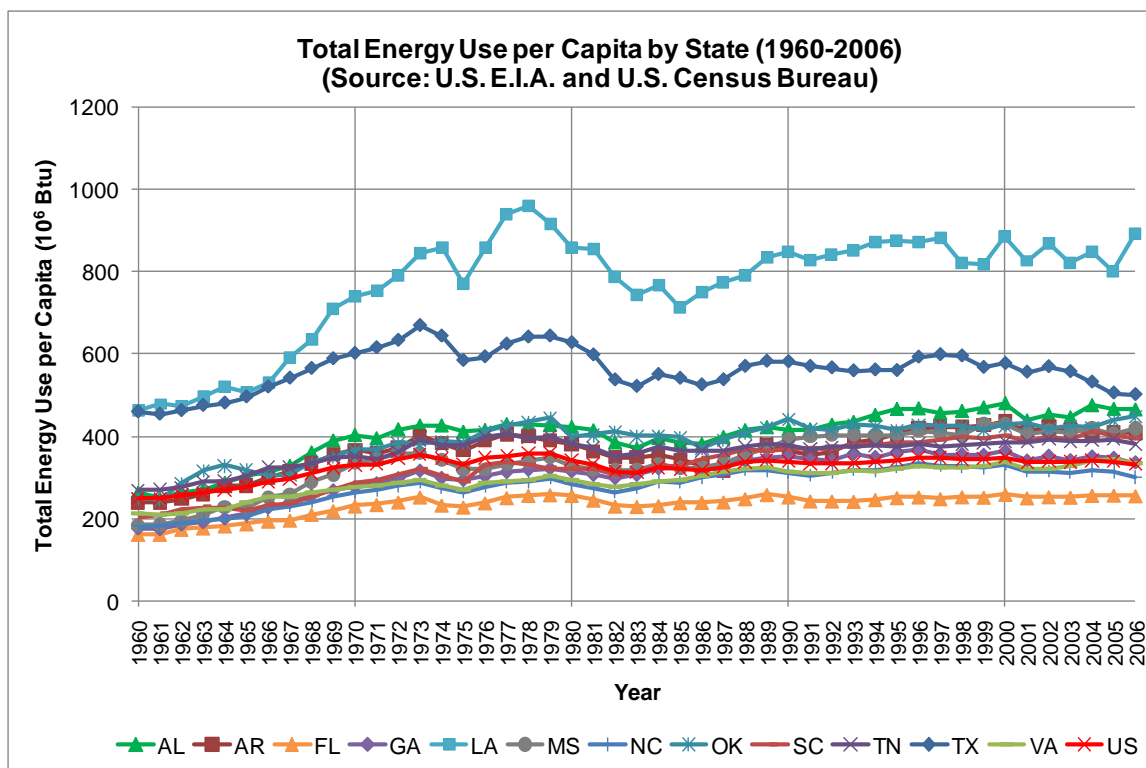


Figure 118: Total Energy Use per Capita, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

### 9.8.3 Industrial Energy Use per Capita for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

Figure 119 shows the industrial energy use per capita of Texas, compared to eleven Southern states during the period of 1960 through 2006. The historical per capita industrial energy use pattern has parallels with the total energy use per capita addressed in the previous section. Louisiana ranked the highest, while the second highest was Texas. It is evident that Texas' industrial energy use per capita has been decreasing since 2000—while Louisiana's industrial energy consumption pattern is fluctuating. Florida ranked the lowest, and since the 1980s, their industrial energy use pattern remained almost flat at around 40 million Btu per capita which is much less than the U.S. average. Except for the aforementioned three states, the per capita industrial energy use patterns of the other nine states were tightly grouped.

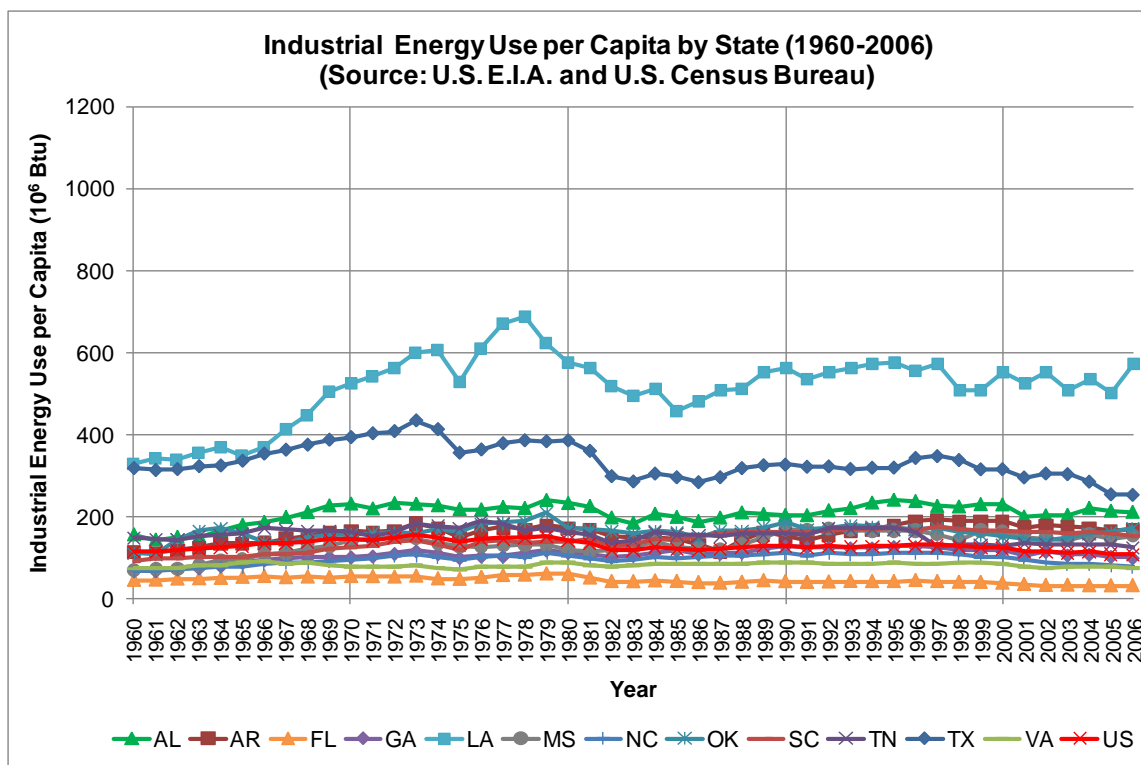


Figure 119: Energy Use per Capita by the Industrial Sector, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

#### 9.8.4 Residential and Commercial Energy Use per Capita for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

Figure 120 and Figure 121, respectively, show the residential and the commercial energy use per capita for Texas compared to eleven Southern states during the period of 1960 through 2006. Figure 122 shows the combined residential and commercial per capita energy use that can be regarded as the whole building sector's per capita energy use. The commercial energy use consists of the energy consumed by many different building types, which includes businesses, institutions, and organizations that provide services.

For both residential and commercial, the per capita energy use has been increasing slightly over the years. However, the variation across states was very small compared with other end-use sectors. Per capita energy uses of all twelve states were tightly grouped with a range of about 20 million Btu per capita. In 2006, Alabama ranked the highest while the lowest was Texas. For the commercial sector, Virginia ranked the highest, and the lowest was Mississippi. Virginia ranked the highest of the combined residential and commercial per capita energy use in 2006. Texas was the lowest among the southern 12-states. It is evident that Texas' residential energy use per capita has been decreasing since 2000 while Virginia's commercial energy use per capita has been continuously increasing. In addition, abnormal commercial energy use patterns were found in Louisiana and Tennessee. In the late 1970s, Louisiana's commercial energy use per capita was increasing, while in the mid-1990s, Tennessee's commercial energy use per capita declined suddenly.

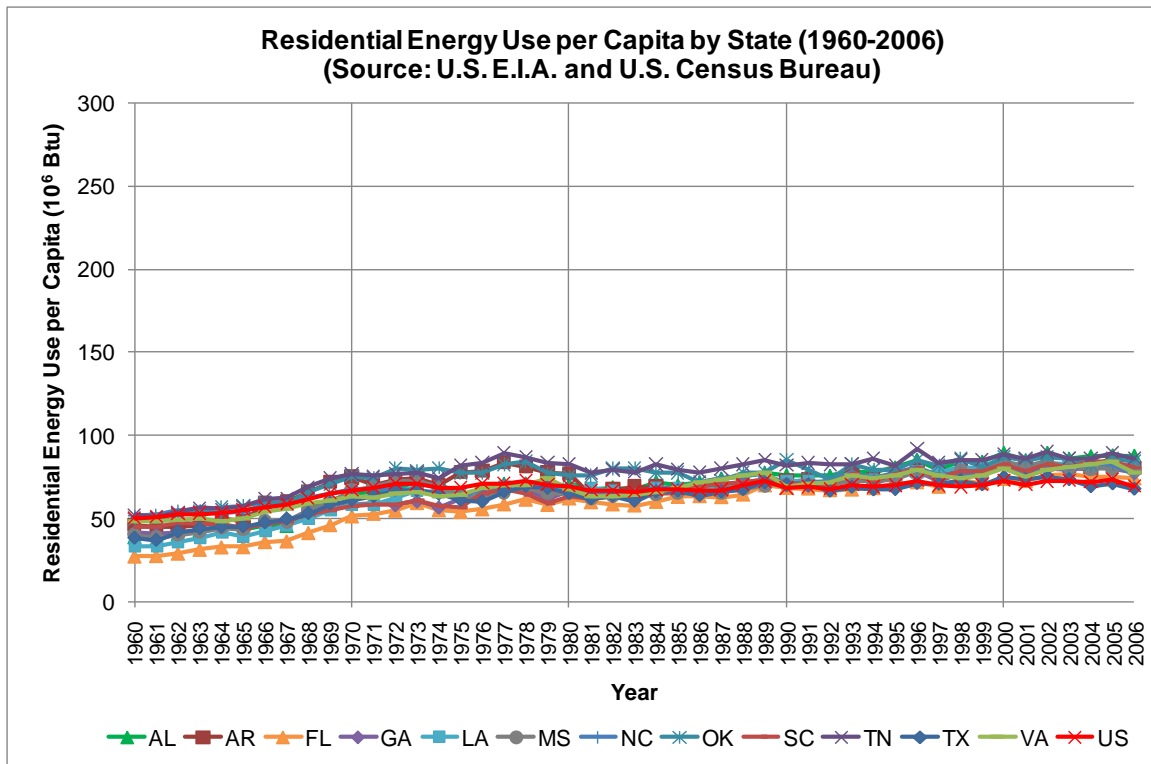


Figure 120: Energy Use per Capita by the Residential Sector, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

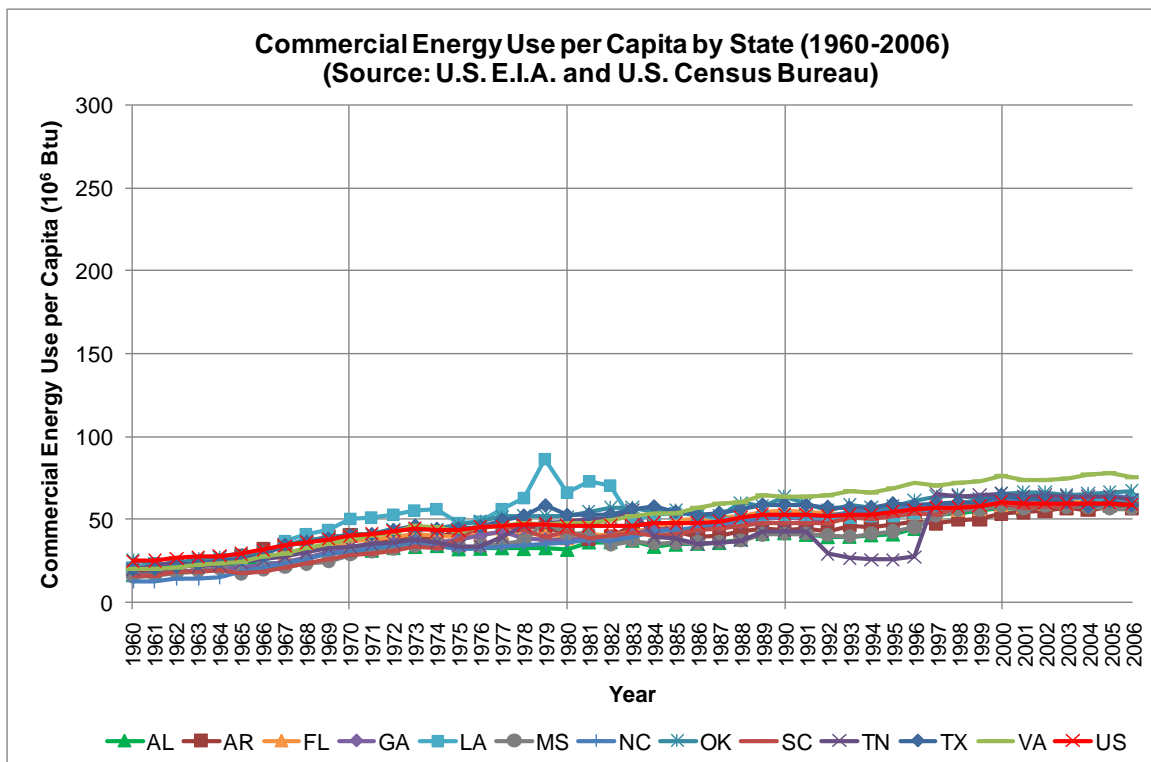


Figure 121: Energy Use per Capita by the Commercial Sector, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

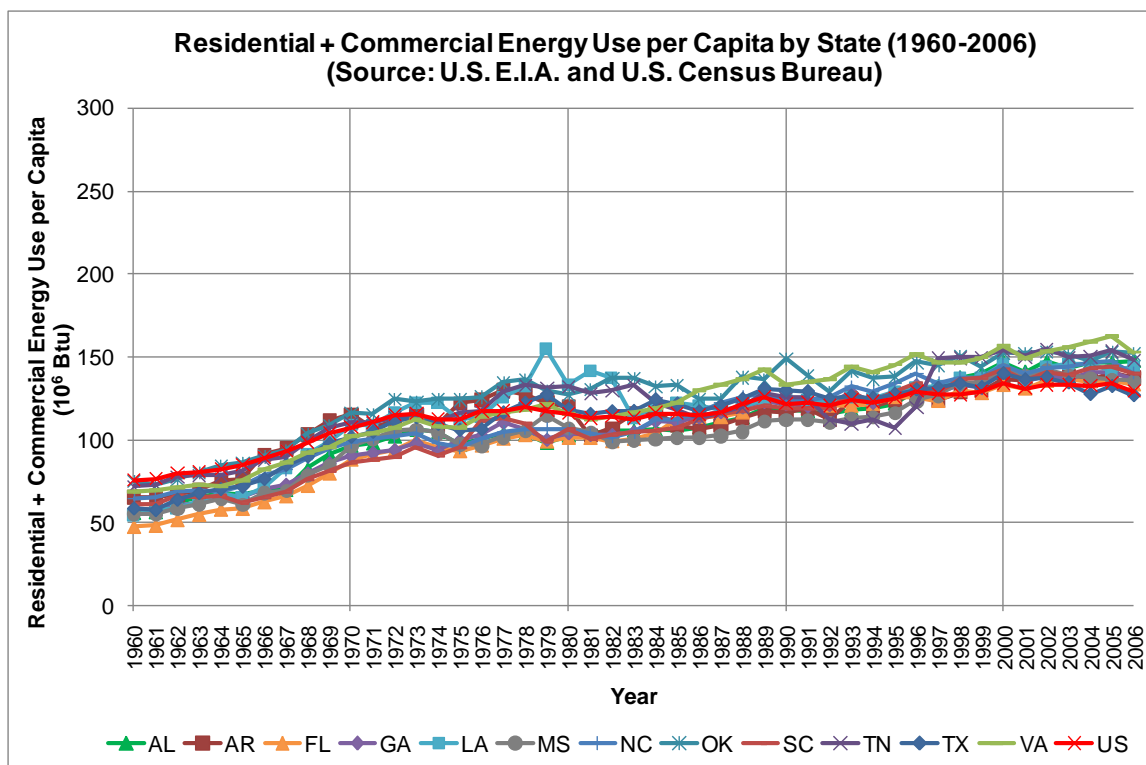


Figure 122: Energy Use per Capita by the Residential and Commercial Sector, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

#### 9.8.5 Transportation Energy Use per Capita for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

Figure 123 shows the transportation energy use per capita for Texas compared to eleven Southern states during the period of 1960 through 2006. The historical per capita transportation energy use patterns have remained constant since the mid-1970s, except for Louisiana. Louisiana ranked the highest and showed distinctly high transportation energy intensity. This is mainly because of the river bridge traffic that transports oil and gas. The second highest group consists of Mississippi, Texas, and Oklahoma. It is notable that Texas' transportation energy intensity is constant while the transportation energy uses per capita in Mississippi and Oklahoma continued to rise. The lowest group was Florida and North Carolina.

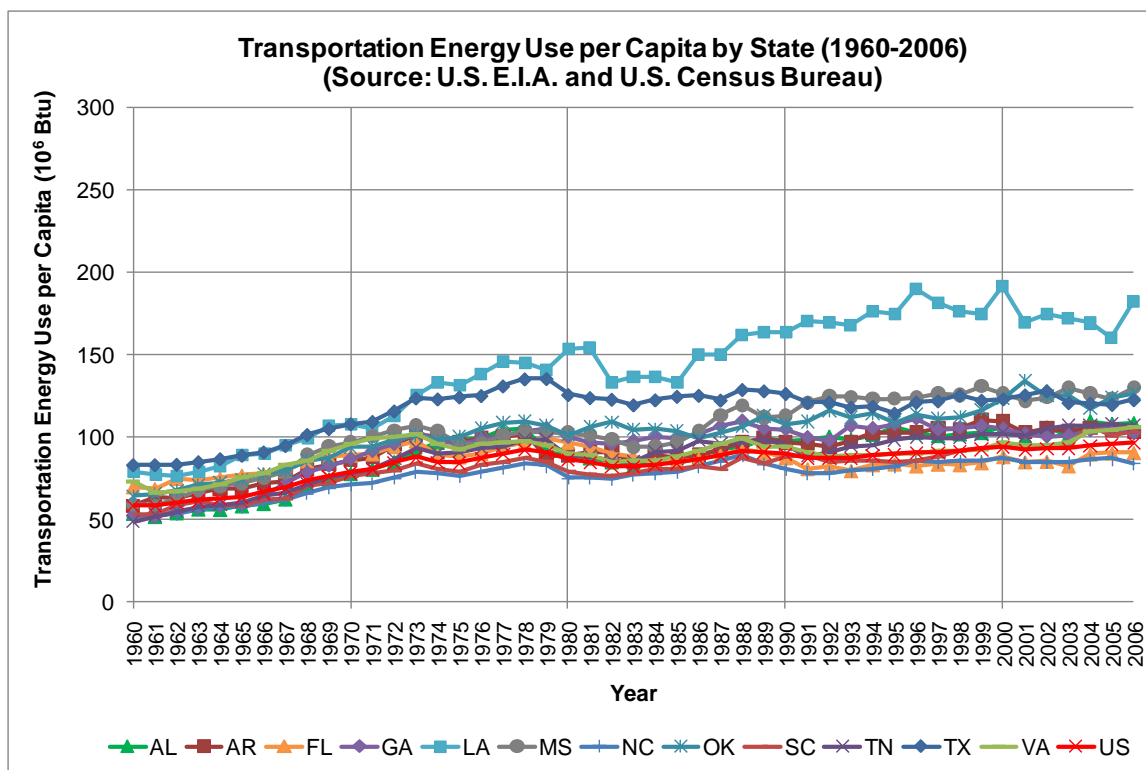


Figure 123: Energy Use per Capita by the Transportation Sector, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

#### 9.8.6 Electric Power Energy Use per Capita for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

Figure 124 shows the electric power energy use per capita for Texas compared to eleven Southern states during the period of 1960 through 2006. The electric power energy use consists of the energy consumed by facilities to generate, transmit, and distribute electric energy. Thus, it must be noted that the amount of electricity produced in the state is different than that consumed in the state.

The historical per capita electric power energy use per capita has been rising constantly across all twelve states. Alabama ranked the highest with 296 million Btu per capita in 2006 and showed a distinctly high increase in the rate of electric power energy use. The second highest was South Carolina with 232 million Btu per capita in 2006, and the lowest group consisted of Florida and North Carolina. Although the top two states, Alabama and South Carolina, export surplus energy to other states, they are also big electricity energy consumers. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Alabama and South Carolina ranked in third and fifth place, respectively, in total electricity energy per capita consumed within the state.



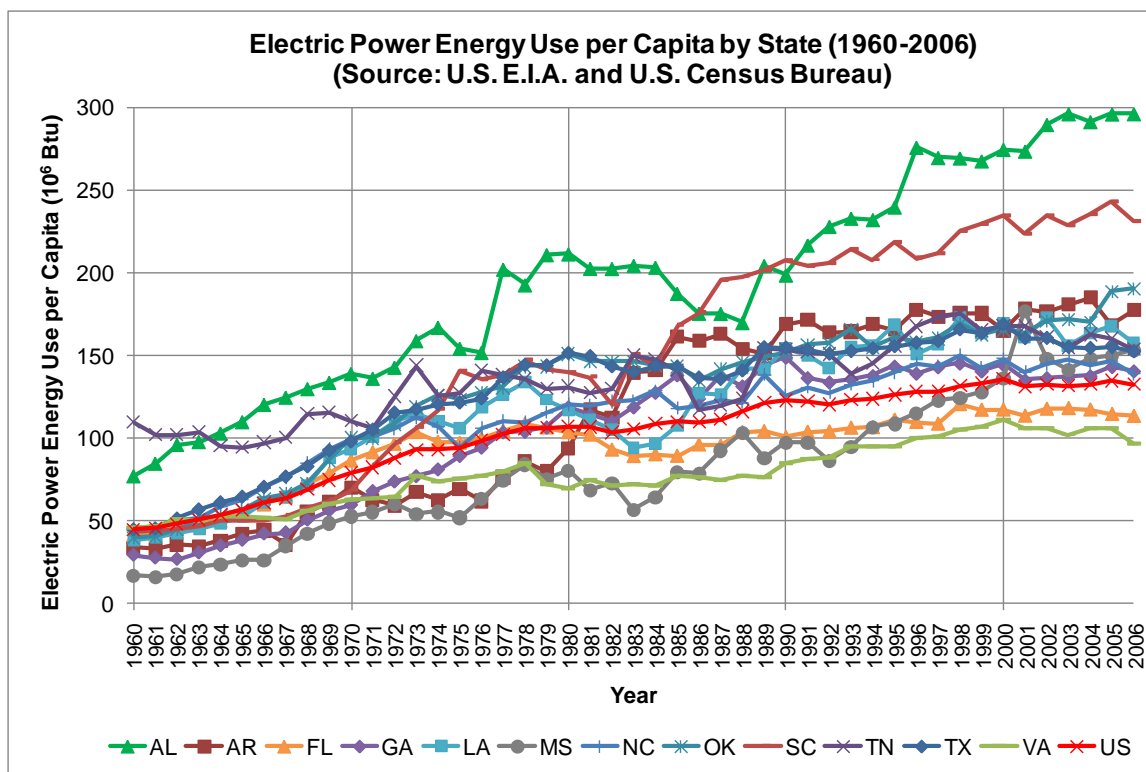


Figure 124: Energy Use per Capita by the Electric Power Sector, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

## 9.9 Energy Use and Energy Use per Capita by End-Use Sector and Fuel Source During 1960-2006 for U.S. and Texas

### 9.9.1 Overview

This section covers the historical energy use and energy use per capita by end-use sector and fuel source during 1960-2006 for the U.S. and each of the southern 12-states. This section can be used for a comparison of energy use within the states by end-use and by fuel-source. The end-use sectors consist of residential, commercial, industrial and transportation. The fuel sources consist of coal, natural gas, petroleum and "other." These other fuel sources include nuclear electric power, hydro-electric power, biomass, geothermal, wind, photovoltaic, solar thermal energy, and net imports of electricity.

In Section 9.9.2, the historical U.S. total energy use, both total and per capita, is displayed by end-use sector and by fuel source. In Section 9.9.3, Texas' historical energy use, both total and per capita, is displayed by end-use sector and by fuel source. The energy consumption of the electric power sector was also displayed in the chart of end-use sector energy use. On the Texas charts, the U.S. average per capita energy use is also displayed together for the purpose of a comparison. The red dotted line indicates the U.S. average energy use per capita.

For Texas, the scale of 1,000 million Btu was used. Figure 125 presents the total energy use of the SEEC-12 states during the period of 1960 through 2006 to give an idea how they compared. Per capita total energy use of the southern 12 states is displayed in Figure 118.

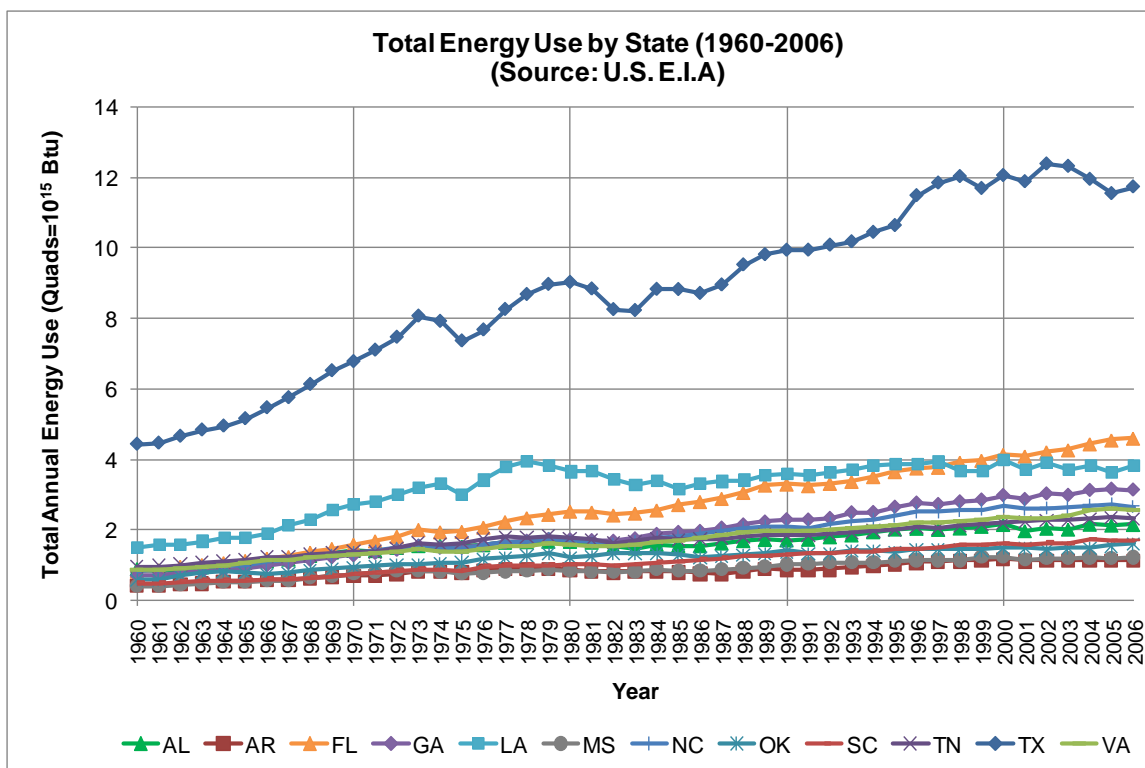


Figure 125: Total Energy Use, for the 12 Southern States during 1960-2006

#### 9.9.2 U.S. Total

Figure 126 and Figure 127, respectively, show the total and per capita energy use of the U.S. by end-use sector (residential, commercial, industrial and transportation) and electric power sector during the period of 1960 through 2006. Figure 128 and Figure 129 show the total and per capita energy use of the U.S. by fuel source during the period of 1960 through 2006. The U.S. total energy use has been continuously rising while the per capita U.S. energy use has remained constant. Since 2000, the electric power sector consumed the largest amount of total energy among end-use sectors, followed by industrial, transportation, residential and commercial. As far as fuel source, the energy consumption of petroleum-based products distinctly occupied the largest proportion of the total. There were little differences between natural gas and coal products while other fuel sources occupied the smallest proportion.

The total population and energy use information for the U.S. in 2006 is as follows:

- U.S. Total Population (2006): 298,362,973
- U.S. Total Energy Use (Quads= $10^{15}$  Btu, 2006): 99.52 Quads

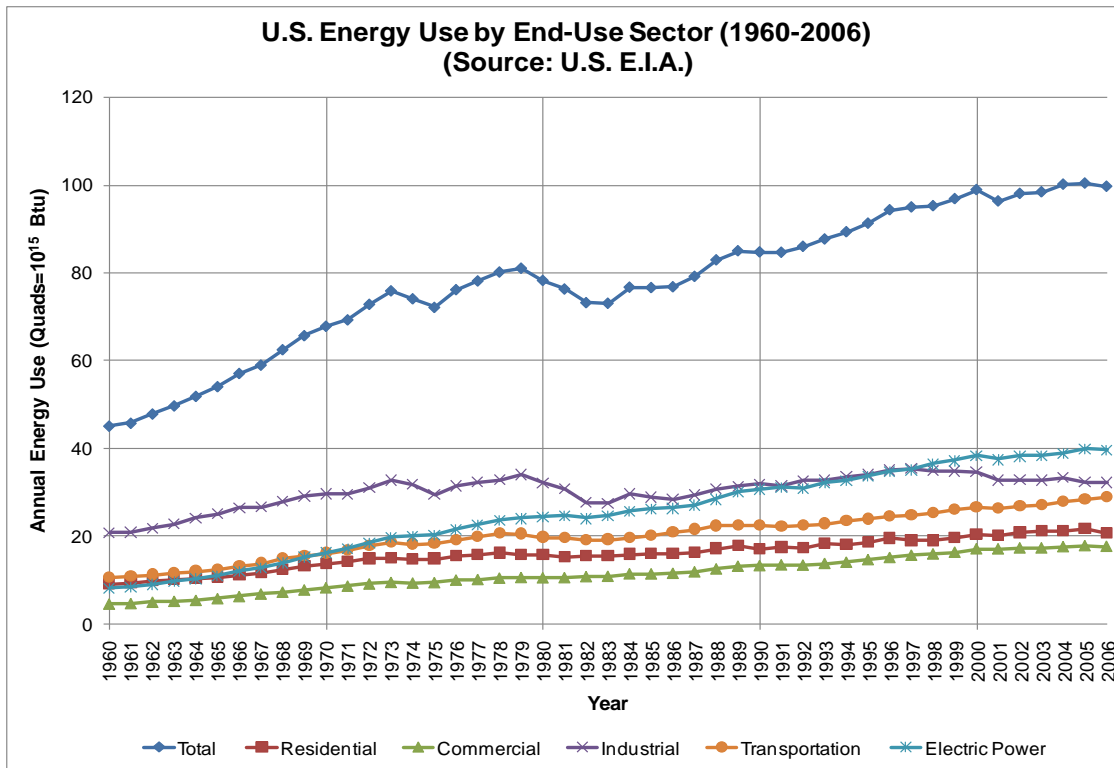


Figure 126: U.S. Total Energy Use by End-Use Sector during 1960-2006

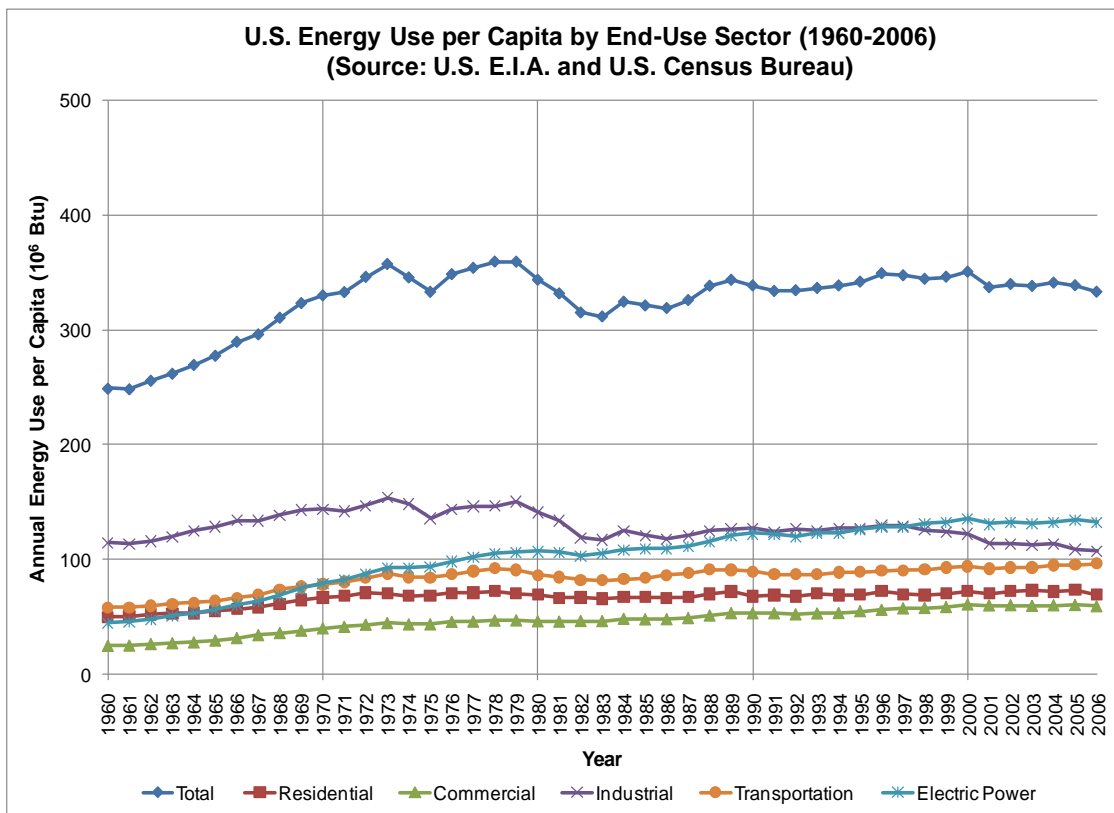


Figure 127: Total Energy Use per Capita by End-Use Sector during 1960-2006

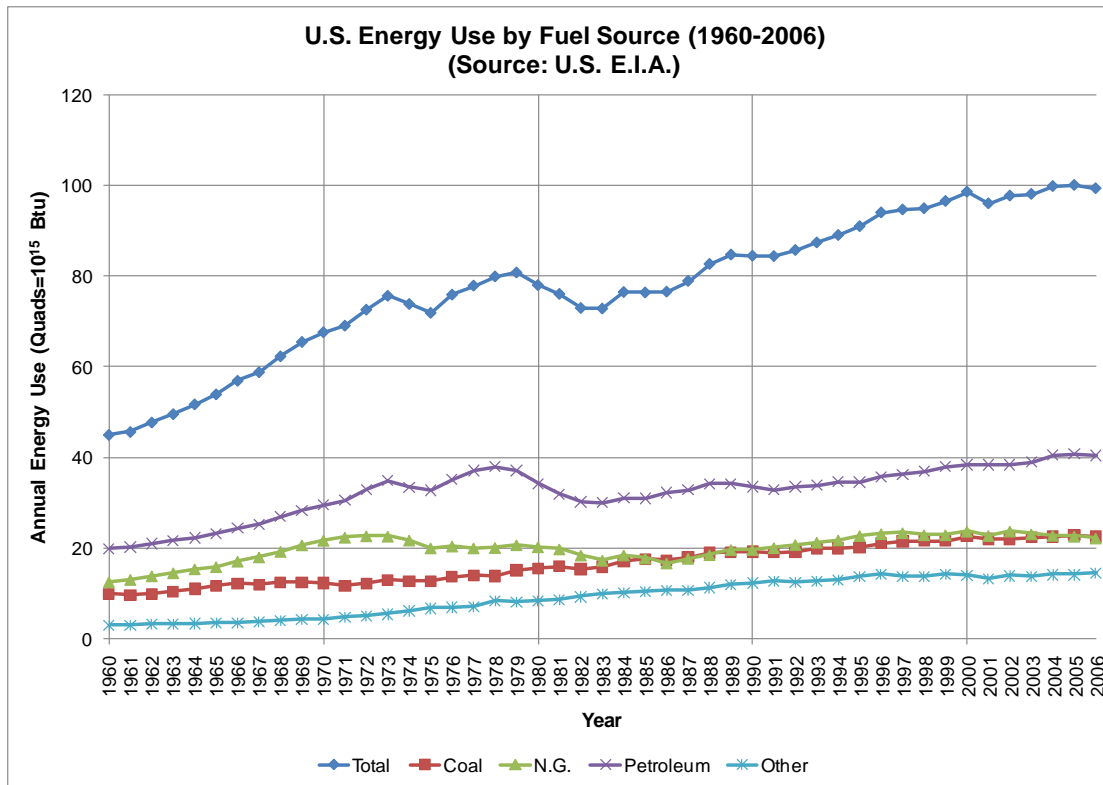


Figure 128: U.S. Total Energy Use by Fuel Source during 1960-2006

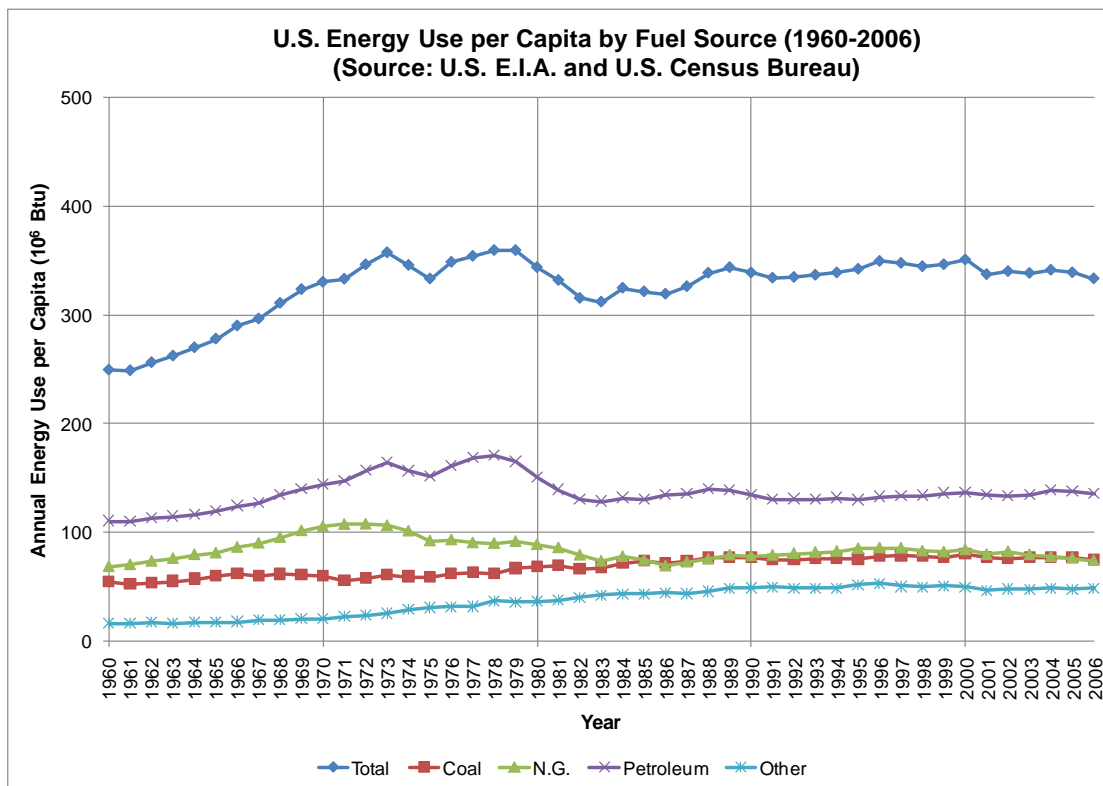


Figure 129: U.S. Total Energy Use per Capita by Fuel Source during 1960-2006

### 9.9.3 Texas

Figure 130 and Figure 131, respectively, show the total and per capita energy use of Texas by the end-use sector during the period of 1960 through 2006. Figure 132 and Figure 133, respectively, show the total and per capita energy use of Texas by fuel sources during the period of 1960 through 2006. Texas' total energy use has been continuously rising while per capita energy use has remained constant. Since 2000, per capita energy use in Texas has started decreasing. Texas' energy use per capita is still far beyond the U.S. average per capita. The industrial sector consumed the largest amount of total energy among end-use sectors. The industrial sector was followed by electric power, transportation, residential and commercial. As far as fuel source, the energy consumption of petroleum-based products occupied the largest proportion of total, followed by natural gas, coal, and other fuel sources. It is evident that the energy consumption of natural gas products has suddenly decreased since 2004.

The total population and energy use information for Texas in 2006 is as follows:

- Texas Total Population (2006): 23,367,534
- Texas Total Energy Use (Quads= $10^{15}$  Btu, 2006): 11.74 Quads

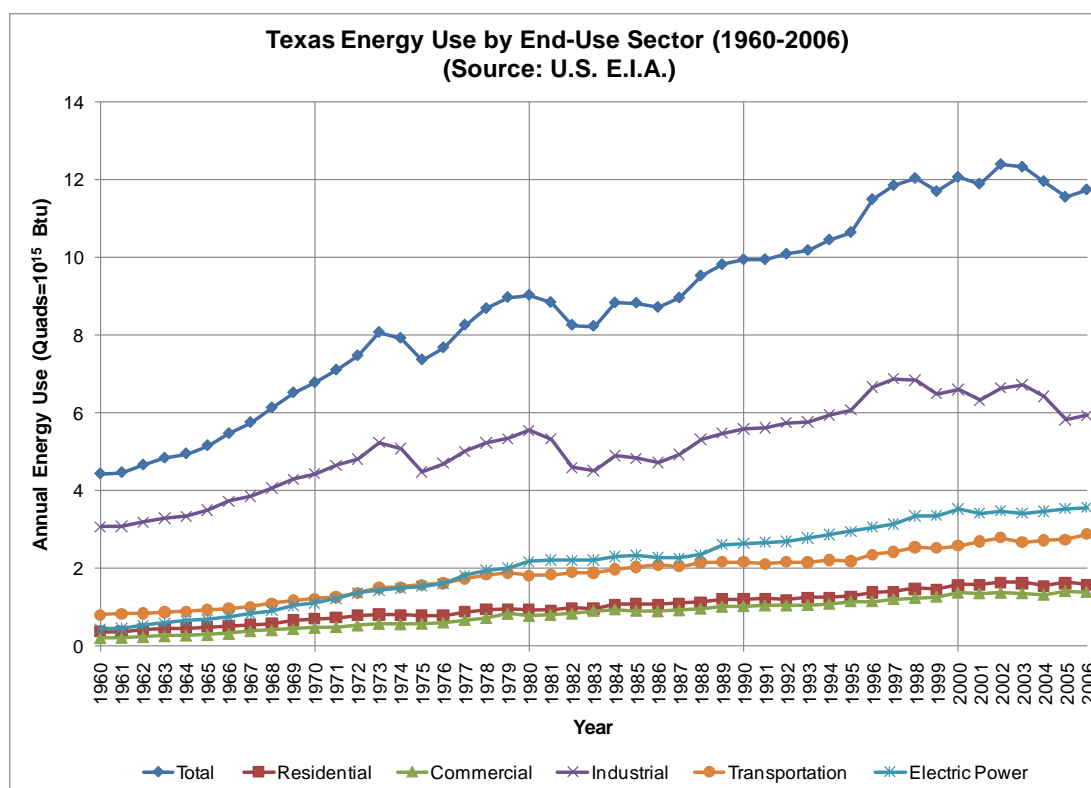


Figure 130: Texas Energy Use by End-Use Sector during 1960-2006



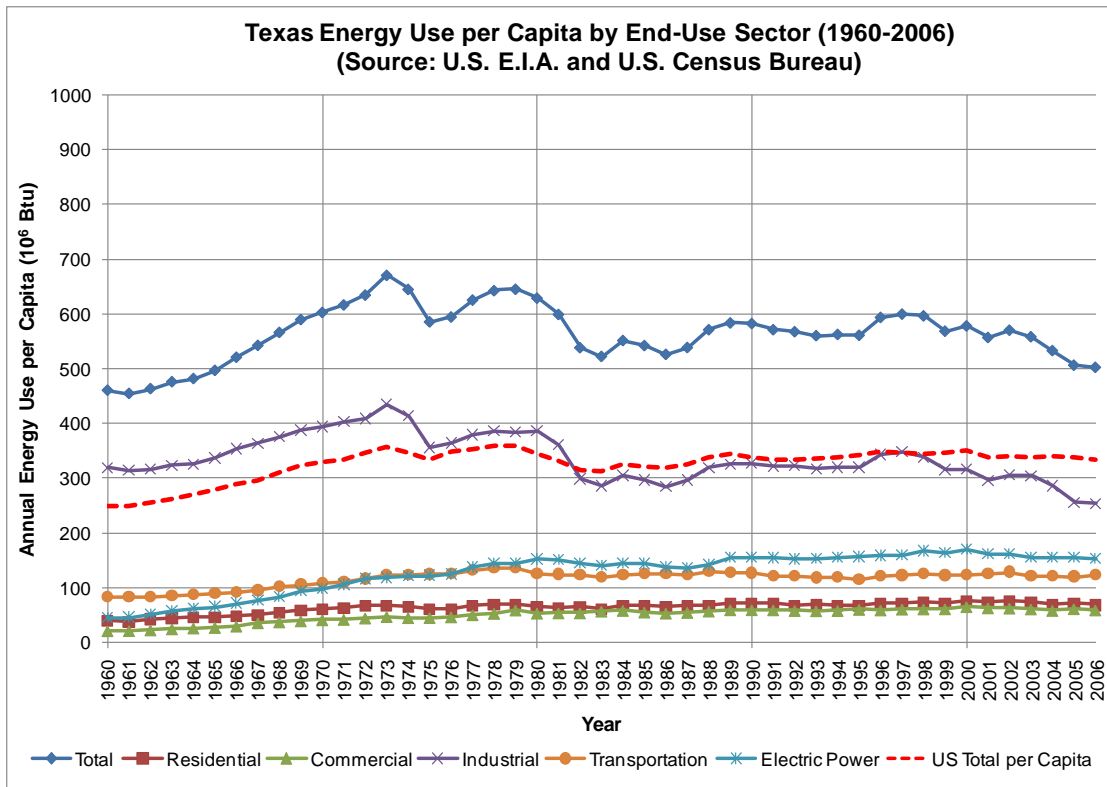


Figure 131: Texas Energy Use per Capita by End-Use Sector during 1960-2006

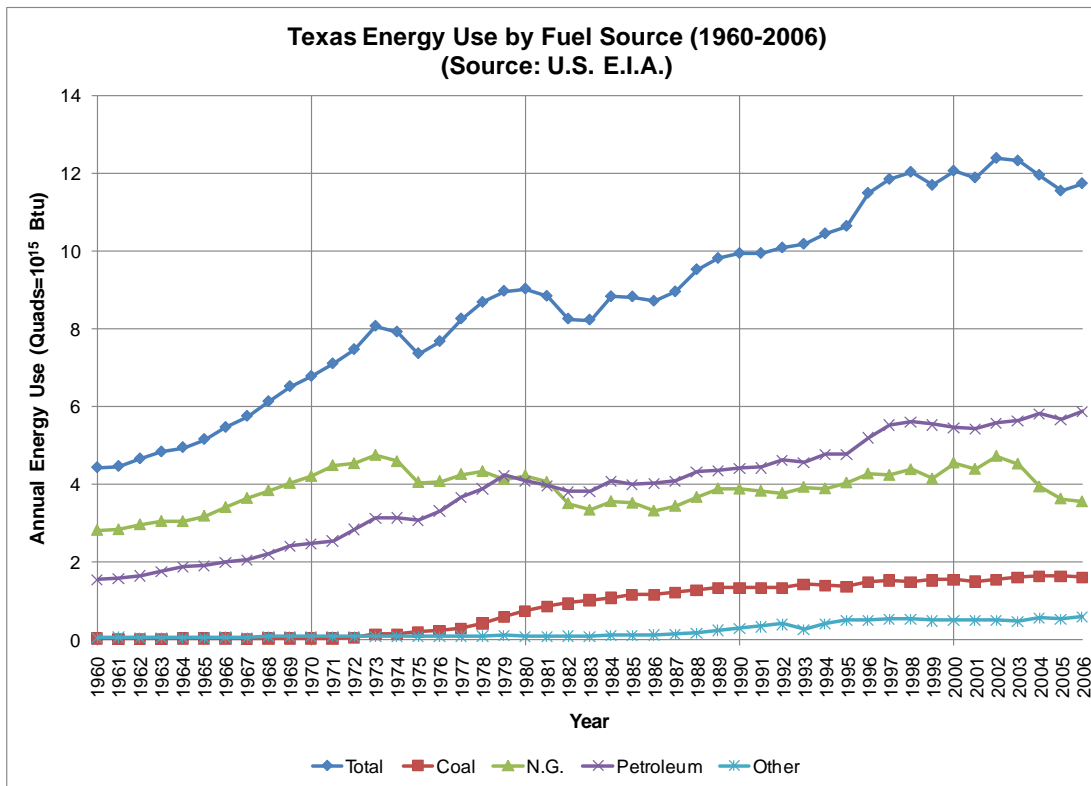


Figure 132: Texas Energy Use by Fuel Source during 1960-2006

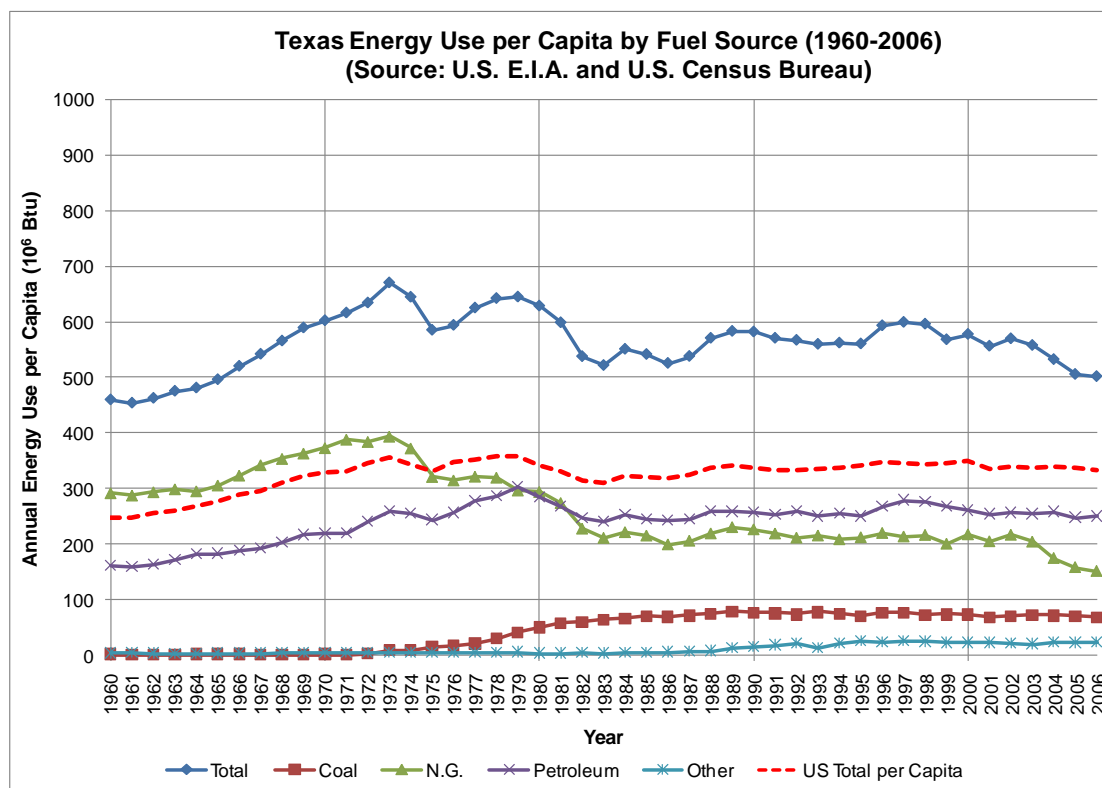


Figure 133: Texas Energy Use per Capita by Fuel Source during 1960-2006

## 10 Planned Verification of the Calculators: eCALC, IC3 and AIM

As part of the analysis effort, verification and validation efforts are planned for each of the major analysis areas in the emissions calculator, including: on-site inspections and calibrated simulations.

### 10.1 On-site Inspections

On-site inspection work continued in 2009, including residential and commercial buildings to determine if specific energy-conserving features are being installed properly.

### 10.2 Calibrated Simulations

Calibrated simulations have been completed for two commercial sites and one residential site to help confirm the accuracy of the code-compliant DOE-2 simulations. For each site, existing data loggers, installed from previous projects were restarted and the data from the sensors checked for accuracy. These sites include a standard office building and a K-12 school in College Station, Texas.

#### 10.2.1 Standard Office building

The calibrated simulation of a standard office building using the Texas A&M University Systems Building in College Station, Texas, continues. Figure 134 to Figure 141 show the related information from this site. This building is currently being monitored as part of the campus energy conservation program. The goal with this site is to develop a calibrated simulation of the actual building (Figure 136), and a representative

building (Figure 137), and then compare/contrast the savings differences between the calibrated model vs the representative model.

In May of 2008, a thesis entitled, “Methodology to Develop and Test an Easy-To-Use Procedure for the Preliminary Selection of High-Performance Systems for Office Buildings in Hot and Humid Climates” developed a procedure using the John Connally Building in College Station, Texas.



Figure 134: Standard Office Building (Texas A&M University Systems Building, College Station, Texas)



Figure 135: Standard Office Building (Texas A&M University Systems Building, College Station, Texas)

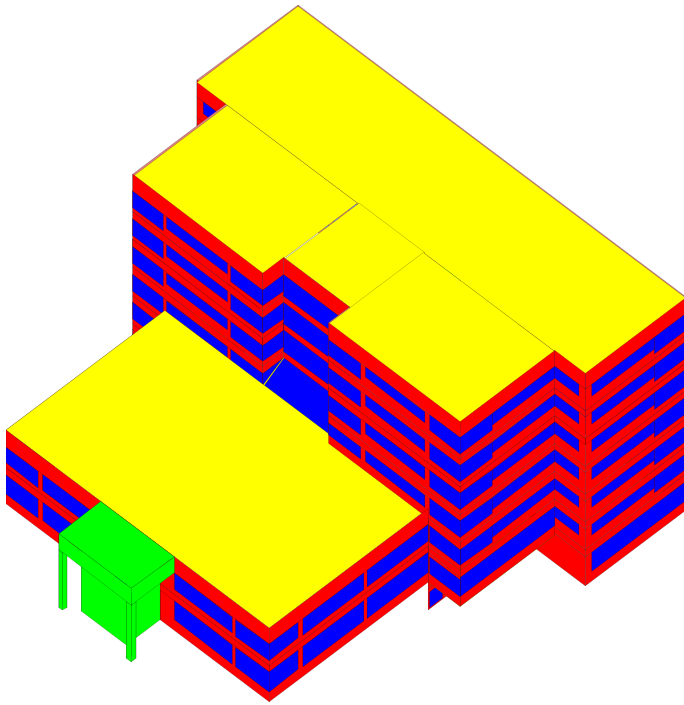


Figure 136: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Case Study Office Building

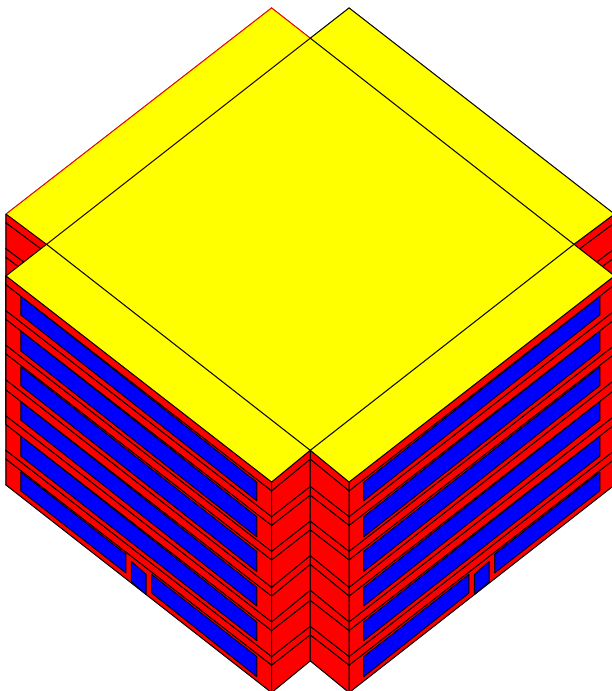


Figure 137: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Base Case Office Building





Figure 138: Air Handling Unit in the 5th Floor of the John Connally Building



Figure 139: Installation of a Portable Logger to Measure the Return Air Temperature of an AHU on the 5th Floor

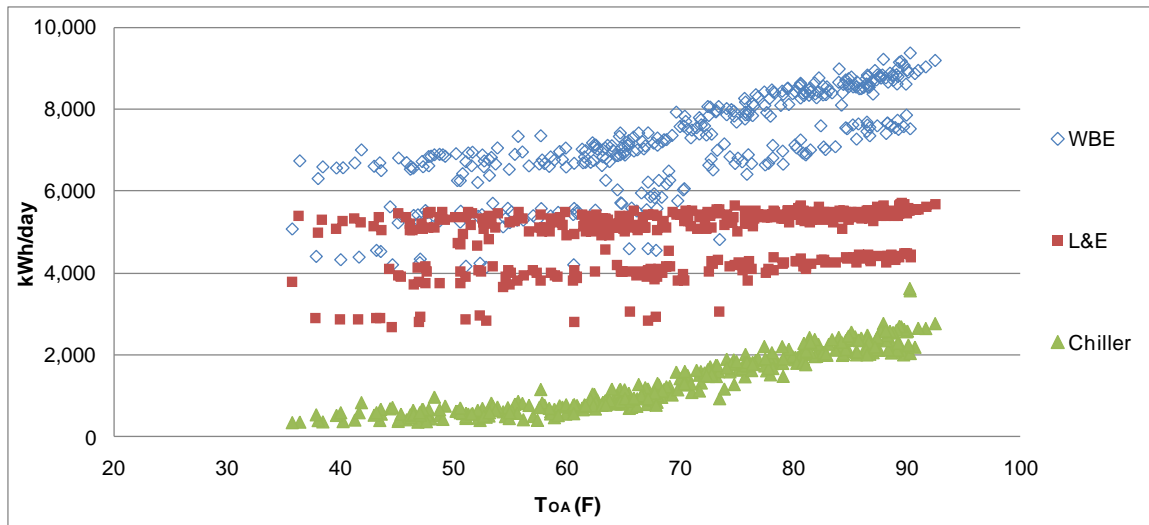


Figure 140: 2009 Scatter Plots from the Data logger Installed in the Case Study Office Building

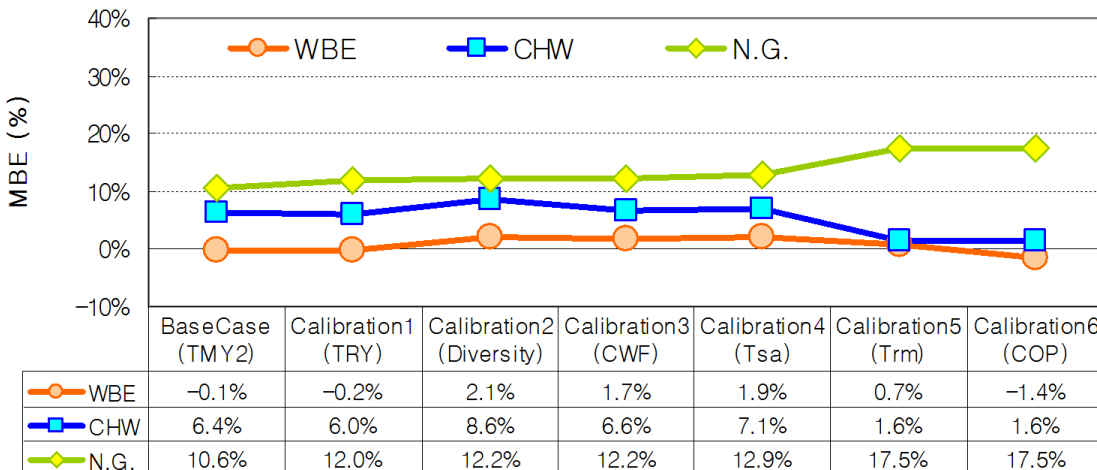
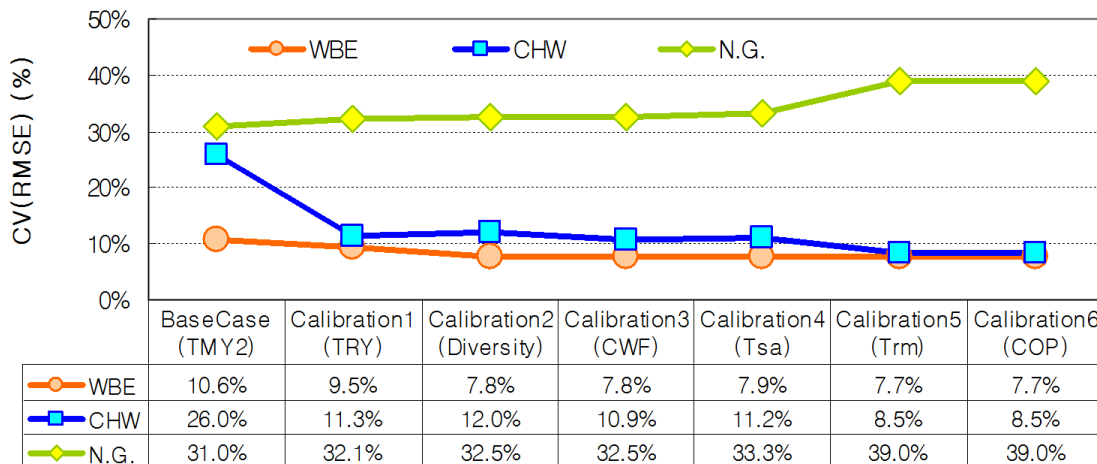


Figure 141: Goodness of fit indicators for measured versus simulated data from office building

### 10.2.2 K-12 Elementary School

To expand the capabilities of the emissions calculator, which currently covers office and retail type buildings, K-12 schools were identified as the next largest category of buildings that needed to be included in the emissions reductions calculations. To begin to prepare for this new model, in cooperation with the College Station Independent School District (CSISD), the Laboratory collected representative characteristic shaping data for the school (Figure 142) and then developed a calibrated simulation of the school (Figure 143). Next, a representative shaping model was developed that could be used for an automated school generation (Figure 144 and Figure 145). Finally, actual measured data were gathered from the school to allow for the calibration of the simulation and comparison against the representative model shown in Figure 146, Figure 147, and Figure 148.

In December of 2009, a thesis entitled, “Methodology for the Preliminary Design of High Performance Schools in Hot and Humid Climates” developed an easy-to-use toolkit for the preliminary design of high performance schools in hot and humid climates. The toolkit will allow decision makers, without simulation knowledge to easily evaluate accurately, energy efficient measures for K-12 schools, which contributes to the accelerated dissemination of energy efficient design.



Figure 142: Photo of Case Study Elementary School

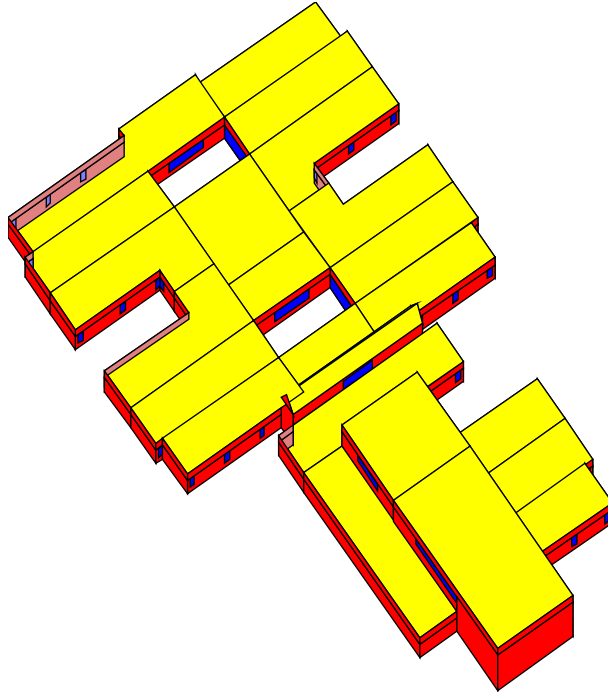


Figure 143: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Case Study Elementary School

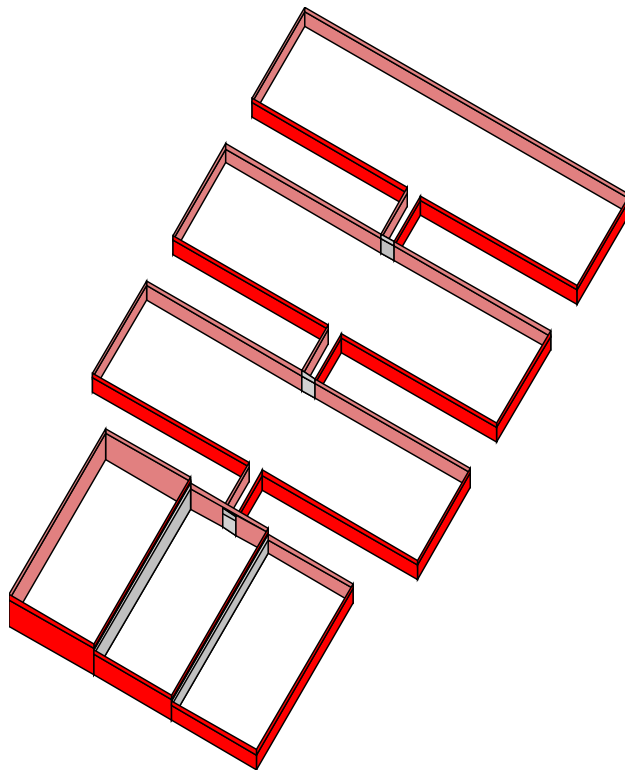


Figure 144: Computer Simulation (DOE-2.1E) of Base Case School Building

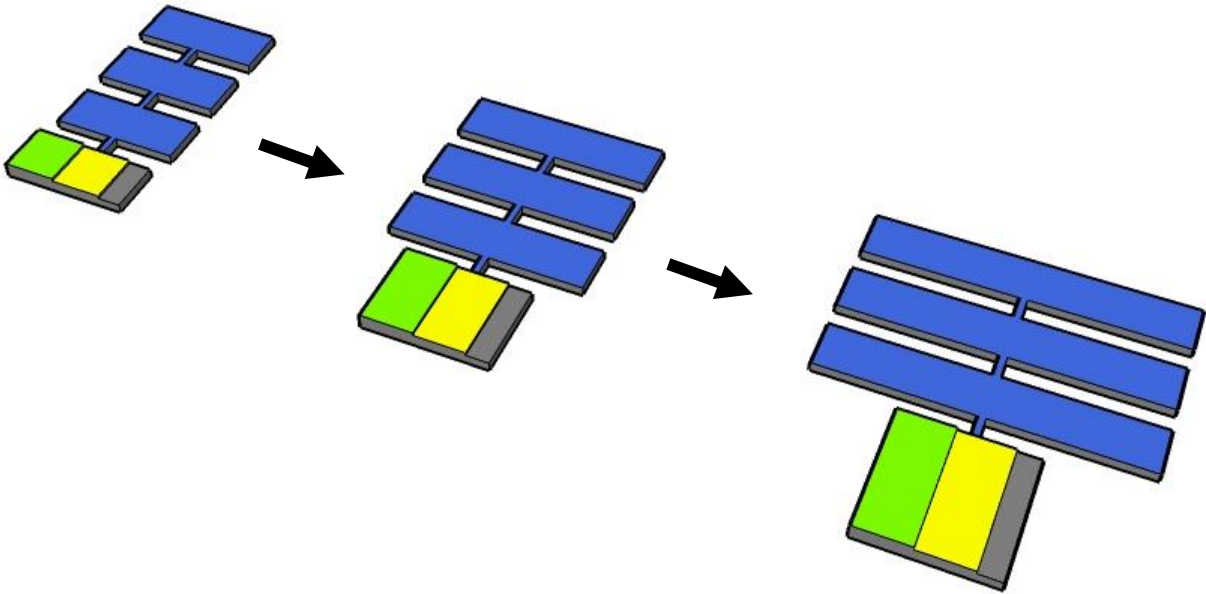


Figure 145: Concept of Base Case School Building

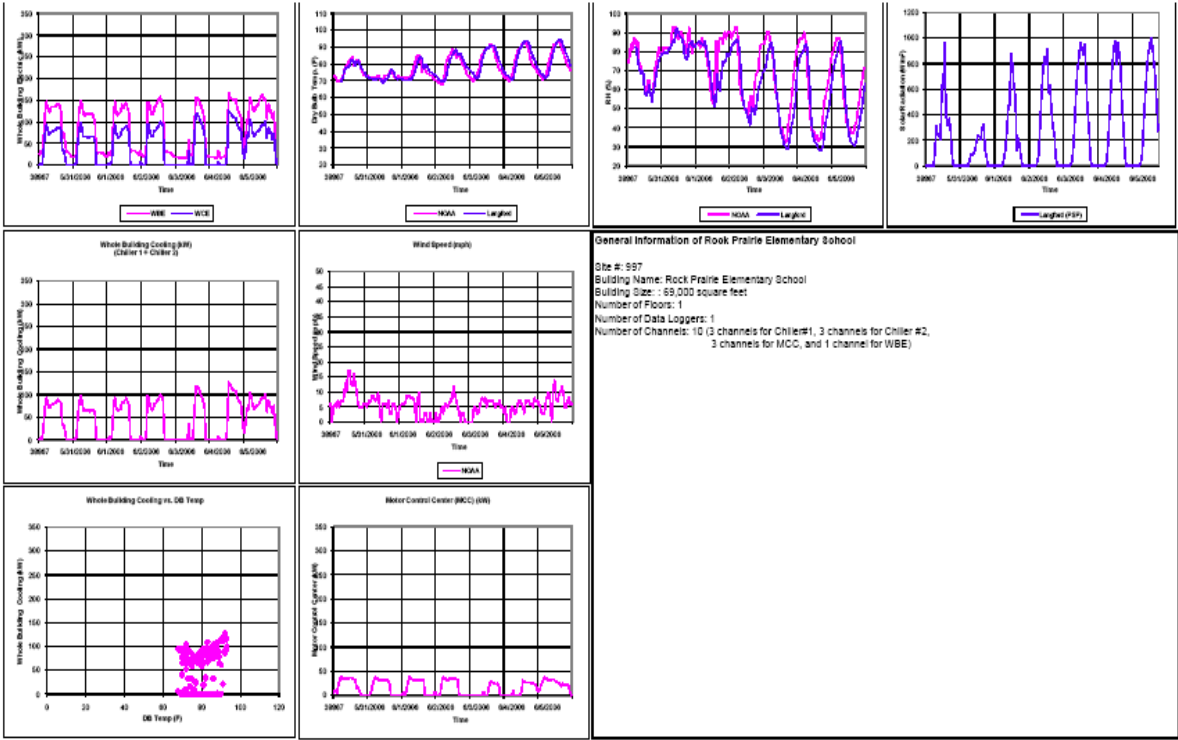


Figure 146: Inspection plots for elementary school



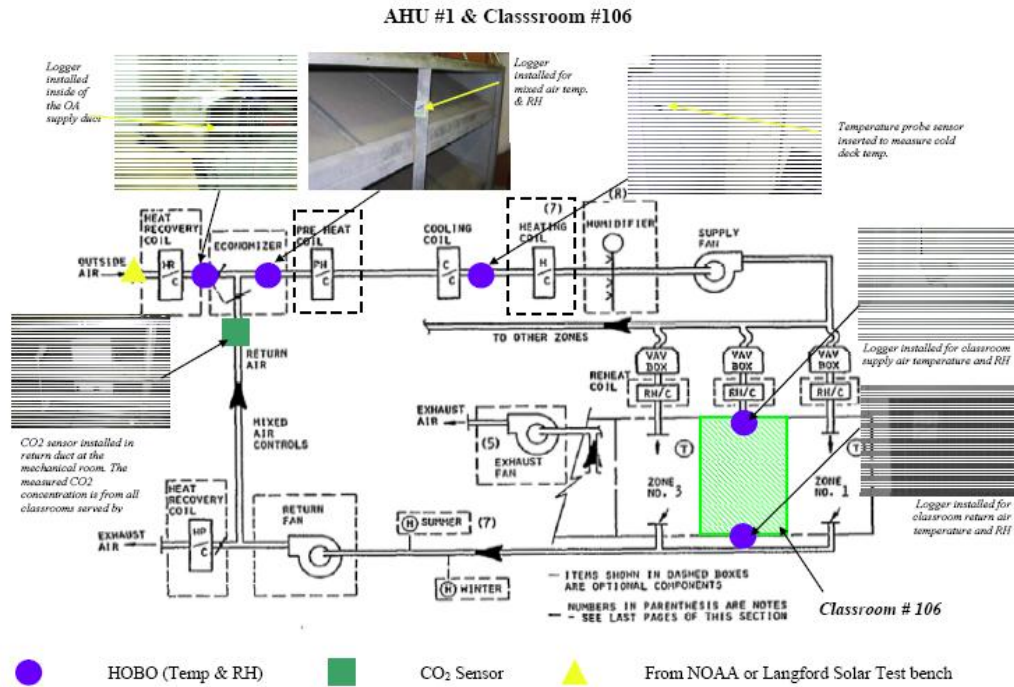
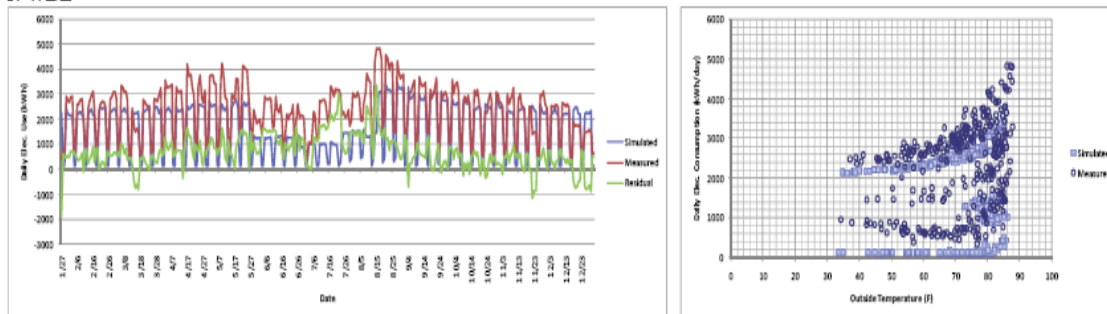


Figure 147: Detailed monitoring diagram for K-12 school

## 1. WBE



## 2. Lighting &amp; Equipment

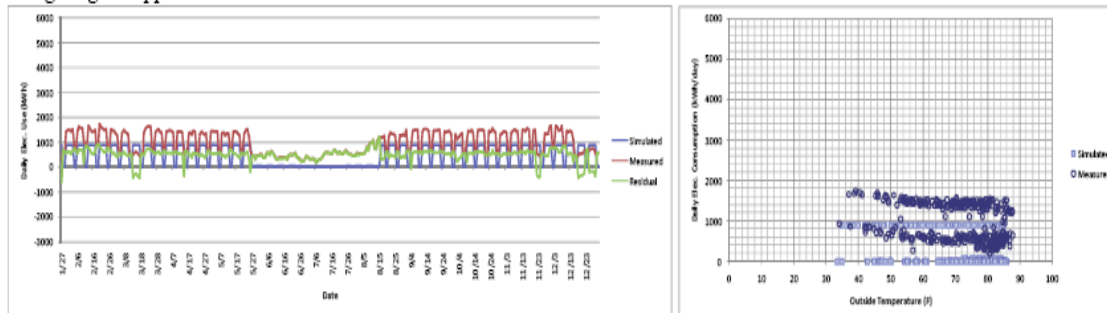


Figure 148: Analysis of data from K-12 school

### 10.2.3 Solar Test Bench

In 2009 the Laboratory continued with the monitoring of the data from the Solar Test Bench to accommodate the testing of energy-efficient glazing for purposes of verifying the calibrated simulations. Figure 149 shows photos of the instrumentation at the test bench. Figure 150 and Figure 151 show weekly inspection plots from the solar test bench.



Figure 149: Photos of the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench

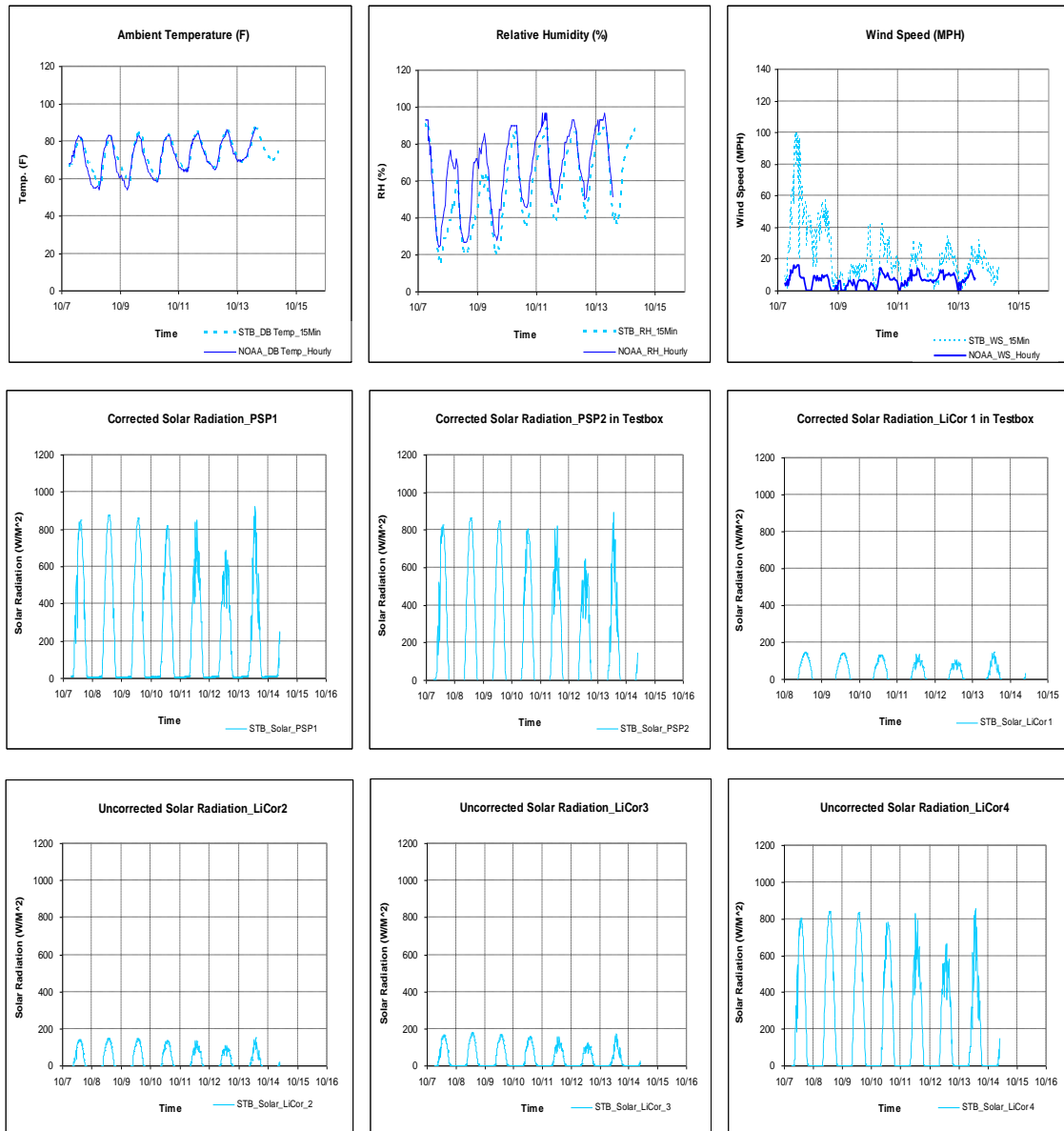


Figure 150: 2009 Weekly Inspection Plots from the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench

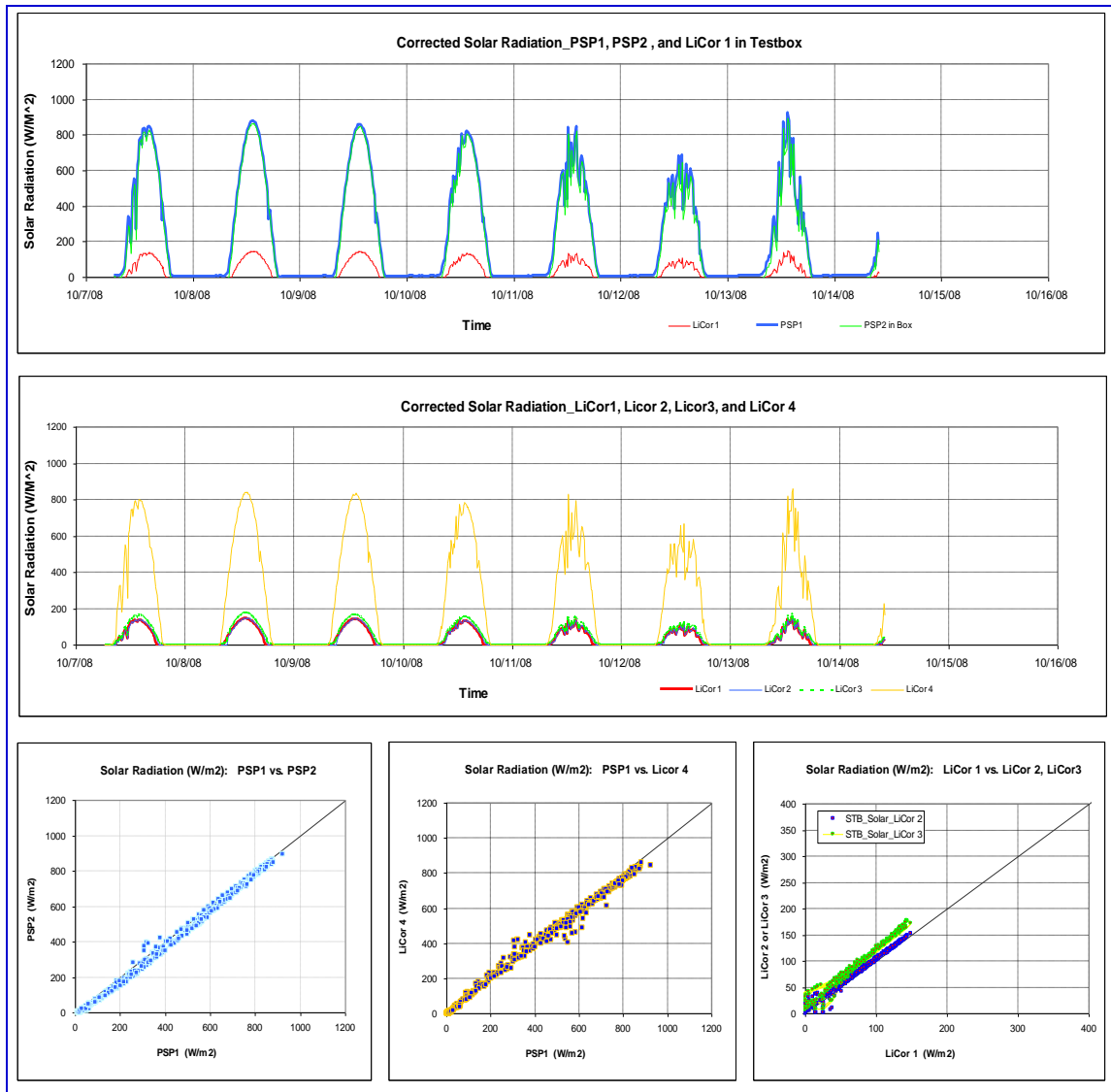


Figure 151: 2009 Weekly Inspection Plots from the Laboratory's Solar Test Bench

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